12.15.08.

Library of the Theological Seminary,

PRINCETON, N. J.

Presented by State of New Jersey.

Division F131

Section D64

v. 3

# ARCHIVES

OF THE

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

---

SECOND SERIES.

Vol. III.

This volume was prepared and edited by authority of the State of New Jersey, at the request of the New Jersey Historical Society, and under the direction of the following Committee of the Society:

William Nelson,
Garret D. W. Vroom,
Austin Scott,
Francis B. Lee,
Ernest C. Richardson.

# DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE

# REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

OF THE

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

---

## VOLUME III.

---

EXTRACTS FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS RELATING TO NEW JERSEY.

## VOL. III. 1779.

---

EDITED BY

WILLIAM NELSON.

---

TRENTON, N. J.
The John L. Murphy Publishing Company, Printers.
1906.

# PREFACE.

As might be expected, the contents of this volume relate principally to the progress of the war of the Revolution. We have extracts from various newspapers, American and Royalist, giving their accounts of current events of the war, naturally biased by their respective view-points and sympathies, but from which the intelligent reader can draw an average balance as to the facts.

The Jersey brigade was winning a name and fame for itself in General John Sullivan's expedition against the Western Indians.

William Alexander, who loved to call himself the "Earl of Stirling," was fighting in the American armies, with the rank of Major-General, while his property was advertised to be sold to pay his debts.

We have several vastly differing accounts of the spirited attack by "Light Horse Harry" Lee and his gallant legion of troopers upon the block-house at Powles Hook, in the month of August, 1779. From the official reports, which were accepted by General Washington, with commendations in general orders, it is shown to have been a notable triumph for the American arms. From the British accounts, on the contrary, it might be inferred that the victory all lay on that side.

Very little attention is paid in the histories to the success of the Americans at sea, but these newspaper extracts show that a great many British vessels were captured and brought into New Jersey ports to be condemned and sold as prizes of war. Most of the captures were made by Jerseymen along the coast.

We have here, also, an account of the reckless blundering which brought on the massacre called the battle of Minisink, July 22d, 1779.

Colonel John G. Simcoe, with his Queen's Light Dragoons, made a desperate and gallant dash on New Brunswick on October 26th, 1779, resulting in his being wounded and captured by the Americans, and with the loss of a large party of his dragoons, the expedition being very much of a failure.

The military announcements, advertisements, orders, &c., bring home to us the fact that New Jersey was essentially the war ground of the Revolution.

The number of farms, mills, plantations and houses advertised for sale shows the stress of the times. Nevertheless, Peter Hulick, staymaker, from New York, thinks the conditions sufficiently propitious to appeal to the ladies of Trenton for their patronage. He soon meets competition in Richard Norris, staymaker, from London, who enters into minute anatomical details regarding his product. Rival and enterprising shopkeepers at Trenton, Elizabethtown, Chatham and Morristown (Newark merchants do not enter into the competition, perhaps having a prudent fear of attracting the enemy) advertise abundant and varied stocks of goods calculated to attract the fair sex, including pistol lawns, pelongs, green and black ducape, callimancoes of all colors, shalloons, moreens, broadcloths of all shades, blue and brown naps, plain and spotted swanskin, duffel baiges, red and white plains, camblets, marquisates, barcelona handkerchiefs, black, blue and green drawboys, sarcinett ribbands, Persians, Drumcondriff linen, faggot, and other fabrics of long-forgotten nomenclature.

A curious inconsistency of the times is shown by the patriots struggling for freedom, who, at the same time, advertised negro men, women and children for sale into perpetual slavery.

An aftermath of General Charles Lee's unfortunate conduct at the Battle of Monmouth is a duel between him and

young Colonel John Laurens, occasioned by Lee's ill-tempered allusions to General Washington.

A very important topic connected with the prosecution of the war is the depreciation of the currency, which is discussed at great length by "Caius" (Governor Livingston), who says the colonies had issued millions of paper money before the Revolution, but by 1775 had paid it nearly all off, so that they were all the more ready to enter upon the contest of 1775-83. The enormous resources of the colonies were thus displayed. "A True Patriot" shows how the evils of paper money might be remedied. "Hard Money" takes up the cudgels in his own behalf, and a "Jersey Farmer" descants on the follies of paper money and the ill consequences of its depreciation, while "Continental Currency" defends himself from numerous attacks. Few of these correspondents can present their ideas in less than two or three columns. Some of the communications, although of unconscionable length, often contain excellent ideas and sound reasoning. The writers take themselves very seriously, treating their themes most ponderously. There is an utter absence of that insouciance and lightness with which modern writers discuss grave questions, and humor is almost never indulged in, although one writer does poke fun at another for considering "whether plants or animals will prosper in one country if transplanted to another."

Meetings were held throughout the State to regulate the prices of labor, produce and manufactures, and it was generally agreed that prices in the summer of 1779 should not be more than fifteen times as great as they had been in 1774. Thus, the price of hay was fixed at £50 per ton; flour, £15 to £19 per hundred; tea, £4 15s.; butter, 15s. per pound; bar iron, at the works, £450 per ton; horseshoes, £1 15s. per pair, &c.

The spirited correspondence between Governor Livingston and Sir Henry Clinton, regarding the alleged offer by Clinton of a reward for the capture, dead or alive, of the

doughty Governor, is here printed in full, together with the angry comments of other correspondents.

We have, also, accounts of various raids by British and Tories on different parts of the State, as on Elizabeth, in February, 1779; the disgraceful affair at Little Egg Harbour in October, 1778; the raids by Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Van Buskirk and his Fourth Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers on Bergen county, in April, 1779; a considerable party of British, about eight hundred strong, on the vicinity of Red Bank and Shrewsbury, in April, 1779, and another attack, on May 10th, 1779, on Closter, Bergen county. On June 9th a party of refugees from Sandy Hook penetrated as far as Tinton Falls and Shrewsbury. Another party from Staten Island made a raid on Rahway and Woodbridge in July, and in the same month Closter, Bergen county, was again visited by the enemy, who drove off cattle and horses.

Most of these raids were made by the Loyalists, or "New Jersey Volunteers," as they were called, who had enlisted in the British service. Many of them were by private parties of refugees. They were usually noted for the great ferocity of the attacking party and the equal ferocity with which they were followed up by the patriots. We gather from these accounts, as from no other source, some idea of the intense bitterness between the men who adhered to the American cause and their neighbors who took the side of the King. We have here, too, another evidence, and perhaps one of the causes, of this intense feeling in the numerous advertisements of the proceedings taken against the Loyalists to confiscate their property and the announcements of the sales thereof in all parts of the State. In this and the volume to succeed it will be found the names of something like twelve hundred Loyalists, who were thus adjudged by the courts to be giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and of treasonable practices, and whose property was declared forfeited to the State. Two of the refugees captured in Bergen county were tried for felony, and,

being convicted, were promptly hanged. They had been ravaging the county—robbing, housebreaking, pocket-picking and horse stealing.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Barton, of Sussex county, offers twenty dollars bounty to "Gentlemen Volunteers" enlisting in his "Loyal Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers," for "two years or during this wanton Rebellion." Fifteen years later he was living unmolested in Sussex, and drawing half-pay from the British government.

A remarkable record was that presented by the surgeons in charge of the military hospital at New Brunswick. Out of upwards of fifteen hundred sick, only twenty-two died between November, 1778, and June, 1779.

Notwithstanding the movements of the armies and of various hostile expeditions through New Jersey, the arts of peace and learning were not utterly forgotten. We have a long official notice of the vicissitudes of Princeton College and Grammar School from January, 1777, when the Battle of Princeton was fought, to April, 1779. Later in the year we have a detailed account of the commencement exercises at Princeton.

The trustees of Queen's College announce that it is fairly established on the banks of the Raritan, sufficiently remote from the headquarters of both armies to be reasonably safe from war's alarums. By act of the Legislature the faculty and pupils were exempted from military service.

Advertisements for school teachers are not infrequent. The emphasis laid upon sobriety as a qualification indicates that it was too often lacking in the wielders of the rod.

A perennial subject of interest was the clearing out of obstructions in the Passaic river, above Little Falls, in order to drain the Great Meadows.

The production of salt as a home industry was stimulated by the war, not always with success. Salt-works on the Jersey coast are advertised for sale, with interesting particulars of their extent and apparatus.

The printer of the *New Jersey Gazette* frequently takes his readers into his confidence and relates his struggles to maintain his paper and to justify his increase of the price thereof.

The anniversary of the alliance between the United States and France is celebrated at Pluckemin, February 18th, 1779, Washington and Lady Washington and other notables being present on the occasion.

Was it the hardships of war, or the depreciation of the currency, making the troubles of the housekeeper so much greater, that induced so many wives to leave their husbands? John Scott advertises his spouse, and after giving the usual form of notice about not paying her debts, he drops into pathetic poetry on "The Injured Husband." The wife retorts a few weeks later by giving notice that she will not pay any more debts of his contracting, and she sarcastically adds: "His forbidding people to trust me on his account is quite needless, for they never would, except a trifle." Levi Gardner advertises his wife, but she in turn offers "thirty dollars to anyone that will take up said Gardner and secure him in any gaol, so that his wife may have restitution made her," and also agrees that all reasonable charges will be paid. Stimulated by the bereaved Scott's example, William Willis, of Westfield, finds vent for his feelings in some more or less touching verses.

When John Hart died, at Hopewell, a local writer speaks of him as "one of the representatives in the General Assembly for the county of Hunterdon county, and late Speaker of the House." Not a word about his having signed the Declaration of Independence—the one act on which his fame rests to-day. The epoch-making importance of that event was not realized in 1779.

The exchange of prisoners was the subject of much friction between the armies, of anxiety on the part of the prisoners and their friends. The discussions on this matter remind us of the similar experiences eighty-four years later.

Doings at Washington's headquarters at Middlebrook are frequently mentioned. The ambassador from the court of France was received there with joyful acclaim in April, 1779. The minister, elders and deacons of the Dutch church at Raritan presented a handsome address to Washington, to which he graciously responded, in the month of June.

February 10, 1908.

# NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

*To be* SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Monday the third of January inst. at Col. Westcott's at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour,

The Schooner FORTUNE, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory. Also her CARGO, consisting of about three hundred barrels of flour, a quantity of Indian corn, and a valuable young Negro fellow.

By order of the Court of Admiralty of New-Jersey,[1]

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

## TO BE SOLD.

At the Forks of Little Egg-harbour River, in Gloucester County, State of New-Jersey,

The premises whereon the subscriber now lives, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit: A saw-mill and grist-mill, both remarkable for going fast and supplied with a never-failing stream of water, the mills within one mile and a quarter of a landing, to which vessels of seventy or eighty tons burthen can come, skows carrying seven or eight thousand feet of boards go loaded from the mill; there is a sufficient quantity of pine and cedar timber to supply the saw-mill for a great number of years, and also a great quantity of cedar timber fit for rails near the river side, which may be easily exported to those parts of the country where they will sell to great advantage; there is also on the premises, a dwelling house that will accommodate a large family, a barn, stables, and

[1] For an account of the establishment of the Court of Admiralty by the State government, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 300. They were established in the several colonies, by royal orders, in 1761.—*N. J. Archives*, 1st Series, 9 : 620-621. The judges held office merely during the pleasure of the king, and were dependent on fees for their compensation. See *ibid.*, 323-326, note.

out-houses, also a number of houses for workmen and tradesmen, a smiths shop, wet and dry goods stores and indeed every building necessary and convenient for carrying on business and trade extensively, for which the situation of the place is exceedingly well calculated both by nature and improvement. Any person inclining to purchase, may be more particularly informed by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

ELIJAH CLARK.[1]

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, January* 2, 1779.

TRENTON, JANUARY 6

By intelligence from New York we learn, that 20 sail of British vessels, bound to the West Indies, fell down to the Hook, and put to sea about the time the late heavy snow storm came on, during which 14 of them were either drove on shore or foundered at sea.

† § † The piece signed *The impartial American,* will be in our next.

THE inconvenience attending the usual mode of taking in or collecting subscriptions for a News-Paper especially in times of publick commotion like the present, have induced the Publisher of the NEW JERSEY GAZETTE, upon consideration, to alter the plan upon which he proposed to proceed the ensuing year when the advertisement in number 51 and 52 was given to the publick[2]. To avoid the

[1] Elijah Clark was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, held in May, June and August, 1775, being one of the Representatives from the county of Gloucester. He was also a member of the convention sitting in Burlington, Trenton and New Brunswick, June to August, 1776. Previous to November 6, 1777, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Gloucester militia, resigning his military position to become a member of the Assembly. He married Jane Lardner, a member of the Philadelphia family of that name, and died December 9, 1795. Elijah Clark was a son of Thomas Clark, a settler at Clark's Landing, where the family were among the most conspicuous of the plantation owners of South Jersey.

F. B. L.

[2] See New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 2 : 553, 589.

necessity of opening accounts against the individual subscribers, and the difficulties attending the settlement of numerous arrearages of small sums, he means to pursue the following plan and easy expedient, which will be more certain and cheap to his kind Customers and less embarrassing to himself.

Every Gentleman who will become a subscriber for twelve papers shall receive two more for his trouble, and so in proportion for a greater number.

The subscription-money to be paid to the Publisher by the persons engaging for the papers at or before the expiration of each quarter; and, to enable those to be punctual in making their remittances, the individuals who compose each packet are expected to pay by quarterly advances.

The several persons who become Subscribers to the Publisher, will find a proper mode of keeping accounts with those whom they engage for, exemplified in the accounts for the preceding year, which will shortly be sent with the several packets.

The Publisher will be obliged to the several Gentlemen who collected subscriptions for him the preceding year to continue their kind offices for the ensuing on the plan now proposed.

If this mode can be carried into practice, the Publisher agrees to lower the price of the Gazette to a *Dollar* and a *Half* by the quarter.

It is hoped the above will meet the approbation of the Publick as being more advantageous in every respect than the other plan of publication. By this means the Paper may be carried on without loss, and the state served by a repository of Intelligence and useful Knowledge highly interesting to all.

As it is of importance to know what preparation ought to be made, and the number of papers which will probably be wanted, it is earnestly requested that all practicable

dispatch may be used in sending in subscriptions agreeably to the above Plan.

The Publisher returns his acknowledgments to the Publick for their great encouragement hitherto given, in this arduous undertaking; and he flatters himself that, with their further assistance, the Plan which he now wishes to prosecute can be readily carried into execution, which, as it will take less time, will enable him to bestow more pains in collecting the most interesting and entertaining Matter for the benefit and amusement of his Readers.

ISAAC COLLINS.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of compleating the first Volume of the New Jersey Gazette, may be supplied at the Printing Office, in Trenton, with most of the numbers at one Shilling and Three-pence each.[1]

Timothy Brush, Junior.

Has for SALE at his STORE near the Baptist Meeting-house in Hopewell, the following articles,

GOOD bohea tea, sugar, alspice, nutmegs, pepper, ginger, indigo, copperas, rosin, brimstone, redwood, allum, chalk, paper, ink-powder, ivory combs, crooked and coarse ditto, pins and needles, scissors, snuffers, razors, Dutch and English almanacks, primers, hob nails, 6d ditto, iron pots, Philadelphia earthen ware, leaf tobacco, plug, pigtail and paper ditto, snuff by the ounce, bottle, pound, dozen or hundred weight, and several other articles.

N. B. He intends to keep a constant supply of the above mentioned articles, as reasonable as the times will admit, for cash or country produce.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th of December last, from the subscriber in Bordentown, a Dutch servant LAD, named Henry

[1] These were war prices.

Heinhaugen: Had on a scarlet coat and crimson waistcoat, leather breeches, yarn stockings, and very indifferent pair of shoes. Whoever secures him in any gaol of this State, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

WM GAMBLE

Bordentown, Jan. 5, 1779.

TO BE SOLD, By

G. DUYCKINCK,

at Morristown, New Jersey, DRUGS and MEDICINES, a compleat assortment, viz.

RHUBARB
Jesuit bark
Jalap
Opium
Aloes
Borax
Salts
Manna
Antimonial preparations
Mercurial ditto
Quicksilver
Tartar emetic
Aquas
Camphor
Spanish flies
Calomel
Cochineal
Saffron
Castor
Senna
Ising glass
Sago
Magnesia alba
Balsams
Causticks
Conserves
Essences
Extracts
Electuaries
Elixirs
Tinctures
Spirits
Emplastrums
Gums
Oils
Powders
Roots
Refines
Tartars
Ointments
Pills
Carraway and Anniseed
Pink root
Mercurial or itch ointment.

PATENT MEDICINES
Anderson's pills
Bateman's drops
Liquid shell
Balsam of health
Daffy's elixir
Francis' female elixir
Essence of Burgamont
Ambergrease
Lavender
Lemons
Verlerin
Waterdock
Elixir Bordana
Godfrey's Cordial
Hooper's pills
James's fever powder
Jesuits drops
King's honey water
Locker's pills
Keyfer's pills
Fryer's balsam
Tincture of Golden Rod

‡ *Painters, Limners and Dyers Colours.*

| | |
|---|---|
| White lead | Umber |
| Red lead | White vitriol |
| Yellow oker | Lintseed oil and varnish |
| Spanish brown | Madder and fustic |
| Indian red and litharge | Annetto |
| Dutch pink | Logwood |
| Vermilion and Drop lake | Nutgalls of Aleppo |
| Prussian blue | Tartar |
| Smelter and Verdegrease | Press papers and allums |

‡ Window glass of different sizes, viz., Best London and Bristol crown, 13 by 11, 14 by 12, 15 by 11, 15 by 13, 16 by 10, 20 by 14, 18 by 13, 15 by 18, 21 by 18, 21½ by 18½, 25½ by 19½, 20 by 16, and 17 by 13.

Flint glass ware, viz., Decanters sorted, gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints and half-pints, wine, cyder and beer glasses, case bottles, doctors specia bottles, &c. &c. China dishes sorted of different patterns and sizes; japanned wares, servers, waiters, trays and bread-baskets; mahogany wares, servers, waiters, trays, tea-boxes, and cruet stands; a few large looking glasses; a variety of pictures, maps and paper hangings; watch trinkets, chains, seals, &c., gilt, silvered and common; jewellers brilliants, stones, ear ring drops and tops, button, buckle and ring stones, garnets, cyphers, &c. &c.

‡ Hat linings; variety of brass double and single branches; painted table cloths, hair or matt cloths.

Agroll, Turkey oil stones, grain tin, bismuth, spelter, pummice stone, sandives, crocus martis, aqua fortis, aqua regis, allum; steel snuffers, snuff-boxes, pewter ink chest, steel pencil cases, thimbles, brass flour and pepper boxes; burning, reading and sighted glasses; barbers pinching tongs, shaving powder; brass mortars and pestels; variety of sleeve buttons; gold scales, &c. &c. Teeth instruments, crooked scissors, probes, forceps, lancets and lancet cases, glister pipes, spring lancets, steel trusses single and double with foxed pad and bandages.

N. B. Those marked thus ‡ are only sold by way of barter, for any kind of produce for family use.[1]

## Sixty Dollars Reward.

On the night of the 30th of December last, the house of the subscriber, living at Trenton ferry, was broke open and robbed of ten pounds in hard cash, viz. two guineas, twenty shillings in coppers, and the remainder in small silver, and a sum of continental money unknown; a new beaver hat, men and women's wearing apparel, a quantity of bedding and many other valuable articles. Whoever apprehends the thief, with the money and other articles,

[1] Also in *The New York Journal and the General Advertiser*, Number 1811, February 8, 1779.

shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

James Harkness.

January 5, 1779.

All persons who have any certificates for transporting baggage, forage or wood belonging to the militia, for the state of New Jersey, since the 2d of March, 1778, and under the command of Major General Dickinson,[1] or any other commanding officer belonging to the militia, they are hereby desired to bring them to the subscriber, properly authenticated by the commanding officer whom they were under for payment; as it is the Quarter Master General's orders that the subscriber should pay them off.—Therefore the subscriber will attend at Mr. Jonathan Richmond's, in Trenton, the 11th, 12th, and 13th of January; the 15th and 16th at Mr. John Dunham's in Piscataway; the 19th, 20th and 21st at Morristown; the 26th and 27th at Batsto; the 4th, 5th and 6th of February next at Freehold Courthouse.

Hugh Runyan,[2] D. Q. M. G.

Bristol, January 1, 1779.

[1] For sketches of General Dickinson, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 35, 70.

[2] Hugh Runyan was doubtless a son or a grandson of either John Runyan or Thomas Runyan, who were among the grantees named in a deed from the West Jersey Society, March 18, 1698-99, to the people of Maidenhead, for a tract of one hundred acres at the falls of the Delaware, to be used for a meeting-house, burying ground and schoolhouse.—*N. J. Archives*, XXI., 517-518. Hugh Runyan lived at Lamberton, now a part of the city of Trenton. He was one of the subscribers, in 1769, toward the support of the Presbyterian church in Trenton. "He built one of the few good houses now (1859) standing in Lamberton, lately of the estate of John E. Smith, probably included in fifty acres in Nottingham township, which Runyan conveyed to Elijah Bond in 1777. I have seen a deed of 1799, in which he conveyed land to his son, Daniel C. Runyan, of Nottingham."—*Hist. Pres. Church in Trenton*, by John Hall, D.D., New York, 1859, 230, 258. Daniel Coxe, of Trenton, the last of the line, having joined the British at the beginning of the Revolution, his property was confiscated, and on May 4, 1779, John Butler and Joseph Borden, Jr., the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates for Burlington county, sold to Hugh Runyan a plantation called the Ferry tract and Dugless tract, containing 496 acres, by John Watson's survey. Three days later Hugh Runyan, of Nottingham

WHEREAS many of the horses belonging to the United States, in forwarding on from camp to the Westward, have by weakness and other unavoidable accidents, been left behind and strayed away. It is therefore earnestly requested of all those who may have taken any of them up, that they do forthwith deliver them to me or my deputies at Sussex, in the state of New Jersey; Northampton and Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania.—all persons concealing them after this notice, may depend on being prosecuted. Information where any of them may be concealed, will be thankfully received and rewarded by

Robert L. Hooper, Jun. D. Q. M. G.

Easton, December 23, 1778.

To be sold for current Money,

THE plantation William Walker lives on in Maidenhead, also about 200 acres of woodland adjoining John

---

township, Burlington county, and Sarah, his wife, conveyed to George Campbell, Esq., of the city of Philadelphia, 188½ acres of the said tract, beginning at the River Delaware, at the old reputed John Dugless' corner, etc., in Nottingham township, reserving the privilege of having two rods wide all along the river shore to pass to and repass from, for loading and unloading the ferry boats belonging to Hugh Runyan. The consideration was £12,767 10 s., quite a startling price, until it is borne in mind that it was in the inflated currency of the day.—*Liber A K of Deeds,* in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, p. 577. He probably carried on a general merchandising business, including the sale of drugs and the management of the ferry at Trenton Landing, in Lamberton.—*Stryker's "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago."* He was appointed a justice of the peace for Hunterdon county, November 26, 1794, and again October 30, 1799. He died in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, whither he had removed, probably before 1794. His will, dated June 23, 1821, was proved July 22, 1823. In this instrument he names his wife, Sarah, and children—John Runyan, Henry L. Runyan, Evan Runyan, Elizabeth Marseilis, Sarah Ten Eycke, and Maria Smith, wife of Israel Smith; also grandchildren—Hugh Runyan, son of Mill (?) Runyan, Sarah Runyan, daughter of John Runyan, Hugh Runyan Marseilis, and Hugh Capner; also great-grandson—Hugh Betron, son of Samuel Betron; also legatee, Friend Charles Ewing. Executors—Charles Ewing, attorney-at-law; son-in-law, Peter Ten Eycke; friend, Thomas Capner, Sr., Esq. Witnesses—Daniel Snyder, John W. Scott and Philip Case. The inventory of his personal estate, dated July 19, 1823, made by Benjamin C. Pursell and John W. Scott, appraisers, foots up $428.89½.—*Hunterdon Wills,* 1822-1825.

Rosewell, Job Rosewell, Timothy Baker and Stephen Jones, called Little Bear Swamp, heavily timbered, and most of it the same rich soil with the Maidenhead meadows. For terms apply to William Cope near Bristol, in Pennsylvania.

January 1, 1779.

To Be Sold,

A Valuable plantation or tract of land, situate in the township of Dover, county of Monmouth, and state of New Jersey, adjoining Barnegat Bay, and bounded by land of James Mott, Esq, and the Pennsylvania salt works, containing three hundred acres; about seventy acres thereof excellent salt meadows, ten acres of good fresh meadow may be made with little expence; the remainder chiefly good timber land, the soil very good for corn and rye, and with a small expence (by bringing on the sea-weed) will be very good for raising wheat—There are on the premises a log house, also a cellar dug and walled twenty feet by twenty-six, together with a good frame, two stones, ready for raising, with boards, shingles and bricks sufficient for said building. The situation is peculiarly advantageous for erecting salt works. For terms apply to the subscriber living at the Blackhorse, in Burlington county.

Edward Thomas.

Dec. 21, 1778.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living at Westfield, the latter part of last November, a BLACK HORSE, 13 hands and a half high, about five years old, his hind feet white, has a strip in his forehead, a natural trotter, and shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Ephraim Scudder.

Westfield, near Elizabeth-Town, Dec. 29, 1778.

THE Legislature having appointed me Commissary of Prisoners for this state, of New Jersey, I do hereby request the friends of all such persons who have had the misfortune to fall into the power of the enemy, to furnish me with their respective names, together with the time and place of their capture, that I may be enabled to negotiate their exchange as soon as possible.

Elisha Boudinot,[1]
Com. Pris. for the State of New Jersey.

Elizabeth Town }
Jan. 1, 1779. }

A few TIERCES of the best WEST-INDIA COTTON,
To be Sold very Cheap, by
JOHN REYNOLDS,
In TRENTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of LAND, situate on the Raritan River, two miles from the town of New Brunswick, in the state of New Jersey, commonly known by the name of the Island Farm, containing about two hundred acres. There is a very large proportion of woodland to it, which renders it particularly valuable, as from its vicinity to the river, the conveyance of the same to the New York market will be attended with very little expence. The land is in general good, and seldom fails of producing good crops; its situation is remarkably high and healthy, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect from the place where the house stood, so much so, that the city of Amboy lies open to view. There is a large quantity of fresh and salt meadows, and much more may be made; a fine thriving

[1] For a notice of Elisha Boudinot, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 2: 525.

orchard, and sundry other improvements and advantages, which are unnecessary to enumerate, as the character of the farm is so well known and established. The tract was divided in the survey into three separate farms, on one of which are a house and barn, and some improvements, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

The dwelling houses, barn and outhouses having been destroyed by the enemy, and the Proprietors being obliged to reside at a distance from the farm, induce them to dispose of it. Those who are inclinable to view the premises are requested to call on Mr. *John Dennis,* in New Brunswick, and for the terms are desired to apply to *Thomas Lawrence,* or *John Lawrence,* jun. in Philadelphia, or to *Anthony White,*[1] Esq. now residing at the Union Iron Works, in Sussex, in the state of New Jersey.

---

[1] Anthony White, said to have been a son of Leonard White, of the Bermudas, is believed to have come to New York about 1715. There (in the Dutch Church) he m. Joanna Staats (b. Jan. 31, 1694, dau. of Dr. Samuel Staats), Jan. 26, 1717, perhaps her second husband. They had a son, Anthony, bap. in the N. Y. Dutch Church, Nov. 6, 1717. The father is reported to have died soon after, on a voyage to the Bermudas. His wid. m. Admiral Norton Kelsall, Sept. 29, 1726.

Anthony White, 2d, gave a receipt, July 29, 1737, to Frederick Morris, for the (judgment?) roll in the case of Patrick Campbell vs. James Wallace.—*Calendar N. Y. Hist. MSS.,* II., 529. He was admitted as a freeman of the City of New York the day after he became of age, or on Nov. 7, 1738, being styled "gentleman" in the record.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.,* 1885, p. 137. It was probably very soon after this date that he married Elizabeth, dau. of Gov. Lewis Morris, of New Jersey, and became identified with and a resident of this province, for on June 19, 1741, he was commissioned by his father-in-law, the Governor, as Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of Monmouth County.—*East Jersey Deeds,* E 2, p. 509. Gov. Morris appointed him Surrogate of the Prerogative Court, Feb. 15, 1744–5, an office to which he was reappointed Oct. 13, 1746, by President John Hamilton, after the death of the Governor. On removing to New Jersey he took up his residence at New Brunswick, or on the Raritan river opposite that city. His house was afterwards the Pool home, and in late years was occupied by Mr. George Metlar. It is said to have been built about 1740 by Anthony White.—*Local Tradition.* When Samuel Myers Cohen, a New York merchant, was about to sail for England, in view of the great perils of such a voyage he made his will Aug. 11, 1741, and Anthony White was one of the witnesses.—*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.,* 1894, p. 406. He was the mediary through whom William Chetwood, of Elizabethtown, transmitted a letter written April 7, 1747, by Edmund Bainbridge, of Maidenhead, to

As the Proprietors will not have occasion for the money, the purchaser may have any time for the payment of the same, on giving security and paying interest.

Dec. 8, 1778.

---

Nathaniel Camp, of Newark, in relation to a plan on foot to contest the claims of the East Jersey proprietors, White sending the letter to his brother-in-law, Robert Hunter Morris.—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, 6 : 346. He was in a group of distinguished citizens at Burlington, May 15, 1750, when Counsellor John Coxe declared that it was no use for him to practice in the Court of Chancery before Governor Belcher.—*N. J. Archives*, 7 : 543. Anthony White, Esqr., of Somerset county, and Elizabeth his wife, conveyed to Robert Tilton, of Middletown, Monmouth county, yeoman, by deed dated May 8, 1751, consideration £ 930, a tract of 309 acres and a fraction, in the city of Shrewsbury, Monmouth county.—*E. J. Deeds, Lib.* H 2, p. 263. The lands of Dirck Schuyler, and his wife Anne Mary, were advertised to be sold on Oct. 28, 1754, and information in relation thereto was to be had of Anthony White, at New Brunswick, among others.—*N. J. Archives*, 19 : 411. The dwelling-house, storehouse, stabling, wharf and lot of land on which Dirck Schuyler lately lived, in the City of New Brunswick, and other property, were advertised to be sold on March 25, 1755, by William Walton, of New York, Anthony White of New Brunswick, and others.—*Ib.*, 454. White also about the same time advertised the grist-mill and land late of Mathew Clarkson, deceased, and Gerardus Depeyster, on the Raritan river, opposite to Raritan Landing, and within a quarter of a mile of his own residence.—*Ib.*, 453. The debtors of William Symonds, late of New Brunswick, were desired by public advertisement, July 31, 1758, to pay their debts to Anthony White, Esq., at New Brunswick.—*Ib.*, 20 : 256. On Jan. 11, 1759, White advertised the farm and plantation known as Lawrence's Island, on the Raritan river, about two miles from New Brunswick. At the same time he offered for sale "sundry of the best and most valuable farms and plantations on the West-New-Jersey Society's 100,000 acre tract in Hunterdon county."—*Ib.*, 20 : 316, 317. Governor Josiah Hardy commissioned him, Jan. 26, 1762, Clerk of Hunterdon county, and on March 22, 1762, one of the Surrogates of the Prerogative Court in the Eastern Division of New Jersey.—*N. J. Archives*, 9 : 360. He was one of the managers of the Bound Brook bridge lottery, to raise £ 400 for the erection of a bridge across the Raritan river at that point, the scheme being advertised in *The New York Mercury*, May 10, 1762.—*N. J. Archives*, 24 : 36. On the death, July 3, 1762, of Lewis Morris, Jun., Judge of the Court of Admiralty of New Jersey, Gov. Hardy commissioned Anthony White to succeed his deceased brother-in-law.—*Ib.*, 378. On Jan. 26, 1763, he was appointed one of the Justices of the Peace, in the counties of Morris and Somerset.—*N. J. Archives*, 17 : 342. He presented a petition, dated July 19, 1764, to Lieutenant-Governor Colden, of New York, for a ferry from Staten Island to Bergen Point—probably desiring the franchise.—*Calendar N. Y. Hist. MSS.*, II., 748. This was probably in anticipation of the transaction next recorded, to wit: The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to partition the Bergen common lands sold a tract of land at Bergen Point, at public auction Sept. 7, 1764, to Hendricus Kuyper, the highest bidder, for £ 7300, "proclamation or lawful money of New Jersey," and gave him a deed, Sept. 10, 1764.

All Persons indebted to the estate of James Jackson, jun. of Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, deceased, on bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment. All those that have any demands against said estate, are once more earnestly requested to bring their accounts properly attested, within three weeks

—*E. J. Deeds, Lib.* A 3, p. 413. He endorsed on it a declaration that he held the same in trust for Anthony White, of the city of New Brunswick (2-18ths), and others, who had furnished the money for the purchase. Mr. White died seized of three lots of the tract on the Kill van Kol, and three lots on Newark Bay, and they were partitioned among his three surviving children, Aug. 27, 1798.—*Winfield's Land Titles of Hudson County,* 135, 141, 144. Gov. Franklin commissioned him one of the Justices of the Peace of Somerset county, Sept. 21, 1767, and one of the Justices of the quorum of the same county, April 21, 1768.—*Lib C 2 of Commissions,* p. 322; *N. J. Archives,* 17: 504. He was commissioned a Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Somerset county, Aug. 26, 1768; Aug. 30, 1769; May 14, 1770; Oct. 30, 1770; Aug. 28, 1771; Oct. 1, 1774. —*Lib. A B of Commissions, passim.* Under date of Dec. 8, 1778, he again advertised tne Lawrence Island Farm, which he had offered for sale in 1759, as already mentioned. He was now living at the Union Iron Works, in Sussex county.—*2 N. J. Archives,* 3: 10. The will of Anthony White, of Middlesex county, dated Feb. 14, 1780, was proved at New Brunswick, Nov. 12, 1787, indicating that his last days were spent in the city which had so long been his home. He devises to his son, Anthony Walton White, two-fifths of his estate, and to his daughters, Isabella, Joanna and Euphemia, each one-fifth. He does not refer to his wife; she had doubtless died before the date of his will. All four of the children were made executors. The witnesses to the instrument were Anne Kearny, Ravaud Kearny (his wife's kin), and Edward McShane.—*Liber No. 29 of Wills, in Secretary of State's Office,* p. 360. Anthony White and Elizabeth Morris, his wife, had issue:

i. Joanna, b. Nov. 14, 1744; m. about 1787, Col. John Bayard (his 3d wife); d. June 26, 1834, without issue; he was b. Aug. 11, 1738; d. Jan. 7, 1807, at New Brunswick.—*N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record,* 15: 63.

ii. Euphemia, b. Dec. 10, 1746; m., about 1785, William Paterson (his second wife), Governor of N. J., 1790–1793; Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1793–1806; she d. Jan. 29, 1822, in the 86th (?) year of her age.—*Penn. Mag. of Hist. & Biog.,* 3: 431, 434; *N. Y. Gen. & Biog. Record,* 23: 91.

iii. Isabella; mentioned in her father's will, in 1780. No further account. She probably died before him.

iv. Anthony Walton, b. July 7, 1750, at New Brunswick; he took his middle name after his godfather, William Walton, a distinguished merchant of New York; m. 1783, Margaret Ellis, then in her 15th year. For a full and interesting sketch of Gen. Anthony Walton White, see N. J. Hist. Soc. proceedings, 2d Series, 7: 105–115 (January, 1882), reprinted in The Magazine of History, with Notes and Queries, 1: 40–44 (January, 1905).

after the date hereof, in order to receive their just dues, and enable the subscriber to make up his accounts with the legatees.

Edmund Beakes,[1] Admin.

December 30, 1778.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in New Britain, Bucks county, the 20th instant, (Dec) a Negro Man called TOM, well made, about 6 feet high—Had on when he went away, lightish surtout coat, a brown close bodied coat, a fine hat half worn, a pair of leather breeches with boot-straps behind, and a pair of boots with him; he also took a fiddle with him and plays with his left hand. Said negro was bought from one William Brown at or near Ten Mile Run, in New Jersey, where he, the negro says he is well acquainted, and imagine he is gone that way. Whoever secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me.

TOBIAS SHULL.

December 22d, 1778.

30 DOLLARS Reward.

RANAWAY from Benjamin Vancleave's Esq. in Maidenhead, the 26th instant, (Dec) a negro WENCH named Dinah, 28 or 30 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, black and very lusty. She was lately bought of Parson Van Arsdall[2] at Springfield, and lived formerly at Rocky-Hill, and hath a brother living with Colonel

[1] For some notices of the Beakes family, see New Jersey Archives, 20: 557.

[2] For a sketch of the Rev. Jacob Van Arsdale, see New Jersey Archives, 24: 638.

Scudder, in Freehold, and its likely is gone there. Any person apprehending said wench and applying to Mr. Phillips, innkeeper, in Maidenhead, shall be entitled to the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

William Crab.

On the 20th of November last a certain person who called himself Daniel Nucom, and said he was a drover, and lived in Pennsylvania, sold a bull to the subscriber as his property; and about two weeks after Samuel Rusk came for the said bull, which he proved to be his own: This is therefore to warn the publick of the impostor. He is a short well set fellow, about 35 years old, and speaks a little broad: He had on a light coloured coat, swanskin jacket, leather breeches, half-leg boots, and scalloped hat; he rode a sorrel horse, with a white mane and tail, and one wall-eye. Any person taking up said Nucom, and securing him so that he may be brought to justice, shall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, paid by

JOSHUA STOUT.

Hopewell, Dec 20.

TO BE SOLD by

FRANCIS WITT,

opposite Captain CLUNN'S in Trenton,

LINENS, checks, cambricks, muslin, tea, coffee, pepper, alspice, hard soap, indigo, snuff, shoes, shoe and knee buckles, ribbands, coat and vest buttons, decanters, pint tumblers, China dishes; also a bark to make excellent bitters or cordials.

WANTED immediately TWO JOURNEYMEN FULLERS, who will have good encouragement, and be exempted from mili-

tary duty, by applying to WILLIAM DENNISTON,[1] near Morristown, East Jersey.

Dec. 12, 1778.

To all whom it may concern:

*State of New Jersey, ss.*

NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, Innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the 12th day of January next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Yelverton Taylor, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Good Intent, lately commanded by John Rosely;—against the schooner or vessel called the Fame, lately commanded by Francis Coflin[2]—of John Leake, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called Fortune, lately commanded by Garret Beekman—of Moses Griffin, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Rambler, lately commanded by Bayne Smallwood—of Seth Johnson, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Charming Polly, lately commanded by Ebenezer Ward—of David Stevens, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Friends, lately commanded by James Conn—of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Polly, lately commanded by Richard Reading—of John Voorhees,[3] (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Sally, lately commanded by Thomas Crowell, jun. with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: *To the end and intent* that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any

[1] Mr. Denniston died October 29, 1807, aged 71 years.

[2] In the same advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Packet*, January 7, 1779, this name is given as "Coffin."

[3] In this advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Packet*, this name is given as "John Neilson."

person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills,

*By order of the Judge,*[1]

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,[2] *Register*

## TO BE SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

Two very good brick dwelling-houses and lots of ground, situated in the town of Salem, between the church and court-house. The lots contained 75 feet front and about 300 feet depth. The dwelling-houses were both put in very good repair lately. On the premises is an excellent garden well planted with fruit and fenced in with cedar, and other conveniences. The situation is as good as any in the town, and will either suit a gentleman of fortune or may be divided into two convenient lots so as to suit a couple of families. Also about eight acres of excellent meadow within a quarter of a mile of the town, very capable of improvement, will be sold together with the above premises. The reason of sale is that the subscriber is going soon to remove his family to Burlington. For particulars enquire of

John Carey.

Piles-grove, Salem County, Dec. 2d, 1778.

[1] This advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Packet* is dated "Allen Town, Dec. 21, 1778."

[2] For a sketch of Joseph Bloomfield, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 341.

Ogden and Curtis,

Have for SALE at their STORE near the Court House in Morristown,

RUM and whisky
Sugar
Hyson and bohea tea
†Indigo
†Brimstone
†Snuff
†Plug and pigtail tobacco
†Castile soap
†Blacking ball
†Ginger
Pepper, alspice, & rosin
†Imported & shore salt
Gun Powder
†Chalk
†Cloths
Buckram
Linen and cambrick
Pistol lawn
†Bombazene
Black taffety
Black ell Persian
Velvet
Shallon
Threads and ribbands
†Sewing silk
Pins
†Needles
Cap wire
†Fine ivory & horn combs
†Spectacles
Scissors and razors
†Ink powder
†Writing paper
Brass ink stands
Sealing wax
†Paste boards
†Pocket books
Bed cords
Leading lines
†Family and pocket almanacks
†Testaments
†Spelling books
†Primers
†Baxter s saints rest
†Blank books of all sizes
Carpenter's hammers
Gimblets
Tap borers
Brass cocks
†Corks
Pmiadel. earthenware
†Iron potts & kettles, &c.

N. B. The articles thus marked † they have by the quantity.

JOSEPH MILNER,

Has for SALE at his STORE in TRENTON, Wholesale or Retail, the following articles:

MADERIA wine, French brandy, old spirits, West-India rum, tea, coffee, sugar, alspice, sweet oil in flasks, snuff, tobacco, rosin, allum, 20d, 10d and 6d nails, shingles, pine and cedar boards, bar iron: a large quantity of linens, handkerchiefs, of different kinds, Russia and ravens duck;

hand, pannel, and crosscut saw files, hair combs, small shot, loaf sugar, earthenware, imported salt, and sundry other articles.

TO BE SOLD *Wholesale and Retail, by the Printer hereof,*

THE

New Jersey ALMANACK,

For the year of our Lord 1779,

CONTAINING,

Besides the usual astronomical Observations, A Variety of useful, instructive, and entertaining MATTERS, in Prose and Verse.

PETER HULICK,

STAY-MAKER, in TRENTON, from New York,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies of this town and the country in general, that he makes on the shortest notice, stays of all kinds, turned, plain, pack thread, and straw cut, after the newest, neatest and most fashionable manner, either French or English; like wise growing Misses to give and preserve a shape truly perfect. Those Ladies who please to favour him with their employment shall find him ever ready to serve them to the utmost of his ability, with integrity, gratitude and dispatch. He returns his grateful acknowledgments to those Ladies who have already favoured him with their custom, and assures them that it shall be his chief study to merit theirs and the public's esteem.

P. S. Ladies may be served at the greatest distance, by sending their length before and the width of the top and bottom of their waist.

To be sold by the subscriber,

In the Lane opposite the College in PRINCETON,

SNUFF in bladders or smaller quantity, needles by the thousand, imported salt at seven pounds a bushel, almanacks for the year 1779, by the gross or dozen, as low as may be purchased at the printers, and the high Dutch almanacks by the dozen or single, writing paper, sewing silks of various colours, and sundry other articles.

JOHN DENTON.

Princeton, Dec. 17. 1778.

Stephenson *and* Canfield,

At their STORE opposite Capt. Peter Dickenson's[1] in Morris Town, have for sale a suitable assortment for the season, such as

COARSE broad cloths, coatings, scarlet cloth for cloaks, shoes, stockings, beaver, castor and wool hats, callicoes, Irish linen, check, muslins, lawns, cambrick, pelong, buckram, camblets, everlastings, sagathy, sewing silk of all colours, fine thread, pack and pound pins, needles, playing cards, pipes, pen knives, knives and forks of the best kind, ink powder, gun powder, snuff, tobacco, basket buttons, regimental buttons, silk twist, coloured thread, ribbands, ferreting, tape, ivory and horn combs, crooked and coarse ditto, coffee, alspice, indigo, scissors, silver shoe and knee buckles, and stock ditto, brass shoe ditto, thimbles, hatters bow strings of the best kind, some mathematical and navigation books, one large brass kettle, salt of a good quality, which they will sell as reasonable as the times will admit, for cash or country produce.

[1] For a sketch of Peter Dickerson, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 123.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A Small FARM, containing between 40 and 50 acres, situate half way between Morristown and Chatham, on a very public road, nearly opposite Mr. Stephen Rose's cyder mill; it has on it a good house with three rooms cieled, and an entry on the lower floor, a small building adjoining with a cellar under it, and one under the house; a barn and new bark house, a pond that is never dry, in the same lot; a spring of good water near the house, an orchard that affords 70 or 80 barrels of cyder, a garden paled in, English and red cherries, peaches and plumbs; some wood land and meadow. The purchaser by paying one half the money, and good security for the rest shall have an indisputable title from

JAMES TOMPSON.

Strayed or stolen off the commons at Trenton, sometime in October or November, a sorrel mare, with a blaze in her face, between three and four years old, scant fourteen hands high, trots and paces, long mane and tail. Whoever takes said mare and secures her, so that the owner may have her again, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by the subscriber in Trenton.

JOS. CLUNN.[1]

A VERY handsome CHARIOT to be sold.—Enquire of JOHN LANE, at the North Branch of Raritan, New Jersey. The price Four Hundred Pounds.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 57, *Wednesday, January* 6, 1779.

---

[1] Joseph Clunn was commissioned Ensign, Captain Fisher's Company, First Regiment, Hunterdon, June 19, 1776; Second Lieutenant, ditto, May 10, 1777; Captain, ditto.—*Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution,* Trenton, 1872, 385. In St. Michael's P. E. churchyard, Trenton, are the graves of Joseph Clunn, senior, who d. in 1798, aged 59, and of John H. Clunn, who d. 1798, aged 28. In the Presbyterian ground is the grave of Amey Clunn, who d. Dec. 12, 1834, aged 76.—*Hall's Hist. Pres. Ch. in Trenton,* 249, 250.

By a gentleman arrived last Wednesday from New Jersey, we are informed Major General Lee was but slightly wounded in a duel he lately fought with one of Mr. Washington's Aids de Camp, a Mr. Laurens, said to be a son of the late President of Congress, and that there had been no rencountre between that General and Col. Hamilton, as was last week asserted.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 238, *January* 9, 1779.

TRENTON, December 9.

The Honorable the Legislature on the 15th instant, passed an Act, "to raise the sum of £100,000 by Taxation, for discharging the debts, and defraying the necessary expences of the State of New Jersey."—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, Numb.* 1807, *January* 11, 1779.

NEW-YORK, January 11.

By a Gentleman from New-Jersey, we are informed, that a Duel was lately fought at Philadelphia between, Major General Lee, and Mr. Laurens, Son of the President of the Congress, and Aid de Camp to General Washington, in which General Lee was wounded in the Side; but the Wound being slight, he was recovered, and was at Elizabeth-Town last Friday, on his Way to Head Quarters at Middle-Brook.[1]

[1] Some time after the Battle of Monmouth, on June 28, 1778, General Charles Lee, having been placed under arrest by General Washington and ordered to be court-martialed, indulged in language which was reported to have been quite as intemperate as that addressed to him by Washington himself on the battlefield. These and similar remarks were repeated from time to time, until at last Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens, one of Washington's military aides, challenged Lee. The challenge was accepted and the parties fought a duel in the latter part of December, 1778, a short distance from Philadelphia. At the first fire Lee was slightly wounded, but insisted there should be a second fire. The seconds—Colonel Alexander

The Wife of Mr. John Byvanck, of this City, lately died in New Jersey.—*The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1421, *January* 11, 1779.

## TRENTON, JANUARY 13.

Sunday last Brigadier General Thompson, Colonels Magaw and Reynolds, having been sometime past out of New York on parole, passed through this town on their return to captivity, in conformity to Requisition of our Commissary General of Prisoners.

Last week five Hessians deserters arrived here from Fort Washington.

A correspondent at Pitts-Town, who conversed with many of the principal officers of the Convention troops [1] as they passed through that place on their way to Virginia, informs us, that they appeared to be much cast down, and

---

Hamilton and Major Edwards—opposed this, and the matter was dropped. There was some conversation between the principals, in the course of which "General Lee acknowledged that he had given his opinion against General Washington's military character to his particular friends, and might perhaps do it again. He said every man had a right to give his sentiments freely of military characters, and that he did not think himself personally accountable to Colonel Laurens for what he had done in that respect. But he said he had never spoken of General Washington in the terms mentioned—that is, 'in the grossest and most opproprious terms of personal abuse'—which he could not have done, as well because he had always esteemed General Washington as a man, as because said abuse would be incompatible with the character he would very much wish to sustain as a gentleman." With this equivocal explanation, Laurens was content. In other words, the duel settled nothing. As Alexander Graydon says: "And so the affair ended, without the simplest bearing, however, on the point in controversy, to wit, whether General Lee was right or wrong in speaking reproachfully of the Commander-in-Chief, and only established the fact that the combatants could risk their lives with the gallantry and possession of soldiers and men of honor." An account of the affair, dated December 24, 1778, and signed by the seconds, is given in Hamilton's Works, edition 1850, 1: 73. See, also, Memoirs of the Life of the Late Charles Lee, London, 1792, p. 47; Notes on Duels and Dueling, by Lorenzo Sabine, Boston, 1856, pp. 228, 230; Memoirs of a Life, chiefly passed in Pennsylvania, within the last sixty years (by Alexander Graydon), Harrisburg, 1811, p. 299.

[1] The British soldiers surrendered by General Burgoyne at Saratoga.

seemed very desirous that an exchange might take place, to facilitate their return to Europe—many of whom declared, that, were they once there, they would never return to engage in so fruitless a business as that as attempting to conqueror America. The Hessian officers, in particular, expressed great dissatisfaction—complained that many of them had been deceived, not expecting to have come further than England—and that in every respect, since their arrival in America, they conceived themselves to have been very basely treated.

We hear it is reported in New York, that General Campbell, with about 2000 of the enemy, have landed in Georgia.

*** *Wanted by the Printer hereof, Two Journeymen. They will be exempted from actual service in the militia, and receive handsome wages.*

BOSTON, November 30.

The following is a list of ships lost by his Britannic Majesty, since the war with America,—

No. of Guns.

24. The Mercury on the Chevaux-de frise in the North River.

64. Augusta,
32. A Frigate. } In Delaware River.

28. Liverpool, on Long Island

32 Juno,
28 Cerberus,
32 Orpheus,
32 Lark,
20. Rose
32. Grand Duke
14 King Fisher
16 Swan,
And a Galley } Burnt and sunk in Rhode-Island.

20 Drake, taken by Capt. Jones, in the Ranger.
32. Syren, cast away on Point Judith.
44 Actaeon, } at Carolina.
28, A Frigate, }
20 Merlin, drove ashore by Count d' Estaing.
32 Minerva } And Their Tenders carried into
32 Active } Cape Francois.
18. Thunder Bomb, } Taken by Count d' Estaing
16 Senegal, }
28 For, }
22 Lively } Taken and carried into Brest.
14 Alert }
64 Somerset, cast away at Cape-Cod, Captain and crew taken.
A Galley cast away near Egg-Harbour.
Hotham tender cast away at Cape Henlopen.
A guard ship, mounting eight 12 pounders, and one 32 pounder, taken in seconet passage, and carried into Groten, by Major Talbot, in a small sloop of two guns.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of LANDS on the Ohio River, about fifteen miles below Pittsburgh. The fertility of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate in that quarter, and the variety of fine fish the Ohio River abounds with, are well known to those who have heard of that country. The title will be warranted to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, in Trenton,

Charles Simms

Trenton, Jan 10, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable plantation, pleasantly situated near Allen-Town, State of New Jersey, containing two hundred and forty acres, on which is a good house, kitchen, barn, waggon-house, a good orchard, about 100 acres of cleared land, the rest good timber land. An indisputable title will be given for the same. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises,

Joseph Brown, jun

Jan 5th, 1779.

Was dropped on the road between the Landing and Trenton, on the 5th instant, a large blanket rolled up, containing seven yards of linen and two papers of tea.—Any person giving intelligence of, or delivering the same to Capt. Joseph Clunn, at the Landing, will receive Ten Dollars for their trouble.

Broke into the subscriber's meadow about the 20th of September, a pale red cow. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

William Lewis,

October 26th, 1778.

ROBERT SINGER,

*Has for* SALE *at his* STORE in *Trenton,* the following GOODS, *viz.*

SUPERFINE brown broad cloth,
Fine scarlet ditto
Fine yellow ditto
Fine brown ditto
Fine and coarse Irish linens, 7-8 and yard wide,
Cambricks, lawn, plain & flowered muslin
Black taffety and Persian.
White pelong
Green and black ducape
Black, brown, red and light colonial callimancoes and a variety of double folded stuffs
A variety of broad and narrow ribbons
Silver plated shoe, knee and stock buckles
Pinchbeck ditto
Fine and coarse handkerchiefs
Chintzes and callicoes
Plain and striped white gauze
Plain black ditto
Pepper
Alspice
Indigo
Rosin
Copperas
Brimstone
Allum
Shoemaker's tools
Tobacco
Snuff
Pins by the packet
Window glass 7 by 9
Needles by the thousand
Best bohea tea
Best hyson ditto, by the quantity
Best muscovado sugar
Common ditto
Hard soap
Scotch thread
Sewing silks
Mohair and a large assortment of metal buttons
Black, brown and white serge
Knives and forks
Oznabrugs
Men's and women's white gloves
Cinnamon
Mace
Nutmegs
Wool cards
Cotton
Earthen ware of all kinds

Also wanted to BUY a NEGRO BOY, about ten or twelve years old.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Trenton, January 5, 1779.

COL. Beatty, Commissary General; Major Kelsey; Jonathan Deare, Esq. Capt John Henery; Charles Mc Knight, Surgeon General; Mr. William Mounteer; and Mr. John Robinson, Princeton—General Lewis Morris, at West-Chester county or Princeton—Miss Nancy Ballard, Mr. Benjamin Martin, Brunswick—Mr. William Neilson, Pluck'emin—Mr. Joseph Mullins, Captain Charles Lyon, Mount Holly—David Thompson, Forks of

Little Egg-Harbour—Doctor Samuel Treat, Burlington—Thomas Thorn, Bordentown—Major William Trent, 2, and Doctor Thomas Marshal, Trenton—Miss Polly Barnes and Miss Patty Brown, Bucks County—Miss Sally Mott, near Trenton—Mr. Benjamin Moore, Hopewell.

*Camp near Bound-Brook, January* 3, 1779.

Commissary of Hides Office.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of Continental Neat's hides, which he will exchange for MEN'S shoes or Leather,—the preference will be given to the former. All persons in this State having in their possession any hides, the property of the Continent, are requested to give information as above, for which they shall be rewarded, and the favour gratefully acknowledged, by the

Public's devoted servant,

WM SHANNON, D. C. of Hides,
State of New Jersey,

Having finished the tour, as advertised in this Paper some time ago, and understanding that some accounts are yet unsettled, all those who have demands upon the Quartermaster General Department from the 5th of October 1776. to the 2d of March 1778, are informed, that Col. Samuel H. Sullivan will attend at Capt. Clunn's, in Trenton, from the 19th to the 21st instant—That I will attend at Brunswick the first Tuesday, and at Quibble-Town the first Wednesday in February, and at my own house, in Springfield, every Friday until the first of March, at which time I expect to close the accounts of General Mifflin for the counties of Hunterdon, Monmouth, Somerset, Middlesex, Essex, Morris and Bergen. Such as live too remote to attend in person, may commit their vouchers to some suitable person who can settle for a whole neighbourhood.—

Those who have delivered money to me for the Loan-Office, are desired to call as soon as possible for their certificates.

JAMES CALDWELL.[1]

January 12, 1779.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he makes all sorts of stays and jumps, turned and plain, French and Mecklenburgh, after the newest and neatest fashion. He prevents by a new and approved method, the appearance of any cast or rise in the hips or shoulders, or other defect in the shape of the body, which method has been established by the society of stay-makers of the city of London. Ladies that reside at any distance, by sending their measure, may be supplied on the shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as the times will afford.—He returns his sincere thanks to those Ladies who have already favoured him with their custom, and entreats a continuance of it, and their kind recommendation, which he will make it his study to merit.

N. B. He now resides opposite Mr. STACY Potts's, in Trenton, and will also give good encouragement to TWO JOURNEYMEN.

ALL persons possessed of receipts or vouchers for horses taken by General Wayne, and the officers under his command, in and about the month of March last, are desired to present the same at my Office in Chestnut-street, for payment.

John Mitchell, D. Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1778.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 58, *January* 13, 1779.

[1] For a sketch of the Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabethtown, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 147.

New-York, 15th Nov. 1778.

Mr. Rivington,

CAPTAIN Duncan, late of the Rose Letter of Marque, with his crew, who so bravely distinguished themselves in a severe action with a French frigate, arriving here last night in a Flag of Truce from Elizabeth-Town, several of those gallant seamen were by mistake detained at their landing, in order to be put on board the ships of war; but Admiral Gambier being informed thereof, he was pleased to direct, that they should immediately be set at liberty, and to give express orders, that no prisoners returning from captivity in future, shall be obliged to serve on board the King's ships. I therefore think it my duty to request, that his Majesty's faithful subjects may be made acquainted therewith, through the channel of the Public News-Papers.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

James Dick, Commissary
for Naval Prisoners.

NEW YORK, January 13.

Sir Henry Clinton's march from Philadelphia through Jersey is much spoken of here as an exceeding good piece of Generalship; and I am sorry the orders from government made it necessary for him to get to New-York before the French squadron arrived; had it been otherwise we doubt not he would have come to an engagement with the rebel army, which I have reason to believe would have been a fatal stroke to Washington, and Co."—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 240, *January* 16, 1779.

## Correspondence relating to appointment of Perth Amboy *Commissioners.*

[Letter of Sir Henry Clinton to Gen. Washington dated Nov. 10th, 1778.—Letter of Geo. Washington to Sir Henry Clinton, Nov. 14th, 1778; also Nov. 27, 1778.—A resolve dated Nov. 19, 1778 signed by Chas. Thomson, Secretary.—Letter of H. Clinton, dated Dec. 2, 1778, to Gen. Washington.—Letter of Gen. Washington to Col. Robert Hanson Harrison and Lieut. Col. Alex. Hamilton, dated Nov. 30, 1778.—Letter by Cols. O'Hara and Hyde, to Lieut. Cols. Harrison and Hamilton, Dec. 12, 1778.—Letter of Harrison and Hamilton to O'Hara and Hyde, in answer to the foregoing, dated Dec. 12, 1778.—Report of Cols. O'Hara and Hyde to Sir H. Clinton, Dec. 15, 1778. —In *The Royal Gazette,* Jan. 16, 1779.][1]

Mr. Collins,

Though I am a poor writer, and not quite perfect in spelling, yet I call myself a tolerable good reader; and being warmly attached to the American cause, I have perused your Gazette for near a year past, to find out the several proceedings of the Army of the United States, the Representatives of the United States in Congress, and those of this state in Council and Assembly. I have also taken much pleasure in reading the several pieces offered to the publick by those who have thought proper to serve their country that way; and have long desired to imitate their worthy examples, by publishing a piece on some interesting subject, but have been prevented partly because I had not the command of a style for composing any thing that would perfectly represent my thoughts and feeling, but principally because I had not the use of the pen so as to perform it decently. But a circumstance at present offers itself in which, I presume, a few words may be of service.

There has been a report circulated in this neighbourhood, that a motion was made at the last sitting of the Legislature in the honourable Council of this state, to confiscate the estates of those who took protection under and subscribed allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, which has created an uneasiness in the minds of some people: The intent of these lines is to quiet their apprehensions, by assuring them that such an act will certainly (in all probability) never take place. 'Tis my opinion that if the people of this state were to give in their votes (excluding all who have, or who are related to or connected with any who had taken protection) that more than three-fourths would appear against the measure. I was just going to state the matter, by supposing it should pass, and then marking the consequences; But

[1] See Sparks' Writings of Washington, 6: 508.

the nature of the thing is so absurd and ridiculous, and therefore so impossible, that it will hardly admit of such a supposition. Nevertheless, we may reflect on the report and converse on the subject.

When the enemy penetrated New Jersey, the people were caught in a lamentable surprize. Many made shift to pass the Delaware and join the army, while others could by no means in their power make their escape. Hard usage, and a knowledge of the enemy's inhuman conduct which they had exhibited since they landed on our shores, caused them to apply the remedy in their power. What with age and what with infirmity, many were not able to undergo the hardships of a winter's flight. Many families were visited by sickness—perhaps an affectionate child or a tender wife lay in a low and languishing condition, exposed to the lawless outrages of inhuman foes; liable every hour not only to see the dear father or the loving husband dragged into a miserable captivity, but to feel the violence of personal abuse to a degree which might put a speedy period to their lives. What man then in this situation would not have applied for relief where it might be found? The sons and heirs of such persons as these were, at the same time, risking their lives, and suffering almost insurmountable hardships and difficulties in the support of our cause: For all which patriotic exertions, must their fathers estates (which may be considered as theirs) be confiscated, and they reduced to poverty and want? God forbid! The enemy violating their promises, the people thought themselves no longer bound; and have since been restored, both officers and soldiers, to their former places; many of whom have fought gallantly in the battles of America, and earned laurels for the United States. And now are their property and liberty to be taken from them! What manner of proceeding is this? Can we think it has ever been moved for by the guardians of an infant state, appointed by the people to support and maintain righteous government? Let us conclude rather that it is only a false report, circulated by some who wish not well to our cause, and are desirous to reflect disgrace upon that Honourable Body: For who but such as seek to destroy, would be the authors of a thing which can be considered (I think) only as the foundation of destruction. But if we are *forced* to believe that it has originated in the Honourable Council, then, my countrymen, let us act in our astonishment as well as we can; let us act, I say, with care and prudence, with true allegiance and manly resolution. And ye who are able penmen and well wishers to your country, I expect will take the matter in hand, and represent it in a clearer light then I can.

A YOUTH, and a Friend to our YOUTHFUL State.

P. S. Electors watch with careful eye,
Nor ever let New Jersey die,
Peruse the minutes, there you'l see,
By persons' conduct, what they be.
At next election then appear,
And do your country service there.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire,

*Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of* New Jersey, *and the Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same:*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS application has been made to me in Council for the aid and advice of the Board, for drawing forth all the forage that can be spared in this state, for the use of the army now quartered therein.—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable the Privy Council of this state, to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring all the Justices of the Peace of this state to be attentive to the application of the several persons employed in collecting forage for the troops, and vigorously to exert themselves in executing the law for that purpose made and provided. And I do hereby recommend it to the said Magistrates to pay due regard, in the execution of this duty in the premises, to the wants of the inhabitants, and not to exact more grain or other forage in any district than the neighbourhood can safely spare, due consideration being had to all inhabitants of such district.

GIVEN *under my hand and seal at arms at* Princeton, *the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.*

WIL LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
WILL. LIVINGSTON, jun. D. Sec.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

TRENTON, JANUARY 20.

A correspondent from Mansfield informs us, that on the 2d instant a certain Joseph Castle of Philadelphia, was apprehended at that place on his way to the enemy in New-York via Shrewsbury, without any passport; and was committed to the gaol in Burlington. He had a number of letters with him from tories in Philadelphia to their friends in New-York; by some of which it appears that a constant correspondence is kept up, and traffic carried on, between the refugees in New-York, and disaffected persons in this state and Pennsylvania, chiefly

by the way of Shrewsbury. Magistrates and other officers would do well to examine suspicious people travelling to and from that place.

THE Subscribers having heretofore addressed the good women of this State, intreating them to save all the rags that they possibly could in their families, the smallest pairing being useful in the manufacturing of paper, which, as friends to their native country, the subscribers hope they have paid attention to. Therefore as a farther inducement to them they now promise *one shilling* per pound for all clean linen RAGS they deliver at any of the places mentioned in the former advertisement.

They would offer to the consideration of those mothers who have children going to school, the present great scarcity of that useful article, without which their going to school would avail them but little; which the subscribers hope to have it in their power to remedy shortly, if aided by their exertions in procuring that fundamental article, rags; the utility of which is evident to every thinking mind, and needs but few words to convince them of it.

STACY POTTS,[1]
JOHN REYNOLDS.

N. B. As it is in the power of the Storekeepers in the upper part of this State to collect a great quantity of rags, by receiving them of the country people as they bring them in, the subscribers would be glad to supply them with any kind of paper or pasteboard in exchange for the rags.

TO BE SOLD, a stout Negro WOMAN, mostly used to country work, and her son about eight years old.

MOORE FURMAN,[2]

Pitts-Town, January 10, 1778.

---

[1] For a notice of Stacy Potts, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 238

[2] For a sketch of Moore Furman, see New Jersey Archives, 20 : 148.

## FURMAN & HUNT.

HAVE FOR SALE,

WEST-India and French rum, French brandy, Holland gin, Maderia wine, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper. &c &c.

Trenton, January 19, 1779.

## FRANCIS WITT,

opposite Captain Clunn's, in Trenton, has for SALE,

BROADCLOTH, linens, checks, cambrick, lawn, muslin, sarsnet, handkerchiefs, white thread, mohair, sewing silk, knee garters, crewells, silk laces, packet pins, ivory combs, black ribbon, razors, scissars, shoe and knee buckles, cards, door and desk locks, brass cocks, large garters, gravy ladles, 3-4 inch augers, a beaver hat, flannel vests and drawers. Also coffee, tea, pepper, alspice, indigo, hard soap, tobacco, snuff, candles, wafers, stone and earthenware; likewise sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity, &c &c.

N. B. Said Witt will take in payment the two emissions now called in, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, or country produce.

TO BE SOLD,

at public VENDUE, on Wednesday, the 17th of February next.

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing near 130 acres of good land, whereon is a good frame dwellinghouse, a good frame barn covered with cedar shingles, a good waggon and smoke house, an excellent orchard, containing about 400 trees, a large quantity of which is grafted fruit of the best kind, with a great number of peach trees, and like-

wise cherry trees, a great many of which are the best English sort; also a number of pear trees. The land is good for grain and grass, having a large proportion of excellent woodland and meadow. The whole pleasantly situated, joining the Old York road, about eight miles from Coryell's ferry, in the township of Amwell and county of Hunterdon, nearly joining the old Presbyterian meeting-house. Any person inclining to purchase, may see the plan by applying to William Schanck, or George Prall, who lives on the place. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock of said day, when attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by

Amwell, January 12, 1779.

JOHN PRALL
WILLIAM SCHANCK } Exrs.
JACOB SUTPHIN

THIS is to request all persons indebted to John Dixon of Bottle-Hill,[1] Morris county, on book, bond, or note, to come and settle with him by the tenth of February, or depend on being dealt with as the law directs.

January 6.

Forty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the Fulling-mill, in Amwell, Hunterdon county, on the 4th or 5th of this instant, a piece of broadcloth consisting of 8 yards in length, and near 3-4 wide, a brown colour, shear'd and press'd, being finished; the number cut in the corners at one end, and at one corner of the other end marked B, worked in the cloth, belonging to Mr. Ten Brook. Whoever secures said cloth and thief, so that the subscriber may have the cloth, and bring the thief to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for the cloth only Twenty Dollars and if required no questions asked, and all reasonable charges paid by me

JOSHUA MOTT, Fuller.

[1] Now Madison.

N. B. All taylors are requested to take particular notice of brown cloth, and whether the marks are cut out of the ends, or new ones put in, which may easily be discovered by the marks not being fulled in.

January 16, 1779.

To be sold, on Saturday, the 23d instant, at the Vendue-House opposite the Church,[1] in Trenton,

HORSES, a bed, men's apparel, ready made shirts, rum by the hogshead or smaller quantity, and sundry sorts of merchandize, by

JACOB BENJAMIN.

N. B. Wanted, a quantity of flaxseed, for which cash will be given by said Benjamin or John Plasket.

STOLEN on Sunday night, the 17th inst, out of the stable of the subscriber, a brown HORSE, 15 hands high, has a blaze in his forehead, his hind feet white, branded I B on the near thigh, worn a good deal with the gears, shod all round, paces and trots. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS, and for the thief, if prosecuted to conviction, FIFTY DOLLARS, to be paid by me

JASPER SMITH.

Maidenhead, Jan. 19. 1779.

LOST or stolen, on the seventh instant, a small English Spaniel DOG, the grounds of his colour is a very shining white, his ears mark'd with yellow; as likewise two or three yellow broad spots on his side and rump, his tail extremely bushy; had on a brass collar with General Lee's name. Whoever will bring him to Capt Clunn's, at Trenton; to Mr. Clarkson's, at Brunswick; Mr. Stockton's, at Princeton; to Mr. De Hart's, at Elizabethtown; to General Knox, at Pluck'emin, shall receive TWENTY Dollars reward.

Jan. 12, 1779.

[1] St. Michael's Church, in King (now Warren) street.

OF EDWARD BROOKS, Junior,

In Bordentown, may be had the following articles of MERCHANDIZE, viz.

London brown and light coloured second broad cloths at 30 dollars per yard
Grey and drab colour'd coarser ditto
Black and cloth colour'd knit worsted breeches pattern
Blue serge denim
Red and white flannel serge
Blue, green, striped and flowered, red and blue mixed, brown and dove colour'd camlets
Black taffety, pelong and ell-wide French mode
Black, green and cloth colour'd ell-wide Persian
Sewing silk and bonnet whalebone
Book muslin
Cambrick and lawn
Long lawn and gauze
Red, pink, green, deep and pale blue, brown, black and flowered ribbons
Womens white gloves
Snuff boxes
Ivory and horn combs
Crooked ditto
Mens and womens leather shoes
Ticklenburg and common Oznabrugs
Fine and coarse dowlas
Dutch and Irish sheeting
Striped Holland and checks
Irish and Dutch white linens
Check handkerchiefs
Sewing and knitting needles
Black and white small beads for necklaces
Spectacles
West India rum
Molasses
Sugar, tea and coffee.
Pepper, alspice, nutmegs
Ginger and lump brimstone in kegs or less quantity
Genuine Castile soap
Imported G B woolcards
Ditto cotton ditto
Wheat and flax-seed riddles
Indian meal sieves
Sand ditto
Ink powder
Writing paper
Leading lines, halters and bed cords
Chest and cubbard locks
House ditto
Door bolts and thumb latches
Iron candlesticks and snuffers, cork screws
Polished steel sliding tobacco boxes
Iron ditto with springs
Table and box hinges
Nail gimblets, tap-borers
Fire shovel and tongs
Half inch, inch, and inch and half flat head woodscrews
Rat and mouse traps
Hobnails by any quantity less than thirty thousand
Four sizes of awl blades
Horse—and razors
Watch keys and gun worms
Shoe and knee buckles
Packet and pound pins
Marking irons
Small iron pots
Country made earthen ware

Continental SALT.

Fifteen shillings per bushel will be given for good merchantable flax seed. Six dollars for good grey fox skins. Four dollars for raccoon, and five shillings for good musk-rat skins.

WILL be exposed to sale at publick vendue on Wednesday the third of February, the following tracts of land, lying as follows: One piece containing 28 acres, within four miles of Elizabeth town on the main road that leads to Morris and Sussex, very convenient for a merchant or tavern, the latter has been kept 20 years; there is a good dwelling-house, large barn, smith's shop, two coal houses, chair and corn-house, with other necessary buildings, 120 young apple trees mostly grafted with the best fruit, which bears plentiful; one other orchard with fifty trees of natural fruit. Thirty-six and one third acres joining the above, with about 300 young apple trees mostly grafted with the best collection of fruit. One other tract of land lying within one mile of the above land, with an orchard that will produce 30 barrels of cyder in a year, well watered and good mowing land, contains about 50 acres. One other farm lying in the township of Newark, at a place called Canoe-brook, ten miles from the town, containing 133 acres on which is a dwellinghouse and barn, a large orchard where 60 barrels of cyder may be made in a year, there is plenty of timber and water, some very good swamp fit for hemp. Any person having a mind to view the premises before the day of sale, may call on the subscriber.

N. B. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

A few axes may be had of the subscriber made of the best Crawley's steel, for country produce.

Connecticut Farms, }
January 16, 1779. }

Jacamiah Smith.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of *Gilbert Barton,* Inn holder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Tuesday the 23d day of February next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Green, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Betsey, lately commanded by James Parks—Of Samuel Reed (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Franklin, lately commanded by George Clerk, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: *To the end and intent* that the owner or owners of the said vessels respectively, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

*By order of the Judge,*

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 59, *January* 20, 1779.

New-York, January 20.

Last Wednesday a Mr. Allen, ensign in the rebel army, with three Jersey militia men, were apprehended on Bergen Point, by a party from Captain Anstruther's company, of the twenty-sixth regiment.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 241, *January* 20, 1779.

## TO BE SOLD.

For good emissions of May 20th 1777, and April 11th, 1778, within the Western division of the State of New Jersey.

Ten thousand acres of unappropriated rights to lands, the title warranted good and indisputable.

Application may be made to Mr. JOHN LEE, at Mount Pleasant, near Mount Holly, New Jersey.

N. B. Any quantity from fifty acres upwards may be had.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, January* 21, 1779.

### PHILADELPHIA January 21.

A gentleman from Jersey informs, that some row boats, about a fortnight ago, went from Jersey to Sandy hook, where, in the night, they boarded and took four sloops, one of which was armed. In carrying them to a place of safety, three of them, by the unskilfulness of the pilots, ran a shore, and were burnt? The other, with nineteen prisoners, got safe to New Jersey. It is farther said, the persons concerned will share about four hundred pounds, each man.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, January* 21, 1779.

A Philadelphia paper of the 7th inst. announces the arrival of the French squadron, under Mons. d' Estaing, at Martinico; Admiral Byron sailed sometime after the Marquis from Rd. Island in quest of that fleet; Commodore Hotham proceeded, early in November, with a very respectable naval force for the West Indies; these powers, when united, will enable Admiral Byron to act with every advantage against the French fleet and any of their possessions in that part of the world. The rebels, greatly

alarmed at the successful operations of the Loyalists and Indians, under young Mr. Butler and Mr. Joseph Brant, upon the back settlements, have occasioned, we are informed, three brigades to be detached from Jersey to Cherry Valley to defend, if possible, the townships in that district.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 242, *January* 23, 1779.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

Two or three Whale-Boats put out of Egg-Harbour in the late hard Weather, after some Vessels that were seen in the Offing, but most of their Crews perished before they could reach the Shore, the Creeks being inaccessible on Account of the Ice.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1423, *January* 25, 1779.

*To be* SOLD *at Private* Sale.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION on Little Egg-harbour River, Chestnut Neck, having three or four valuable fishing places, with a large dwelling-house, barn, stables, and cow-houses. Any person wanting said place may purchase houshold goods, waggons, plows, and several other things for carrying on Farming, by applying to

MICAJAH SMITH.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, January* 26, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 14.*

The sloop Franklin, Capt Clark, from Surinam, with a cargo of molasses, bound to and belonging to Nantucket, was taken by the letter of marque brig Sir William Erskine, Capt. M'Callister, of New York, who put a prize master and four hands on board her, and ordered them to New-York, but off Egg-Harbour some of the sailors secured the prize master below, and ran for Egg Harbour, where they arrived safe about ten days ago.

TRENTON, JANUARY 27.

*Extract of a letter from Monmouth, Jan. 23, 1778.*

"On the 10th day of December last at six o'clock in the morning, the armed sloop Two Friends, commanded by Captain Alexander Bonnet, was cast away on the Long Beach near Barnagat. A number of people from the shore went to their assistance, and saved all the men, but one that was drowned. She was from Cape Nichola Mole, bound to Philadelphia, laden with 1600 bushels of salt, 40 hogsheads of molasses, some rum and sugar. She went to pieces in a few hours, and all was lost except about 160 gallons of rum. The hands went to Philadelphia and Captain Bonnet went on board the sloop Endeavor at Toms River, to take his passage home to Hispaniola, but unfortunately, on the 25th of last month in the night she parted her cable and was cast away in the bay, and Capt. Bonnet, with every soul on board, perished."

** *The* LAWS *passed at the two last sittings of the* General Assembly *of this State, are now ready to be delivered, agreeably to the orders of the Members of the Legislature.*

Mr. COLLINS,

IN your Gazette of the 30th of December, there appeared an attempt against General Lee's character, as wicked in its intentions as false in its assertions; whether the sterility of the brain obliged, or the villainy of the heart induced the author to adopt the rascally production of a mercenary retainer of Lord Dunmore's, so fam'd for his enmity to this country, the publick must judge.

But the original composer of this calumny is comparatively a man of sense and candor, because it is obvious his motives were to answer a political purpose, whereas the motives of your correspondent could at best be but a pitiful attempt to blast the character of a man who has sacrificed his friends and voluntarily staked a solid independent fortune on the fate of the liberties of a people, from whom, if he was as avaricious as he is in defiance of notorious facts represented to be, and his most sanguine expectations answered, he could not possibly expect a recompence equivalent to what he depriv'd himself of.

The hero of this performance, in order to give credit to his scandalous *libel*, has artfully taken it up upon the wild supposition that General Lee aims at shaking the confidence of the people in General

Washington. This, from the long personal acquaintance I have had the honour of having with General Lee, is equally as false as the sequel; but even admitting it to be true, does it prove him to be a *scoundrel*, a *villain*, a *Cataline*, a *Samnite*, a penurious wretch that would change sides for a farthing more to his pay?

I am conscious every man who is a friend to this *community*, a friend to *virtue* or *justice*, and every man who would reprobate General Lee in any attempts to depreciate so valuable a character as General Washington's, must despise the rancorous villain, who from the baseness of his soul, could be capable of composing, or instrumental in publishing such *false*, such *dastardly*, and such *malignant* calumny.

Your's

EVAN EDWARDS.

*January 18th*, 1779.

To be sold at publick Vendue on Tuesday the 16th of February next, at New-Brunswick, the

SLOOP SALLY.

On the 17th, at Woodbridge, the

SLOOP POLLY.

On the 18th, at Elizabeth-Town, the

SLOOP CHARMING POLLY,

With their respective tackle, furniture, and apparel, per inventory to be seen the times and places of sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty of New Jersey.

JOS. POTTS, Marshal

Jan. 23, 1779.

Pocket Almanacks

For the current year, are to be Sold by the dozen or single at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

THE CITIZENS of Philadelphia who wish to become Subscribers for this GAZETTE, may enter their Names with MOSES BARTRAM, Apothecary, in Second street, a few Doors above Arch street, or with ROBERT AITKEN, Printer

and Bookseller, in Front street, nearly opposite the Coffee house—at One Dollar and an Half per Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of Entrance.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN through mistake from the stable of Mr. Samuel Smith, innkeeper, at Elizabeth-Town, on Friday evening the 13th of November last, and carried to the public stables at Head-Quarters in town, from whence was either stolen or strayed away, a dark brown MARE, rising six years old, has a star in her forehead, about fifteen hands high, large thick mane which lays on the near side, is a natural trotter, and carried a tail as if somewhat nicked. Whoever takes up the said mare and returns her to Mr. Smith, or the subscriber at Booneton, in Morris county, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ANTHONY JOLINE.

Jan. 15, 1779.

To be sold by THOMAS HANKENSON, near Robertson's Ferry, on Delaware, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, a QUANTITY of

SHORE SALT,

For good emissions of continental currency of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, at Thirteen Dollars per bushel, or Ten Pounds of Flax for one bushel of salt.

On Wednesday the 3d of February next, WILL BE SOLD at the Forks of Little Egg Harbour,

THE Sloop Franklin, per inventory, to be seen at the day of sale.—Also her cargo, consisting of about 60 hogsheads molasses. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Court of Admiralty of New Jersey,

JOS. POTTS, Marshall.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have any claim, interest, or demand to, in or against the estates of James Stuart, Christopher Insley, Joseph Bear, George Myre, William Carnel, John Kitchen, Andrew Kitchen, Ozias Park, Henry Mills, Jacob Insley, Philip Kline, William Schooley, Andrew Schooley, William Millack, Jacob Kline, Philip Kighline, Robert Goodman, Peter Appleman, Conrad Reightmyre, John Waddington, Ludowick Wessigh, David Young, Joseph Lawery, senior, Joseph Lawery, junior, John Rice, William Rice, Isaac Ammerman, Reuben Green, Philip Farce, William Ekler, John Smith, senior, John Smith, junior, Michael Lemon, John M'Cowin, James Moody,[1] Richard Mountain, John Dunfield, Peter Anderson, Ozias Insley, Thomas Richardson, James Morden, John Insley, William Hutchenson, John Cummins, Christopher Young, James Briton, James Blain, Benjamin Harned, William Briton, John White Smock, Obadiah Hoagland, Matthias Zimerman, John Clendenon, Christopher Hoofman, John Hutcheson, Cornelius Dugan, Richard Boulsbery, Abraham Boulsbery, William Dedman, John Gorman, William Park, Robert Thompson and Thomas Turpin, to appear with their accounts, vouchers and evidence before the subscribers, in Greenwich, on or before the first day of March next ensuing, then and there to have the same adjudged and settled.—And all persons indebted to the above persons, are desired to make speedy payment to the subscribers; and any person possessed of any monies, bonds, bills, notes, mortgages, books of accounts, or any instruments of writing whatsoever, belonging to either of the above persons, and do not make discovery thereof to the subscribers within one month after this publick notice is given, shall, if convicted thereof, forfeit treble the value of such property as shall be by them so detained.—And all persons indebted to the sub-

[1] The noted Lieutenant in the New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists), whose daring marauding expeditions struck terror into the hearts of many a patriotic fireside, and whose exploits are still a household word in Sussex county.

scribers for goods bought at the several vendues, are desired to make speedy payment to prevent trouble.

WILLIAM BOND, }
George Warne, } Commissioners.

Sussex County, December 10, 1778.

PETER CROLIUS.

*Has for* SALE, *opposite the Printing-Office, in Trenton,*

BLUE, buff, green, red, brown and grey broadcloths; blue and brown naps; shalloons, callimancoes; striped and plain camblets; moreens; fine and coarse linens; lawn; cambricks; muslins; taffety; ell-wide Persian; callicoes; striped hollands; checks and check handkerchiefs; sewing silk; mohair; threads; buttons; tea; sugar; chocolate; alspice; pepper; indigo; snuff; and many others articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. Said Crolius will take in payment the two emissions now called in, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, or country produce.

SUCH persons as have demands on the Forage Department before the 2d of March last, for forage delivered at this post, and proper certificates signed by the subscriber, or persons acting by his appointment, are desired to bring in their accounts any time between the 8th and 11th of February next for payment; for which purpose I shall attend at the house of Capt Joseph Clunn, in Trenton.

SAM. H. SULLIVAN.

Jan. 25, 1779.

INQUISITIONS having been found and final judgment entered against Nathaniel Richards, William Stiles, Thomas Bruen, Uzal Ward, David Ogden, jun. Griffin Jinkens, Stephen Skinner, David Ogden, Esq., Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingsland, Stephen Farrand, Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Isaac Ogden, Esq;, Nathaniel

Williams, Jonathan Sayers, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, Peter Browne, Peter Mowrison, George Walls, Abraham Van Geson, jun, Isaac Kingsland, and Henry Stager, of Newark, Robert Drummond, Garret Jacobus, Richard Yates, and Richard Stanton, of Aquackanonck;[1] NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the houses and lands and all the real estate lately belonging to them, in the county of Essex, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on the first day of March next, at the house of Capt. Josiah Peirson, in Newark. The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continue by adjournments from day to day, until the whole is sold. A map of the several pieces of land to be seen at the time and place of sale. There are some elegant houses and many agreeable situations. The land is excellent and the place healthy.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun.
SAMUEL HAYES, } Commissioners.

[1] For a sketch of David Ogden, Sr., one of the most eminent lawyers of his day in New Jersey, see New Jersey Archives, 10 : 372. The Supreme Court allowed a writ of *certiorari* to the Essex Oyer and Terminer, directing the indictment to be sent up for review, but the inferior court disregarded the writ, and ordered the trial to proceed, with the result that Ogden was convicted of treason. See N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., 2d Series, 13 : 88, and 27 N. J. Law Journal, 4.

Isaac Ogden was a son of David Ogden, Sr. He was admitted to the bar May 12, 1763, and resided in Newark. He accompanied his father to New York, and with him joined the British. An extract from a letter written by him to Joseph Galloway, February 6, 1779, telling what he had heard and what he thought of the above proceeding, is given in New Jersey Archives, 10 : 372. Other letters from him are published (not entire, however), in the *Historical Magazine*, 1st Series, 5 : 335 ; 6 : 178-181. (The originals of these and other letters from Ogden to Galloway were destroyed in the fire at Paterson, N. J., February 9 and 10, 1902).

Sketches of Isaac Longworth and Thomas Longworth, of Newark, are given in New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 419.

Robert Drummond—see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 251.

Griffin Jinkens was a school teacher in Newark, who owned a small farm between the present Belleville avenue and the Passaic river, near the present Clark street. He was the author of a pamphlet of forty-eight pages, "A Brief Vindication of the Purchasors Against the Proprietors in a Christian Manner," New York, 1746. It is a curious medley of argument and appeal, legal and religious, in prose and verse.

Richard Stanton was a tailor who married a Ryerson and lived for some time on the northern shore of the Passaic river, at the foot of the present Clinton street, in the city of Paterson, then Saddle River township, Bergen county. It would seem that in 1779 he resided, or at least owned property in Acquackanonk township.

State of New Jersey, county of Essex, January 19th, 1779.

New Jersey, } At an Inferior Court of Common
Essex county, } Pleas held for said county of Essex on the 12th day of January inst., were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Peter Duboise, Aaron Peirson, Hugh Gaine, Isaac Stiles, Samuel Hudinot, Nicholas Hoffman, Dr. Uzal Johnson, John Courter, jun, and Capt. James Gray, of which proclamation was made at said court, that if they or any on their behalf, or any persons interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered: Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they nor any in their behalf, nor any interested, shall appear and traverse at the next court to be held for the said county, the inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. }
SAMUEL HAYES, } Commissioners.

Newark, January 18, 1779.

FINAL judgment having been entered in favour of the State on the inquisitions found and taken against Bernardus Legrange, George Howard, George Rodney, Joseph Arrowsmith, Richard Compton, jun. John Smith and David White late of Somerset county, New Jersey: ALL persons having any demands against the estates of the said fugitives and offenders, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber at Whorley's tavern, at the Forks of Raritan, on Monday the 22d day of March next, in order that they may be discharged or adjusted, according to the direction of a law of this State.

FRED. FRELINGHUYSEN,

Jan. 23, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

For good emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

TEN thousand acres of unappropriated rights to LANDS, within the Western Division of New-Jersey. The title warranted good and indisputable. Application may be made to Mr. John Lee at Mount Pleasant, near Mount-holly, state of New-Jersey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres or upwards, may be purchased as above.

Jan. 15, 1779.

WANTED to purchase, a NEGRO WENCH, who has some knowledge in cooking, and can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty, and housewifery. Apply to the Printer.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

MADE their escape from the subscriber, on the 22d instant, (Jan.) a certain Michael White and Israel Philips, both taken up on suspicion of robbing Mr. John White's store in Philadelphia. Said Michael White is about five feet five inches high, has lightish hair, a grey great coat, his other clothes unknown, but had remarkable large silver buckles in his shoes; he also wore a large scollop'd hat almost new. The other had much the same dress, and was nearly the same size.—They being both hand-cuffed together when they made their escape, it is probable they will secrete themselves as much as possible, until they can disengage themselves from their irons, and then retire into the country. Whoever takes up said prisoners and confines them in any gaol, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN FLEET, Constable,
Hunterdon County.

The Faculty of Queen's College [1] takes this method to inform the Publick that the business of said College is still carried on at the North Branch of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, where good accommodations for young Gentlemen may be had in reputable families, at as moderate prices as in any part of the state. This neighborhood is so far distant from Head-Quarters that not any of the troops are stationed here, neither does the army in the least interfere with the business of the College.

The Faculty also take the liberty to remind the Publick, that the Representatives of this state have enacted a law by which Students of Colleges are exempted from military duty.

Raritan, January 24, 1779.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 60, *January* 27, 1779.

*Bridge-Town, Cumberland County, January* 8, 1779.

Will be sold by private sale, to any person applying before the first day of March next, That very valuable plantation whereon Ephraim Mills, Esq; lately lived, situate on Cohansey Creek, in the county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, with the crop of wheat in the ground, and the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, or any part of said stock. The said farm is situate in a very healthy, agreeable part of the county, is handy to meeting, market, mill, &c. containing about 180 acres, eighty of which are exceeding good meadow, the whole or greatest part in English grass, whereon may be grazed forty head of cattle yearly, besides keeping a large dairy; the upland is likewise exceeding fertile and good. For further particulars, enquire of EPHRAIM MILLS, or URIAH MILLS, on the premises.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, January* 27, 1779.

[1] Now Rutgers College.

## TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, with a large quantity of banked meadow; situated on the river, opposite to Chester. Apply to JOHN LARDNER, in Second street.

*To be* LET *for a term of years,*

And entered on the beginning of March next,

A PLANTATION situate in Manington precinct and county of Salem, West Jersey, two and a half miles from the town of Salem, containing six hundred acres of Land, three hundred of which is improved meadow and upwards of one hundred acres cleared upland, the rest well wooded. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, kitchen and dairy-house, and an excellent well of water near the door, a large barn in which are stalls for feeding sixteen oxen, also sundry out-houses, a fine thriving young bearing orchard of about three hundred trees of the best kind of grafted fruit (allowed to be equal if not superior to any orchard of the same number of trees and age in the county.) The place is very suitable for feeding cattle or for a large dairy, and raising hogs. For terms apply to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

Jan. 24. RICHARD WISTAR

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, January* 30, 1779.

## A WET NURSE.

A healthy, sober woman, living in the Jerseys, about 20 miles from Philadelphia, having a fine breast of milk two weeks old, would be glad to take a child from a

reputable family. She can be well recommended. Apply to the printer.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, February 2, 1779.*

## TRENTON, FEBRUARY 3.

*Extract of a letter from Monmouth Court-house, January 29, 1779.*

"The *Tory-Free-Booters,* who have their haunts and caves in the pines, and have been for some time past a terror to the inhabitants of this county, have, during the course of the present week, met with a very eminent disaster. On Tuesday evening last Capt. *Benjamin Dennis,* who lately killed the infamous robber *Fagan* with a party of his militia, went in pursuit of three of the most noted of the Pine-Banditti, and was so fortunate as to fall in with them, and kill them on the spot.—Their names are *Stephen Bourke,* alias *Emmans, Stephen West* and *Ezekiel Williams.* Yesterday they were brought up to this place, and two of them, it is said will be hanged in chains. This signal piece of service was effected through the instrumentality of one *John Van Kirk,* who was prevailed upon to associate with them on purpose to discover their practices, and to lead them into our hands. He conducted himself with so much address that the robbers, and especially the three above-named, who were the leading villains, looked upon him as one of their body, kept him constantly with them, and entrusted him with all their designs.

"*Van Kirk,* at proper seasons, gave intelligence of their movements to Capt. *Dennis,* who conducted himself accordingly.—They were on the eve of setting off for New York, to make sale of their plunder, when *Van Kirk* informed Capt. *Dennis* of the time of their intended departure, (which was to have been on Tuesday night last) and of the course they would take to their boats: In consequence of which, and agreeable to the directions of

*Van Kirk,* the Capt. and a small party of his militia planted themselves at Rock-Pond, near the sea shore, and shot *Bourke, West* and *Williams* in the manner above related. We were in hopes at first of keeping *Van Kirk* under the rose, but the secret is out, and of course he must fly the country, for the tories are so highly exasperated against him, that death will certainly be his fate, if he does not speedily leave Monmouth. The Whigs are soliciting contributions in his favour, and from what I have already seen, have no doubt that they will present him with a very handsome sum.—I question whether the destruction of the British fleet could diffuse more universal joy through the inhabitants of Monmouth, than has the death of the above three most egregious villains.—A certain John Gilbertson, of the same groupe of villains, was killed about three weeks ago, by a party of the Militia near Tom's-River.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New Jersey, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of *Gilbert Barton,* Innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Wednesday the 24th day of February next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Cook, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Fanny, lately commanded by Samuel Bell, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: *To the end and intent* that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

*By order of the Judge,*

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Allentown, Jan. 28, 1779.

WILLIAM INNESS,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their custom. Acquaints them he has a quantity of BEER to deliver at the current prices. He begs the favour of those who have casks of his to return them, others who gave money as a pledge for casks, are requested to let him have them again, and the money shall be returned.

N. B. Those who have sold said Innes their grain, are desired to forward it as soon as possible. He gives the current prices for barley.

Burlington, Jan. 21, 1778.

All persons indebted to the estates of Joseph and Rebecca Ong, of Waterford township, Gloucester county, deceased, or either of them, are requested to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against said estates, do bring in their accounts fairly proved, that the same may be adjusted and paid by

JOHN WEBB, Administrator

TO BE SOLD,

THE FARM whereon the subscriber now lives, situate within 5 miles of Cranberry town, 7 of English town and 6 of Spotswood, containing near 150 acres, has a large proportion of woodland, about 50 acres, and a sufficiency of meadow can be made, there being several acres of swamp clear'd and ditch'd for that purpose. On the land is a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen and cellar, a brook and well of good water, large Dutch barn covered with cedar, about which have been cut several tons of the best of hay, an excellent orchard, cyder mill and press. The stock and

farming utensils are also for sale. The purchaser will be put in possession of the premises by the first of May, or sooner if required.

JOSEPH VICKERS,

Cranberry, State of New-Jersey, Jan. 27, 1779.

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS SCOTT,

In TRENTON,

WEST-INDIA rum by the hogshead or barrel; bohea tea; broadcloths; linens, and several other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

For good continental money of any emission.

A LOT of land, with a dwelling-house thereon which has four rooms on the first floor, and is two stories high, fronting the main street in Trenton, with a well of good water near the back door; also a large building for hay and stabling near the house, very convenient for a person who keeps a team, one having been kept there for many years past; and the lot, which extends back to the other street, has some very good fruit trees thereon, and is excellent for a garden. Any persons inclining to purchase, may be further informed by applying to,

STACY POTTS;[1]

Who has for sale a parcel of large buck and some neat doe skins well dressed.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Chambers,[2] of Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, deceased, on

[1] For a sketch of Stacy Potts, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 238.

[2] For some notices of the Chambers family of Trenton, see New Jersey Archives, 20 : 177.

bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring their accounts properly attested, in order to receive their just dues.

SUSANNA CHAMBERS, Executrix
OBADIAH HOWELL, Executor.

Trenton, Jan 30, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Piscataway, about the 8th of December last, two small black horses, with small stars in their foreheads. The owner or owners of said horses are desired to apply, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN HAMPTON.

## THORN AND CURTIS,

AT CROSSWICKS,

WILL give the highest price in current money, for any quantity of Fox, Raccoon, Mink, or Muskrat SKINS.

FOR SALE, a tract of land, situate in Cumberland county, containing about 400 acres, within two miles of navigation. The whole woodland. For terms apply to

ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

Jan 29.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 61, *February* 3, 1779.

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 10,

Wednesday last His Excellency General WASHINGTON and LADY, with their retinue, passed through this town, on their way to Camp.

We hear that on Monday se'nnight three prizes, taken near Sandy-Hook, were brought into Raritan river, one of which had a valuable cargo on board.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at Trenton,

RUM by the hogshead, bohea tea by the chest, sugar by the barrel, best green tea, by the quarter chest, tanners oil by the barrel.

N. B. The subscriber has also for sale, an excellent breeding mare, for which any good emission of Continental money will be taken.

NATHAN BEAKES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

Journeymen TAYLORS,

To whom the greatest encouragement will be given by JOHN CUNNINGHAM, taylor, Trenton,——Also wanted to purchase, a likely active Negro boy, between 10 and 14 years old.

THOMAS MOODY,

Opposite the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon's, in Princeton,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT bladder snuff warranted as good as in Philadelphia, by taking a quantity the purchaser shall have it as low as it can be purchased there.—Said Moody will take in payment the two emissions now called in, dated May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, until the middle of March next, and no longer, Likewise bohea tea, warranted good—payment to be made in wheat or Indian corn.

Was in the possession of Hendrick Probasco, at or near Somerset Court-house, the 28th of April, 1778, a dark brown horse, about 15 hands high, by Captain Henry Oharo, to be well fed for three weeks, and then the said Oharo was to take him away, but I did hear of the said Oharo till November, when he informed me by letter that he would come that month, I waited till the first of February, and then thought proper to advertise the said horse that Captain Oharo, or one of his attornies, may come and pay for the keeping of said horse, otherwise he will be sold at publick vendue, on the 15th inst, at the house of John Bennet, at Somerset Court-house.

Feb. 6, 1779.

Arnold, Kenney, and Co.

Have opened a store next door to Col. Henry Remson's, in Morristown, and have for sale for cash or country produce, by wholesale and retail,

| | |
|---|---|
| Blue broadcloths | Muslins |
| Black and brown do | Cambricks |
| Plain and spotted swanskin | Lawns |
| Red and white plains | Barcelona handkerchiefs |
| Blue cassimer | Check lined ditto |
| Red, white, blue and black serges | Mode |
| Red, white, buff and yellow flannels | Taffety |
| Duffel baiges | Metal buttons |
| Black, blue and green drawboys | Mohair ditto |
| Black, blue and striped callimancoes | Sewing silk |
| Camblets | Ditto thread |
| Marquisates | Pack and pound pins |
| Mecklenburgh | Spelling books |
| Corded dimities | Testaments |
| Jeanes | Blank books |
| Silk and worsted stockings | Sugar, coffee and tea |
| Lace, ribbons | Indigo |
| Pelongs | Rum and cyder spirits by the gallon, |
| Persian | &c. &c. &c. |

Also a few hogsheads of good old spirits by the hogshead.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 62, *February* 10, 1779.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, Innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Wednesday the 24th day of February inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Chedwick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Hope, lately commanded by Henry Stanfield, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: *To the end and intent* that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

*By order of the Judge.*
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

WHEREAS on October 4th and 7th, a number of prisoners broke Trenton gaol, who I advertised by order of Joseph Inslee, High-Sheriff of the county of Hunterdon. One of the prisoners has since been taken, which said Joseph Inslee refused paying the reward, but imposed it upon me, who I think had no right to pay it: This is therefore to inform the Publick, that I am determined to pay no reward, if taken up after the first of February.

HUGH RUSSELL, late gaoler

Trenton, Feb. 9th, 1779.

To be sold at publick vendue on Tuesday the 2d day of March next on the Premises, the dwelling house and lot of land, whereon Mr. Jacob Kemper now lives, situate in Elizabeth Town, in the county of Essex. In the house

are seven rooms with six fire places on the lower floor, and three rooms on the upper. The lot consists of about three quarters of an acre of land, and has on it a good stable and chairhouse, with a garden containing a variety of the best fruit trees and a good asparagus bed. As the money will not be immediately wanted, good bonds on interest with security, or loan-office certificates will be taken in payment.

ELIAS BOUDINOT,

Feb. 6, 1779.

To be sold by ALEXANDER CALHOUN, at Mr. David Pinkerten's store in Trenton, a few hogsheads of excellent Jamaica spirits and West India rum, French rum in tierces; also a quantity of bohea tea.

Feb. 10, 1779.

A Farm to be sold,

Containing 375 acres of very good land, part of it cleared, a sufficient quantity of wood on it, some good meadow and more may be easily made. It lays in the pleasant and plentiful neighbourhood of Raritan, in the county of Somerset, about one mile and a half distant from that beautiful river on the North side; there is a good farm-house on it almost new. Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the terms by Samuel S. Coejemans at Raritan, or John Neilson at Brunswick.

February 2, 1779.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have any claims, interest, or demands to, in, or against the estates of George Stainsforth, William Steel and Thomas Hooper, to appear with their accounts, vouchers and evidences before the subscribers, at Princeton, the eighth

day of March next, in order to have the same adjusted and settled, and all persons indebted to the above named or to Bernardus Legrange, Frederick Wiser, jun. James Collins, John Tack, Nathaniel Munrow, Richard Davise, John Brown, Duncan M'Carty, John Ritchman, Peter Barberrie, Alexander Watson, Robert Grimes, Oliver Delancy, Andrew Mercereau, John Perrine, jun. Samuel Smith, John Cook, Robert Martin, Stephen Skinner, Oliver Barberrie, Robert R. Crow, Andrew Barberrie, Samuel Warne, David Goslin, Robert Campbell, and Cortlandt Skinner, are desired to make speedy payments to the subscribers; and any persons possessed of any effects, monies, bonds, bills, notes, mortgages, books of accounts, or any other instrument of writing what so ever, belonging to either of the above persons, and do not make immediate discovery thereof to the subscribers, will be proceeded against as the law directs.—And all those indebted to the subscribers for goods bought at their several vendues, are requested to make speedy payment to avoid trouble.

JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-
WILLIAM SCUDDER } sioners.

Middlesex County, Feb. 1, 1779.

Somerset, ss. WHEREAS inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state, against Richard Cochran, late of the western precinct in the county of Somerset—NOTICE is hereby given that the plantation, tract of land and premises whereon the said Richard Cochran lately lived, pleasantly situated in the precinct and county aforesaid, within one mile and a half from Princeton, together with the buildings thereon, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue on Monday, the 15th day of March next. The vendue to be held on the premises, and to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The premises will be shewn at the day of sale,

and a title made for the same pursuant to an act of Assembly of this state, by

JACOB BERGEN } Commis-
HENDRICK WILSON } sioners.

February 8, 1779.

Middlesex, ss. WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state of New Jersey, against the persons herein-after mentioned—NOTICE is hereby given that the houses and lands, and all the real estate lately belonging to them, that is to say, all the lands, tenements and real estate belonging, or lately belonging to Andrew Mercereau, David Goslin, Alexander Watson, John Perine, jun. Samuel Smith, John Cook and Robert Martin, situate, lying, and being in the southward of Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue on Wednesday and Thursday the 10th and 11th days of March next: at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue to be held at the premises respectively, till all the above estates are sold—The lands, tenements, and real estates of Cortland Skinner, Stephen Skinner, Robert Richard Crowe and Samuel Warne, lying in the southward of Amboy aforesaid, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue at the house of Capt. James Morgan, in Cheesquakes, on Monday the 15th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—The lands, tenements, and real estates of Barnardus Legrange, Frederick Wiser, James Collins, and John Brown, situate in New Brunswick, will be exposed to sale at the house of William Marriner, innkeeper, in New Brunswick, on Thursday the 18th day of March next; the sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon—The lands, tenements, and real estates of William Steel on George's road, and Robert Campbell, near David Williamson's tavern, will be sold on Friday the 19th day of March next on the premises; and the lands, tenements, and real

estate of George Stainsforth, situate near Princeton, will be sold at vendue on Saturday the 20th day of March next, on the premises, the sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Attendance will be given at the times and places abovementioned, and a more particular description of the lands given. Also deeds made to the purchasers, agreeable to act of Assembly, by

JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-
WM SCUDDER, } sioners.

N. B. There will also be exposed to sale, on the 20th of March next, three small houses and lots in Princeton, in the county of Middlesex, lately belonging to Richard Cochran, against whom inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered in Somerset county.

Middlesex county, Feb. 8, 1779.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 62, *February* 10, 1779.

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 17

Camp, Middle-Brook, February 6th, 1779.

THE Commander in Chief approved of the orders issued by Major-General Lord Stirling, during his command at this Camp, and thanks him for his endeavours to preserve order and discipline, and the property of the farmers in the vicinity of the Camp. He doubts not but the officers of every rank, from a just sence of the importance of securing to others the blessings they themselves are contending for, will use their utmost vigilance to maintain those privileges and prevent abuses, as nothing can redound more to their *personal* honour and the reputation of their respective corps.

Extract from General Orders,

ALEX. SCAMMELL, Adjt Gen

*Extract of a letter from a Correspondent at Woodbridge, dated February 10, 1779.*

"Last Tuesday about 3 o'clock in the morning, a party of New-Levies from Staten-Island, came over into Woodbridge, and marched up into the town undiscovered, to the house of Charles Jackson, in which there happened to lay that night a scout of Continental troops from Bonem-Town, consisting of twelve men.— The centinel did not discover them till they had well nigh surrounded the house, it being very dark, when he fired and ran off, making his escape; the rest being unfortunately asleep, were taken by surprize without making any resistance. Their principal object was Captain Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who lived at this house.— He had just returned from Staten-Island, having been over there with a small party chief of the night, and was but a few minutes in the house before he was alarmed by the firing of the centinel, when they instantly rushed into the house and seized him and Mr. Jackson, with the scout as above. The party were gone before the inhabitants had time to collect, without doing any other damage except plundering the house of a few trifling articles, taking the shoe-buckles out of the womens shoes, which was as little or more than could be expected, considering the usual practice of the British troops, as the men were restrained from plundering by their officer, said to be a Captain Ryerson, of Buskirk's regiment, who seemed actuated by principles of honour and humanity; and upon this occasion, imitated the laudable example of Captain Randolph, who has not only distinguished himself by his activity and bravery, but by his politeness and generosity towards such as he hath taken prisoners, never allowing his men to plunder—a practice most ignominous and base, by which Britons have, in the present contest with America, greatly disgraced themselves, and deserve to be forever despised, in which

their principal officers have joined, and so sunk themselves to a level with the meanest pilfering soldier."

By a Gentleman who left New-York on Saturday last, we learn, that the enemy there, are very busy in preparing for another embarkation, but the place of their destination remains a profound secret.

Yesterday a Gentleman came to town, who informs, that the enemy are collecting a number of boats at Billop's-Point, on Staten-Island, which has occasioned the militia in the vicinity of Woodbridge and Brunswick to assemble, which, it is hoped, will frustrate any designs the enemy may have against those parts of this state.

*** *The* Piece, *signed a* JERSEY FARMER, *is come to hand, and shall have a place in our next.*

## A List in the Post Office at Trenton.

MISS Nancy Ballard, Brunswick,

C. John Cain, mariner; Christopher Cobright, Benjamin Crump, in the army; Charles Cox, Esq., Jersey,

E. Robert Eastburn, Brunswick,

H. Capt. John Henry, Obediah Holmes, Robert Hoops, Esq, Jersey,

K. Charles M'Knight, Surgeon General, Jersey.

L. John Lyle, Jersey.

M. The Hon. R. Morris, Esq. Benjamin Martin, Archibald Mercer, 2, Jersey.

N. William Neilson, Plucke'min; Hannah Nichols, Jersey.

R. John Robertson, Jersey.

S. John J. Schenck, 2, Jersey.

T. Major Trent, D. Thompson, Jersey,

B. SMITH, Postmaster.

Feb. 16, 1779.

*Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton* (Price Five Shillings).

POEMS

on several occurrences in the

PRESENT GRAND STRUGGLE

For AMERICAN LIBERTY:

CONTAINING,

1. A contest between the Eagle and the Crane. 2. A dialogue between Col. Paine and Miss Clorinda Fairchild. 3 St. Claire's retreat and Burgoyne's defeat. 4. The first chapter of the lamentations of General Burgoyne. 5. The fall of Burgoyne. 6. The vanity of trusting in an arm of flesh. 7. The tragical death of Miss Jane M'Crea. 8. An answer for the messengers of the nation.[1]

They may also be had of Joseph Inslee, Esq., at Pennington, Timothy Brush, jun. in Hopewell, John Abbott, John Ringo and Nathan Hickson, in Amwell.

Wanted immediately,

A SCHOOL-MASTER, who can be well recommended for his abilities and moral character. For particulars enquire of Timothy Brush, jun. in Hopewell.

[1] This volume, by the Rev. Wheeler Case, of Dutchess county, N. Y., was first printed at New Haven, 1778, under a title slightly different from that above. For notices of the author, see Gillett's History Presbyterian Church, 1: 146-147, 151, 378. A new edition, edited by the Rev. Stephen Dodd, of East Haven, Conn., was published in New York, 1852.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given to all Persons having any claims, interest, or demands in, or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, (against whom inquisitions hath been found and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state) viz. John Allen, Christopher and John Voght, George Castner, Peter Young, James Smith, Christian Rope, Conrad Eagler, Michael Dennis, Joseph Lee, Barnardus Legrange, Joseph Merril, Edward Taylor, Bartholmew Thatcher, Andrew Pickins, Nicholas Pickle, Jesse Wall, Samuel Sharp, Roeloff Roelofsen, Daniel Coxe, Absalom Bainbridge, George Cyphers, Isaac Allen, and Thomas Skelton, to exhibit their respective accounts, fairly stated in writing, to the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Hunterdon, or in the vacation thereof to any two or more of the Judges of said Court, who are empowered and directed by a late law of the state of New Jersey to receive and adjust the same, within twelve months from the date hereof: And also all persons who have in their power and custody any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, deeds of conveyances, or any writing or effects whatsoever; or are any wise indebted to the said offenders, and neglect to make discovery thereof immediately to the subscribers, or any or either of them, may depend upon being dealt with according to law.

*Jared Sexton,*
*Nathaniel Hunt,*
Peter Brunner,
} Commissioners.

Hunterdon County.
Feb. 11, 1779.

N. B. Two of the Judges of said court will attend at the house of John Ringo, in Amwell, on Thursday the first day of April next, for the purpose of receiving and adjusting the demands of the respective claimants.

TO BE SOLD,

BY WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At Lamberton, half a mile below Trenton:

A Quantity of FLAX in the sheaf, already well rotted.

THIS is to give notice to Samuel Morrison, to come for his salt by the 25th instant, or the subscriber will be obliged to make sale of it.

ENOCH ANDERSON.[1]

Trenton, Feb. 17, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

Or rented for a term of years,

SPEEDWELL saw-mill and lands, formerly known by the name of Randle's Mill, lying on the east branch of Wading-River, in Burlington County, West New-Jersey, with a good log waggon and four horses, about thirty head of horned cattle, chiefly milch cows and heiffers, a plough, harrow, hoes, axes, and other farming utensils, &c. &c. There is on the premises a good new two story house, framed and covered with cedar, good cellars walled up with stone, good brick hearths and oven, a good log house for the sawyer, a large commodious barn and stabling for sixteen or eighteen horses, a good bearing peach orchard, and a young apple orchard. The mill goes with two saws, newly repaired, and the dam raised the last fall. The mill, pine lands and cedar swamps, will be sold with or without near two hundred acres of iron ore, as good as the State affords, with about seven hundred acres of West-Jersey rights not laid out. The horn cattle and team as best suits the

[1] For a note on the Anderson family of Trenton, see New Jersey Archives, 20: 213.

purchaser.—If rented, security if required—There likewise may be made with very little cost a great quantity of good meadow.

The above may be entered on as soon as suits the purchaser. Any person may view the above described lands, &c. by applying to John Jacobs, overseer on the premises, and for further particulars to the owner in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH.

N. B. The above is sold because the local situation of the owner renders it impossible for him to attend it properly.

New Jersey, February 8, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, at Tom's-River, on Monday the 1st March next:

THE sloop FANCY, and the schooner HOPE, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory.—Also their cargoes, consisting of a quantity of pitch, tar and salt.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

JOS. POTTS, Marshall.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Bills of credit, or Loan Office Certificates,

A Valuable tract of land, adjoining Barnegat-Bay, near Tom's-River, in the town of Dover, Monmouth county, containing about one thousand acres, about two hundred and eighty acres of salt meadows, thirty acres of cedar swamp (part of which is very good) about fifty acres of up-land cleared, and fenced with cedar; a new framed dwelling-house thereon, twenty feet by twenty six, with two fire places on the first floor, and a stone cellar under the same, also a kitchen adjoining, of sixteen feet square,

with a brick oven and a well at the door: The remainder wood-land. The land is good for rye, Indian corn, and for raising stock, and as well situate for manufacturing salt as almost any in New Jersey. It will be sold together or be divided as shall suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Joseph Saltar, at Tom's-River, or the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES MOTT, jun.[1]

The emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, if good will be taken in payment.

TO BE SOLD,

For the emissions of the 20th of May, 1777, and 11th April, 1778, or any other: Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land, that is to say, FIVE thousand acres laying between *Kats* and *Katers-kill,* on the west side of *Hudson's-River,* in the county of Albany, and State of New York, between 40 and 50 miles below the city of Albany, six to ten miles from the landing on the said river, and in the midst of a full settled country.—This tract, besides the great advantage of out drift for cattle forever in the mountains adjacent, is exceedingly well watered by *Katers-kill,* which affords several falls of water, on which grist and saw mills may be erected at a small expence; and as the land is well timbered with oak and pine, great advantages may be made in times of peace, by transporting the sawed timbers and boards to the city of New-York, upon much easier terms than from any other landing place up the said river.—The other Twelve Hundred and Fifty acres are also in the county of Albany, in the patent of *Shenondehowah,* alias *Clifton Park;* from 12 to 16 miles above the city of Albany, 4 to 8 miles above the *Cohoes* or *Great-Falls,* 6 to 10 from the township of *Schenectady,* and in the midst of a delightful,

[1] For a notice of the Mott family, see New Jersey Archives, 20: 194.

plentiful and settled country.—For terms apply to the subscriber at *Beverwyck,* near *Morris-Town* New Jersey, or *Thomas Hun,* Esq at Albany.

ABRAHAM LOTT.

Beverwyck, Feb. 15, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A Corner house in Queen-Street, adjoining Capt. Tucker, in Trenton, one story and a half high, three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen adjoining it. There is one other room the same height adjoining it, which will make a convenient shop for any kind of business. For terms of sale enquire of the subscriber in Trenton.

JOS. HIGBEE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good cow, with her calf about a week old, by

John Watson, jun.

Nottingham, Feb. 15th, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Wednesday the twenty-fourth day of this instant, February,

A LOT of wood-land, well timbered, containing fifteen acres, lying on the Scotch road, opposite Timothy Howell's, three miles from Trenton, late the property of Hezekiah Howell, deceased. The vendue to be held at the late dwelling-house of Daniel Howell, deceased, and to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given by us, and an indisputable title given.

JOHN HOWELL, }
DANIEL CLARK, } Executors.

By virtue of an act of General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, passed the 18th day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, entitled *An Act for taking charge of and leasing the real estates, and for forfeiting the personal estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for enlarging and continuing the powers of Commissioners appointed to seize and dispose of such personal estates, and for ascertaining and discharging the lawful debts and claims thereon.*—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who have any claim, interest or demand to, in or against the estates of Robert Whitacar, Richard Meed, Hugh Coperthwait, Thomas Sutton, John Sutton, James Sutton, Reuben Langley, Abdon Abbit, jun. Thomas Lamb, Israel Elwell, Jacob Vanmeter, Moses Atkinson, William Perce, Philip Adams, James Dean, and Christopher Raindoleer, to appear with [their] respective accounts, vouchers and evidences to make good the same, on the first day of April next, at the house of John Ramboe, Inn-keeper, in the township of Pitts-Grove, in the county of Salem, at nine o'clock in the morning of said day, when attendance will be given by

THOMAS SAYRE, } Commis-
WILLIAM GARRISON } sioners.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY last Monday night, from the house of Jesse Williams, in Philadelphia, two negro men belonging to the subscriber, in Middlesex county, New Jersey; one named Chels, about 5 feet 8 inches high, 22 years of age, very black and well-set, and had on a sailor's blue jacket and breeches. The other named Mark, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 24 years old yellow and chuncky; he has hair like an Indian, except that it curls: Had on a brown old coat, striped west coat, old leather breeches, with striped

drawers under them, and blue stockings. They were lately purchased in Upper-Freehold, in Monmouth county, and it is feared they will attempt to go off to the enemy. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroes, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward of Fifty Dollars for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD BRITTON.

Feb. 12, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FARM whereon the subscriber now lives, situate in the township of Barnard's, county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, lying about one and a half miles from Baskenridge Meeting-house, about 40 rods from a grist-mill, and half a mile from a saw-mill, containing between 95 and 100 acres of land, whereon is a large dwelling-house with four rooms and fire places in each, on a floor, and an entry through the middle; a never failing well of good water, two good gardens well fenced, a good barn and stables, with two framed barracks, an excellent orchard containing about 300 apple trees, out of which may be made 100 barrels of cyder in a year; a new cyder-mill and press, with a sufficiency of meadows for the place; a good conveniency for a still, where one has been carried on for three years past, supplied by a constant stream running into the tubs. Also another farm lying about half a mile distant, containing about 150 acres of land, about 35 acres of which is good English meadows, 50 apple trees on the place, well watered and timbered; the whole in good fence, and will be sold, together or separate, as may suit the purchaser. For terms apply to JOHN DURHAM, living on the premises.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, at the house of the widow V. Voorhees, commonly called the White-Hall, on the 24th instant.

SUNDRY articles of household furniture, among which are a small quantity of plate, a considerable number of books, (the catalogue thereof is too long for a newspaper) consisting of divinity, law, history, &c. They are the effects of the late William Oake,[1] Esq,—Attendance will be given at o'clock by his executors,

Henry Guest, and
John Lyel, junior.

N. B. There is also a number of Dutch and French books.

New-Brunswick, Feb. 13, 1779.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen last night from the subscriber near Brunswick, Middlesex county, a bay horse, 8 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, thin in flesh, and marked P. H. on the near side. Whoever takes up said horse and secures the thief shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN BENNETT.

February 10, 1779.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 64, *February* 17, 1779.

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of Gloucester county, and state of New-Jersey, deceased, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday

[1] For a sketch of William Ouke, see New Jersey Archives, 20: 151.

the 16th day of March next, on the premises, A valuable Saw-Mill and Tract of Land thereunto belonging, containing about 345 acres, an exact survey thereof will be shown the day of sale, situate on Oldman's Creek, in the counties of Gloucester and Salem, about seven miles from Raccoon Creek Landing, and twenty-five from Philadelphia. The mill is about six years old, in good order, and built for sawing ship plank; the land is well timbered with white oak and other timber, fit for sawing or any other use; the soil is good and would produce plentiful crops if cultivated: There might be made on the premises two good plantations: There is on the premises above the said mill pond a good convenience for erecting a fulling mill, or any other water works; the stream being good and seldom fails (plenty of timber would be brought to the said mill to be sawed for toll, and there is good timbered land adjoining the above land now upon sale) the title is indisputable, and the purchaser on paying one half of the purchase money down may have a reasonable time to pay the remainder, on giving good security if required. Attendance will be given on the day of sale by

WILLIAM GARRISON, Executor, and
SARAH MORGAN, Executrix

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February* 10, 1779.

New-York, February 10.

It is reported that a party a day or two ago, went over into Jersey, and succeeded in securing the persons of Capt. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, and Charles Jackson, a Tavern Keeper of Woodbridge, who it is said are brought within the lines. Mr. Randolph is a very enterprising person, and had distinguished himself in various Coups de Main upon the Loyalists.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 247, *February* 10, 1779.

## All Gentlemen Volunteers,

WHO wish to serve his Majesty, in the noted Loyal Battalion of New-Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Joseph Barton,[1] for two years, or during the present wanton rebellion, shall on their being mustered, and approved of by the Inspector General, receive TWENTY DOLLARS bounty, and everything necessary to compleat a gentleman Soldier. The above bounty will be given to those who enter before the first day of May next: All who are desirous of entering in the above corps, are requested to repair to the quarters of the regiment on Staten Island, or to Col. Barton's quarters in Dock-street, No. 330, New-York, where an officer will attend to receive them.

NEW-YORK, February 15.

On Monday evening Capt. Ryerson, of Buskirk's Regiment went over into the Jersies, and at Woodbridge, in the House of Charles Jackson, surprised the famous Capt. Fitz-Randolph and his Party, two of whom they killed, and took the Captain and thirteen Prisoners, who arrived Wednesday Morning, and were safely delivered at the King's White-Hall Ferry-Stairs.

Capt. Ryerson, Lieut Ryerson, and Ensign Monson, on this Occasion acted with great Humanity and Forbearance, the Prisoners begging for Mercy with the most abject Submission.

We hear the Continental Troops that were for some Time past stationed at Freehold, in New-Jersey, are ordered away by Congress, and are to be replaced by some Light Horse.

---

[1] For a note on Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Barton, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 2: 22.

The Cause of the Report of a Rejoicing at Elizabeth Town last week was to perpetuate the Anniversary of the Treaty entered into between France and America; but it was put off, General Washington having Advice that a Party of the British Army was landed, or on the Point of landing in some Part of Jersey.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1426, *February* 15, 1779.

*Philadelphia,* February 9.

TO BE SOLD

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Great Egg Harbour, in the county of Gloucester and state of New Jersey, containing eight hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of which are cleared; two hundred acres of good fresh water marsh meadow can be made, part of which is already banked and has been mowed, and is equal in quality to any on Delaware; the remainder is woodland. There are several valuable landings on said tract, to which all the lumber must come to market for twenty miles round: The principal landing is known by the name of May's Landing,[1] pleasantly situate on the head of Great Egg Harbour River, in a good neighborhood, forty-eight miles from this city. There are on said tract six dwelling-houses, one of which was built for an inn; it is a large frame house fifty feet front, two stories high, with a large kitchen; a large well-built wharf, a new store 50 by 25, a carpenter's stage, blocks, falls and crab, all compleat for heaving down vessels; a grist mill and

[1] Reference is here made to the community now the capital of Atlantic county. The first settler was George May, who was a pioneer in the wilderness, settling in the region about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mays Landing was early a center of the cordwood and charcoal industries of southeastern New Jersey, and a shipbuilding town of prominence. See "Absegami: Annals of Eyren Haven and Atlantic City, 1609 to 1904," by Alfred M. Heston, Atlantic City, 1904, 1: 255 *et seq.*

saw-mill on a large never-failing stream of water, they rented for 75 £ per annum seven years ago; there is no other grist-mill within ten or twelve miles. Two acres of this tract, on which the Church[1] stands, and around the burying-ground is reserved for the use aforesaid.

Also one other tract about one hundred perches from the above, lying on the said river, containing three hundred and twelve acres of good land, fifty acres of which are cleared, two hundred acres of excellent meadow ground, the remainder woodland. There are on said tract a good two-story frame house, stables, &c. a young orchard of good fruit. For further particulars enquire of

RICHARD MASON.

N. B. I reserve to myself one fourth part of all that vein of ore lying near the fall race of the above mills, trials of which have been made some years ago both in this city and in New York, and found to be rich in silver.[2] Samples of the ore may be seen, and a sufficient quantity given to any gentleman for trial. R. M.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, February 13, 1779.*

WAS FOUND near Trenton, about three weeks ago, a GOLD WATCH. The owner by applying to the Printer may know where it is.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, February* 16, 1779.

*Whereas* Joseph Hedden, *jun. and* Samuel Hayes, *Esquires, two of the Commissioners for the county of* Essex, *have advertised the sale of the lands of* George Walls, *against whom inquisition hath been found and final judgment entered, pursuant to a late law of this state; AND WHEREAS the subscribers are the only true and lawful owners of the farm whereon the said* George Walls *lately lived, in said county, excepting*

[1] This was a Presbyterian church.

[2] Probably a formation of mica, often mistaken by the inexpert for deposits of silver.

*an undivided part thereof containing about forty one acres, formerly belonging* to Jacob Vreeland, and by him *sold to Capt.* Abraham Spier. *These are therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever not to purchase the said premises from the said Commissioners, if they should offer the same for sale.*

*Robert Huston*
*Isaac Cadmus*

## OGDEN AND CURTIS

Have for SALE, at their STORE near the Court-House in Morris Town.

*CLOTHS,*
*Black sattins and modes plain and figured,*
*Black Barcelona handkerchiefs,*
*Chintz and callicoes,*
*India persians,*
*Black sarcinett ribbands*
*Irish linens,*
*Checks and stripes,*
*Cambrick*
*Worsted and hemp stockin*
*Black edging,*
*Dutch lace,*
*Gauze,*
*Red gimp and fringe,*
*Buckram,*
*A parcel of sailers coats, waistcoats, breeches, and draws,*
*Sewing silks and mohair assorted,*
*Stay laces,*
*Pound pins,*
*Pictures and guilt frames,*
*Assorted London and French sharp and square pointed needles,*
*Spectacles,*
*Penknives*
*Scissars*
*Awl blades,*
*Writing paper,*
*Pocket books,*
*Family and pocket almanacks,*
*Testaments,*
*Primers,*
*Art of Speaking,*
*Baxter's Works,*
*Blank books of different sizes,*
*Hyson tea,*
*Indigo,*
*Plugg tobacco,*
*Castile soap,*
*Ginger,*
*Imported salt,*
*Gunpowder,*
*Corks,*
*Redwood and logwood.*
*Carpenters hammers,*
*Halters,*
*Horn combs,*
*Pomatum, blackingball, and shoe brushes,*
*Chimney branches,*
*Waiters,*
*Tenter hooks,*
*Plane irons,*
*Curtain rings,*
*Watch keys,*

*A quantity of allum, Brimstone, shore salt, and choice snuff in bladders.*

WHEREAS *Joseph Hedden,* jun. and Samuel Hayes, Esquires, two of the Commissioners for the county of *Essex,* have advertised the sale of the lands lately belonging to *George Walls,* of said county, against whom inquisition hath been found and final judgment entered, pursuant to a late law of this State; AND WHEREAS the said *George Walls* claimed right to a certain tract of land lying and being in the township of *Newark* on the west side of the third river, in length along said river thirty chains, and in breadth twenty chains, bounded north by the land late of *Hendrick Van Gees,*[1] east by the Third-River, south by the land formerly possessed by *John Bradberry;*[2] AND WHEREAS the lawful right and title to the said tract is in the subscriber, these are therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever not to purchase the said tract of land from the said Commissioners, in case they should offer the same for sale.

JOHN M. VRELAND.

Newark, February 13, 1779.

Chatham, Feb. 16.

Last week were surprized and taken prisoners, at Woodbridge, by a party of the enemy from Staten Island, Captain Nathaniel Randolph, Mr. Charles Jackson, and a Serjeant and ten privates. The last mentioned eleven were exchanged on Sunday last.

On Saturday night, the 6th instant, were taken at the house of Nathan Miller, in Smith's Clove, James Smith (son of Claudius Smith, a notorious offender, who was executed at Goshen the 22d ult.) and one Benson of Long-Island. These villains, in conjunction with Claudius, had committed many daring robberies. They are now safely lodged in jail.

---

[1] Giesen.

[2] Bradbury had a mill on the Third river, at the present Avondale, in 1696.

## TO BE SOLD,

*At public vendue, on the 25th day of March next,*

A PLANTATION containing one hundred and twenty acres, in the county of *Sussex,* and township of *Oxford,* on *Beaver-Brook,* eighteen miles from *Easton,* on the main road leading from *Easton* to *Sussex* Court-House, whereon a tavern hath been kept for many years past, and one of the best stands on that road; the land is good, and plenty of timber, with a good quantity of meadow land. The title indisputable. Terms of sale will be made known on that day by

ARCHIBALD STINSON.

*February* 13, 1779.

## TO THE PUBLIC—

THE Subscriber having, at great expence, put *Spotswood* PAPER-MILL in *New Jersey,* in the best order, so that now he is able to make as good paper of all sorts and sizes as any that is made in this country, and at as reasonable rates, if he could but procure a sufficiency of linen rags: therefore he desires all families and individuals in *New Jersey,* and the neighboring States, to save their rags for him, as he intends to send out people to gather them, paying ready money and the highest price for the same, or an equivalent in other good and necessary commodities.

Any traders or other persons, who are willing to buy up rags for him, are requested to acquaint him with it by a line, and as soon as they have a sufficient quantity together he will send to their houses and fetch them away.

PETER MUSICK, Papermaker.

## TO BE SOLD,

THE PLACE where *John* Ramsay now lives, near *Bottle Hill,* containing about forty acres, There is on it a tolerable house, a good well before the kitchen door, a barn and other out-houses, a tolerable garden, and a large orchard with the best grafted fruit of all sorts. The purchaser may improve or farm the land as early as he pleases, but the dwelling house not to be delivered until some time in the month of *April.*

ALL persons having demands against the estate of MARTIN DAY, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CHRISTOPHER Seely, Executor.

IF there is any person within the circle of this paper that has a RIDING CHAIR to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer of this paper.

February 10, 1779.

THIS is to give notice, that I DANIEL HALSEY, jun. of the borough of Elizabeth, county of Essex and State of New Jersey, do hereby forbid any person from harbouring or trusting my wife, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

—*New Jersey Journal, Tuesday, February* 16, 1779, *Vol.* I., *No.* 1.

Mr. COLLINS,

*Please to give the enclosed a place in your next Gazette, and oblige a Customer*

TO THE TRADESMAN OF NEW JERSEY.

SIR,

YOUR request in your publication of the 23d of October, came to my hands some time past. I am happy to find that my observations are agreeable to the Tradesmen, being willing to give every assistance in my power to save our happy Constitution from innovations, and my country from distress by further depreciation of the Continental bills of credit. In the first place, lest you should expect more from me than I am able to perform, I will give you a short account of myself. Know then, that I am a common farmer, neither living in affluence or want, but in the middle rank, having, by industry, acquired a competency. I possess no post of honour or profit, my leisure hours having been employed in reading the scriptures, and a few books besides, particularly the histories of government founded on the authority of the people, the best in the world;—and, when our present Constitution was printed I purchased it, read it with great satisfaction, and am well assured, if we adhere to it, that we should have as happy a government as any in the world; but a departure from it induced me to publish my sentiments in a short piece, expecting some abler hand would take the matter up, and urge it upon the good people of this State, in a better and more concise manner than I was able to do; but I find I was mistaken, and that too many find it their interest to be silent, waiting, perhaps, for their turn in the appointment to some lucrative office; I would therefore advise the tradesmen and farmers to unite at the next election, and leave out every one who has accepted of any office of profit; this is the sure way of securing our Constitution from *every suspicion of corruption*, and this is in our own power, and this we must do to save our legislative department and keep our members free from every bias on their minds. I must take the liberty to say, that there appears at present as great a depreciation in the morals of the people of all ranks, as there is in the bills of credit; and that luxury and foppery are more prevalent (notwithstanding the dearness of superfluities) than I ever have known them in times of peace and plenty—instead of walking humbly in this day of general calamity, when we are not only in a war, but threatened with a great scarcity of the staff of life, which ought to excite all ranks of people to repentance and amendment of life.

I also mentioned the depreciation of our bills of credit, and as you have desired that I would give the publick my sentiments on this most important of all sublunary subjects, so far as it respects our existence as Independent States, here let me call up the attention of

my brother farmers, and the tradesmen, to a short but solemn pause.—Know then that the depreciation of our paper money (for the security and redemption of which, at a rate equal to gold and silver, all our estates real and personal are mortgaged) *proceeds in the first place from a want of virtue* or patriotism; for, were we really possessed of either virtue or patriotism, we should unite as one man to support that on which our freedom so much depends. In the next place unite in petitions to the Legislature, both Continental and Provincial, praying that they immediately pass such salutary laws as shall put a stop to the monstrous extortion now prevailing, and that too under their authority, at least their Commissaries and Quarter masters are now giving the most extravagant prices for many of the necessaries of life, which, if continued, the poor must starve, and the middling people must suffer exceedingly. That government and laws are absolutely necessary to our well-being, will readily be admitted by all. Legislatures pass laws commanding our personal service in the high places of the field, with which we most cheerfully acquiesce, and will they not pass a law to regulate our internal produce and manufactures, leaving importation free only to prevent engrossing, forestalling, &c. *or is property of more value than life?—I am fully convinced you will agree with me that life is of the most value.* At the same time let us entreat our Legislature to call in, either yearly or every half year, by tax, a moderate quantity of our bills of credit, and by every other means, as they in their wisdom shall judge most proper, secure our paper money from further depreciation, and give it that value that every person reads in the face of the bill; for what will foreigners say when they come to trade with us? Our bills of credit; say they, are equal to silver and gold; but the honest foreigner will by sad experience find the contrary, that one silver dollar will purchase 8 or 10 Continental dollars, and yet our estates are mortgaged to redeem every dollar equal to silver. What character, think you, shall we have among other nations? None of the best you will readily agree. In short, if the war continues another year, which at present is very probable, and no check put to the present extortion, which has doubled the price of many articles necessary for our daily support, within these three months past, and is still increasing, what will our national debt amount to in another year? A Continental dollar will purchase no more than nine pence hard money; this is the experience of the present day! Was ever the folly of any nation or people on earth equal to ours? Not to call it by a worse name, which it most justly deserves. I am as fully convinced, as I can be of any thing, that we have done ourselves more real damage, by depreciating our money, than the enemy with all their force have been able to do. Let us therefore endeavor to initiate the noble Delicarlians of Sweden. We have a Gustavus Vasa at the head of our army, on whose wisdom, integrity and valour, we may safely rely. But I fear too many are following for the loaves and fishes. Take them away and few will

follow the empty dishes. I wish I may be mistaken, and that all may really be in love with the liberty and Independence of the United States of North-America.

A JERSEY FARMER.

Feb. 10, 1779.

On the 10th instant, the schooner Hunter, Captain Douglass, of ten guns, from Egg-Harbour, fell in with brig Bellona, Capt. Buchanan, of sixteen guns, belonging to New-York, when after a smart engagement of an hour and a half, in which Captain Douglass and his men behaved with the greatest bravery and spirit till finding the brig rather too heavy for him, was obliged to quit her, leaving the Bellona a wreck, unable to follow the Hunter.

On the 4th instant, Susannah Sands, wife of Christopher Sands, of Evesham, Burlington county, New-Jersey, was delivered of three male children. The mother is likely to do well, but the children are since dead.

The Continental Troops taken [with] Capt. Randolph and Mr. Jackson, as mentioned in our last, have since been exchanged and returned; but the above-mentioned Gentlemen are still detained by the enemy in New-York.

The weather having been remarkably warm and pleasant for about a month past, has occasioned the buds of some early fruit trees to vegetate to a greater degree than has been remembered at this season by the oldest men in the neighbourhood.

*An ingenious young Lady having had a print of a certain General given her, in order to take off a likeness, and she delaying to do it, occasioned the following lines.*

WHAT perverse things most girls prove
Either in FRIENDSHIP or in LOVE!
Tho' oft they please they oft'ner vex,
As all must know who knows the sex.
When *Lovers* plead, you'll oft be sure
To disobey, to show your pow'r,
And think if you prove kind at last
It will atone for foibles past;
But should a *friend* a favour ask
To grant it seems a mighty task;
Thus I, about a month ago,
Gave you a print of Gen'ral H—e,[1]
That your fine hand with care might trace
Each feature of his martial face,
Preserve a likeness, yet impart
Beauties above th' engraver's art;
(And manly charms he has it's plain
For which ev'n beauty's sigh'd in vain*)
Well knowing what you do is neat,
Or rather, like yourself—compleat;
That you, I say, might draw with care
His graceful military air,
Such as is lov'd by all the fair;
Who ogle more a hat that's lac'd
Than parson in a pulpit plac'd.
But hold—methinks I hear you say,
"The Gen'ral may be bold and gay,
"But yet, good Sir, I'd have you know
"He still is but my Country's Foe;
"While such, he'll be to me, indeed,
"An object, not of *love*, but *dread;*
"And therefore, tho' it may seem rough,
"JACK KETCH, for me, may *take him off.*"

*Trenton, February* 18, 1779.

**See the history of his amours prefixed to the Town and Country Magazine.*

TO be SOLD at publick Vendue, on Saturday the 27th inst. (Feb.) at the house of Jacob Benjamin, in Trenton,

SUNDRY household furniture, pewter dishes and plates, one walnut desk, a feather bed, &c, a quantity of good tobacco, some copper stew-pans, an assortment of glass tumblers, chairs and tables; Jamaica spirits by the hogshead or smaller quantity; shirts ready made; a good rifle

[1] General Sir William Howe.

gun. The vendue to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by

JACOB BENJAMIN.

N. B. All sorts of goods will be taken in at said vendue-store, and sold on commission at a low rate. The vendue to be continued weekly.

TO BE SOLD,

At Vendue, on Saturday the 6th of March next,

A GOOD Waggon has a good cover, suitable for a stage. The vendue to begin at 2 o'clock, when attendance will be given by the subscriber, in Bordentown.

THOMAS TOWN,

February 23, 1779.

WANTED,

A Quantity of Flaxseed, for which TWO DOLLARS per bushel will be given by *John Plasket* in Trenton, or Job Phillips in Hopewell, till the first of April.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subscriber,

A Plantation containing 120 acres of land, in the county of Sussex, in the township of Oxford, on the main road leading from Easton to Sussex Courthouse, four miles from the Moravian mills, very suitable for any publick business tavern, kept there several years past in as good a stand as any on that road, with a convenient house and barn; the land good and plenty of timber, with a good quantity of meadow ground. The title indisputable. The vendue to be held on the 25th day of March next, where due attendance will be given by me

ARCHIBALD STINSON.

February 13th, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small FARM, situate in Upper Freehold, lying within three miles of the main road that leads from Allentown and three from Lawrence Taylor's tavern; containing 118 acres, about forty cleared, and ten acres of very good swamp, the remainder well timbered. On the premises is a good new house and kitchen well finished, a young orchard of 130 bearing trees of excellent fruit; the land will produce very good wheat, rye, or Indian corn; a stream of excellent water running through the place. The situation is very pleasant and advantageous, being about three miles from a good grist and fulling mill, called Gaston's mills, and a neighborhood of very reputable farmers. For terms apply to Mr. David Baird, near the premises, or Capt. John Dey of Macheponix.

Feb. 18, 1779.

State of New Jersey, AT an Inferior Court of Common Monmouth county. Pleas for said county, held on the 29th day of January last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against William Perine, of Upper Freehold, John Williams, son of John, of Freehold, Silas Cook, jun. James King, Alis Lippincot, Joseph Price, son of William, of Shrewsbury, Henry Reter, Samuel Stevenson, William Stevenson, George Rapaljie of Middletown, late of Monmouth, and Israel Bedel, of Staten-Island, state of New-York, having property in said county; of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they or any on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered—Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they nor any in their behalf, nor any interested, shall appear and traverse at the next court to be held for the said county, on the 4th Tuesday in April next, the inquisitions will then be taken

to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state.

*Samuel Forman,*
*Kenneth Hankinson,*
*Jacob Wikoff,*
} Commissioners.

Feb. 9, 1779.

New Jersey, Middlesex county. At an inferior Court of Common Pleas held for the County of Middlesex, on the 19th day of January last, were returned inquisitions against Frederick Smyth,[1] Heathcot Johnson, John Thompson, Henry Dugon, William Kent, Stacy Lisk, James Shotwell, and Cecil Sergeant, for joining the army of the king of Great Britain, and other treasonable practices; of which proclamation was made in open court, that if they or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered—Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they, nor any person on their behalf, nor any interested, shall appear and traverse their inquisitions at the next court to be held in and for the said county, that final judgment will then be entered thereon in favor of the state.

EBENEZER FORD, Commissioner.

TO BE SOLD BY

Publick vendue, on Monday the 15th day of March next, on the premises,

THE noted ferry on Delaware, on the Jersey shore, called Coryell's Ferry, about 15 miles above Trenton, with seventy five acres of land, ten of which is good meadow, the rest good plow-land.—On said place is an orchard, two large stone houses two stories high each, a cellar under the whole, and a draw-well at the door, a frame barn,

[1] The last Chief Justice of New Jersey under the royal government.

stable and shed. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and the conditions made known by

Abraham Coryell,

February 18, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 25th of March next will be sold by way of publick vendue, sundry commodious houses and lots, situate in Trenton in the county of Hunterdon: also some valuable lots lying contiguous thereto; likewise a small plantation lying within three quarters of a mile of said town, containing about 90 acres, on which is a good dwellinghouse and barn; being the lands and tenements late the property of Isaac Allen, Daniel Coxe, John Barnes, Brereton Pointing, and Mary his wife. Vendue to begin at the house of the widow Britton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and to be continued on the respective premises till the whole are sold. And on Friday the 26th of March, will be sold on the premises, vendue to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, an exceeding fine plantation, situate in Maidenhead in the county aforesaid, in a healthy part of the country, containing about 400 acres, on which are two large stone dwellinghouses, barns, &c. about 60 acres of meadow, the upland is fertile, producing large quantities of winter and summer grain, well water'd and timber'd; the whole to be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchasers —late the property of Doctor Absalom Bainbridge. Attendance will be given at the above time and places, and deeds of conveyance made to the purchaser, agreeable to a law of the state of New Jersey, passed the 11th of December, 1778.—The quantity will be ascertained and draughts of the premises may be seen at the day of sale.

*Jared Sexton*
*Nathaniel Hunt,*
*Peter Brunner*
} Commissioners.

Feb. 20, 1779.

WHEREAS inquisitions having been found and final judgment entered against Cavilear Jewit, Ichabod Best Barnet, William Luce, John Smith Hetfield, Broughton Reynolds, Richard Miller, John Willis, James Hetfield, James Frazee, James Moore, Jonathan Oliver, David Oliver, Samuel Smith, Daniel Moore, John Morse, Isaac Stanbury, Thomas Burrows, and John Falker, all late of the county of Essex, and Robert Fitz Randolph, late of the county of Middlesex, in the State of New Jersey—NOTICE is hereby given, that the houses and lands, and all the real estate lately belonging to them in the county of Essex aforesaid, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, beginning on Thursday the 25th of March next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the house of Capt John Craig, tavern-keeper in Raway, and continued by adjournments till the whole are sold. Particular descriptions and attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by

*John Clawson,* } Commis-
*Daniel Marsh,* } sioners.

N. B. The two emissions of money of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, will be taken payment.

Feb. 17th, 1779.

Morris County. WHEREAS inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered in favour of the State, against Thomas Millidge, Stephen Skinner, John Troop, John Steward, Ezekiel Beach, Joseph Conliff, John Thornton, Asher Dunham, Richard Bowlsby, John Bowlsby, Edward Bowlsby, Philip Van Cortland, Samuel Ryerson, Jacob Demarest, Isaac Hornbeck, William Howard and Lawrence Buskerk—Notice is hereby given, that the houses and lands, and leases for life, and all the real estate that did belong to any or all of them, will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 30th day of March next, at the house of Capt. Jacob Arnold, in Morris-Town, to begin

at 10 of the clock, A. M., on said day, and to continue from day to day by adjournments, till the whole are sold; and as some of the lands are not yet surveyed, they cannot be so particularly described, but there will be the draughts shewn on the day of sale, and if there should be any persons from a distance inclining to purchase, and are unacquainted with the premises, by applying to one of the Commissioners they will be shewn or informed, and deeds will be made out as soon as possible after the sales are over, as the act of the Assembly directs, and the purchasers must pay the money at the signing of the deeds, for the use of this State.

ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL } Commis-
AARON KITCHEL } sioners.

## Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the 7th instant, from the subscriber living in Trenton, a brown horse, ten years old, has a large bushy bob tail, and his foretop cut close off to his head. Said horse is supposed to have been taken up and sold by some loose fellow not far from this town. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that the owner may have him, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, by

John James, Keeper of the common gaol in Trenton.

Monmouth County, ss. WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the state of New Jersey, against the persons herein mentioned—NOTICE is hereby given that the real and personal estates belonging the Samuel Osburn, Thomas Leonard, Hendrick Vanmater, John Throckmorton, Daniel Vanmater, John Longstreet, jun. Alexander Clark, Joseph Clayton, Israel Britton, John Okeson, John Thomson,

Lewis Thomson, Cornelius Thomson, Thomas Bills, and Benzeor Hinkson, all of the township of Freehold, will be sold at Freehold court-house, beginning on Wednesday the 17th day of March next and continue from day to day until all are sold—Thomas Crowel, George Taylor, jun. Jonathan Stout, Peter Stout, Oliver Hicks, James Stilwell, John Mount, boatman, Conrad Hendricks, Joseph Bailey, John Cotterel, Richard Cole, Samuel Smith, John Bowne, James Pew, Thomas Thorne, Ezekiel Tilton, Joseph Taylor, John Tilton, of Middletown, and William Smith, of Middlesex, having lands in said town, will be sold at publick vendue, beginning on Monday the 22d day of March next, at the house of Cornelius Swart, and continue from day to day until all are sold—John Taylor and William Walton, of New-York, but having property in Shrewsbury, John Williams, Christopher Talman, John Warde, Michael Price, James Mount, John Williams, jun. John Pintard, Clayton Tilton, Samuel Cook, James Boggs, James Curlis, Asael Chandler, John Morris, William Price, Robert Morris, Peter Vannote, James Price, John and Morford Taylor, John Hankinson, Timothy Scoby, William Lawrence, Peter Wardel, Oliver Talman, Richard Lippincot, Josiah White, Benjamin Wooley, Ebenezer Wardel, Robert Stout, Nathaniel Parker, John Hampton, Samuel Layton, Jacob Harber, Samuel Layton, Jacob Emmons, Britten White, Tobias Kiker, and Daniel Lefetter, late of the township of Shrewsbury, and Gamadus[1] Beekman of New York, having property in said township, will be sold at publick vendue, beginning on Monday the 29th of March next, at Tenton Falls, and continue from day to day until all are sold—John Leonard, Gilbert Giberson, Samuel Stilwell, Brazilla, Joseph, Thomas, William and Samuel Grover, John Horner, Fuller Horner, John Perine, William Giberson, jun. Mallakiah Giberson, John Polemas, jun.

[1] Gerardus.

Benjamin Giberson, Samuel Oakersen, Elisha Lawrence and John Lawrence, sons of John, late of Upper Freehold, and Isaac Allen late of Trenton, will be sold at publick vendue, beginning on Monday the 5th day of April next, at Wall's mills, and continue from day to day until all are sold—John Iron's and David Smith's, of the township of Dover, will be sold at Freehold court-house at the time of sales there.——The two emissions called in, and bank notes will be taken in pay. No credit will be given. The sale will begin by 9 o'clock each day. Also deeds made to the purchasers, agreeable to act of Assembly, by SAMUEL FORMAN, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, KENNETH HANKINSON, JACOB WICKOFF, *Commissioners.*

February 17, 1779.

Middlesex County, ss. WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state of New Jersey, against the fugitives and offenders herein after-named, to wit, Ebenezer Foster, David Kent, Jonathan Clawson, Edward V. Dungan, Philip Gach, Alexander Watson, Thomas Stevens, William Blane, Robert Fitz Randolph, Nathaniel Harned, Benjamin Allwood, John Ford, John Harned, William Smith, Dennis Combs, jun. Joseph Mundy, John Done, Hopewell Mundy, Ellis Barron, John Heard, Samuel Moorse, David Allston, David Jaquish, William Godhers, Isaac Dunham, Oswald Ford, John Mundy, jun. Jonathan Mundy, William Lurton, John Pray, Lewis Allston, Jonathan Allston, Moses Dunham, Isaiah Coddington, Benjamin Marsh, Matthias Man, Isaac Bunnel, Stephen Skinner, Cortland Skinner, David Fitz Randolph, Jacob Boice, Randolph Drake, Peter Vroom, Thomas Walker, John Wilson, William Terrill, Benjamin Drake, Peter Holton, Nicholas Mundy, jun, John Vroom, John Auten, Richard Lennix, David Lennix, Joseph Thorn, and Jeremiah Hemsted—NOTICE is hereby

given that the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all the estates real, lately belonging to the above-named fugitives and offenders, situate, lying, and being in Woodbridge, Amboy and Piscataway, in the county of Middlesex, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, to begin on Monday the 22d day of March next, at the house of John Conger, innkeeper, at Bonemtown, at ten of the clock of said day, and continue by adjournments from day to day until the whole be sold. There are some elegant buildings, and many agreeable situations. The land in general is excellent good. Attendance will be given, and deeds made to the purchasers, agreeable to act of Assembly.

WILLIAM MANNING } Commis-
EBENEZER FORD } sioners.

February 12, 1779.

TAKEN up as a stray, on the 28th of January, 1779, a bright bay HORSE about 13 years old, near 14 hands high, no brand but much marked with a collar and traces; and I do suppose has belonged to some of the teams, impressed for the use of the army. The owner may have him, by proving his property and paying charges.

MARK BENTON
1st Lieut. 5th V. Regt.

Somerset County. WHEREAS inquisition has found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state, against Richard Cochran, Joseph Stockton and John Van Dike, of the western precinct of said county; Daniel Coxe, of the county of Hunterdon; John Honeyman, Charles Roberts and William Burton, of the eastern precinct; William Drake, Benjamin Worth, of Barnard's township, and John Harris, of Bridgewater, all in said county. NOTICE is hereby given that the plantations, tracts of land and premises, with the appurtenances be-

longing to each of them, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue to the highest bidder, at the times and manner following, that is to say,—On Monday the 15th day of March next, will be sold the plantation late the property of Richard Cochran, near Princeton: On Wednesday following, the 17th, will be sold the plantation late the property of Joseph Stockton, lying on the Princeton road, about three miles distant from Princeton: On Friday the 19th will be sold in like manner, the plantation late the property of Daniel Coxe, lying at Rocky-hill, formerly in the occupation of Capt. Hendrick Emmons: On Monday the 22d, will be sold in like manner, the lots and houses late the property of John Honeyman, lying at Griggs-town, about one mile distant from Van Dorne's mills on the main road leading to Brunswick: On Wednesday the 24th, will be sold in like manner, the plantation late the property of John Van Dike, lying joining Sourland meeting-house, in Sourland: On the 26th will be sold, the plantation late the property of Charles Roberts, lying near Raritan river, now in the occupation of Thomas Arrowsmith: On Monday the 29th, will be sold in like manner, the famous house and land late property of William Burtan, formerly in the occupation of Anthony White, Esq. opposite Brunswick landing: Wednesday the 31st, will be sold in like manner, a plantation in Barnard's-town, late the property of William Drake: On Friday the 2d day of April next, will be sold in like manner, one other plantation, lying in Barnard's town, the property of Benjamin Worth: And on Saturday the 3d day of April, will be sold the plantation late the property of John Harris, in Bridgewater township.—The vendues to be held on the premises; to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon from place to place. The premises will be shown them at the day of sale, and a title made for the same, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of this State, in that case made and provided.—

Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

JACOB BERGEN
HENDRICK WILSON } Commissioners.

February 15, 1779.

New-Jersey, Bergen county, At an Inferior Court of Common Pleas, held for the county on the 26th of January, 1779, were returned inquisitions for joining the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, against John Merselis, Lewis Millenburg, Lawrence A. Ackerman, John Deryea, Peter T. Herring, Derick Ackerman, John Demot, Philip Peaker, John H. Vanhouten, Thomas Dungan, Martin Rush, Hendrick Vanblaricum, Harrimann Vanblaricum, Jacobus Fox, Edward Joans, David D. Ackerman, Henry J. Hannison, Orey Demorest, jun, Hendrick Doreamus, David Masterlen, Abel Ridner, Abraham A. Quackenbush, Daniel S. Demorest, Peter Tise, John Robertson, John Tise, Jacob Vanwincle, Matthias Kenact, Peter D. Wiem, Michael Stor, Alexander M'Koy, Conrad Fredericks, John Ridner, Hendrick Ridner, Hendrick Fox, William Peaker, Hendrick Fredericks, Thomas Lyon, Isaac Noble, Jacobus Peek, John F. Ryerson, Peter J. Vanblaricum, John L. Vanbuskerk, John J. Vanblaricum, Andrew Vanbuskerk, James Vanburen, Gabriel Vanorden, David Vanbuskerk, John Ja. Vanbuskerk, Barant Euerse, Jacob Himion, Hendrick Himion, Rinehart Puckman, Timothy Lewis, Adam Himion, Christian Pulissalt,[1] Peter Nix, John J. Ackerman, Peter Leant, Martin Roeloffee,[2] John C. Herrin, Abraham Lent, Charles Bekeman, and Thomas Oldwater, of which proclamation was made at said court, that if they or any person on their behalf, or person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be

[1] Pulisfelt, now Pulis.
[2] Roelofse.

awarded, but no traverses were offered—therefore notice is hereby given that if neither they nor any in their behalf, nor any interested, shall not appear and enter a traverse at the next court to be held for the said county, the inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state.

JAMES BOARD, } Commis-
HENDERICUS KUYPER } sioners.

Feb. 16, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue on Monday the 8th day of March next, at the house of Lawrence Taylor, innholder, in Monmouth county.

A Plantation, containing about 220 acres of land. About 100 is cleared, 25 whereof is meadow and meadow-ground; a stone house, a frame barn, and a young bearing orchard chiefly of the sweet apple. The said Plantation lays bounding on Rocky Brook, and joins Gaston's grist and fulling mills—Any person inclining to purchase may be informed by applying to Guisebert Gibertson, jun. living on the premises—The bills of credit, of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, or loan-office certificates will be taken in payment. The vendue to begin at one o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given by

JOHN BUTLER.

February 18, 1779.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 64, *February* 24, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

*Extract of a letter from Captain Douglass, of the schooner Hunter, to his owners, dated Egg-Harbour, February 9.*

"Being at sea, about ten leagues from Egg-Harbour, we saw a sail to the south-east, and gave chace, wind at south-west; finding her to be a brig of force, we immediately got clear for action; she then took in her top-gallantsails, hauled down her flying-jibb, and hoisted an English ensign instead of a Continental one that was flying before. We gave her three cheers and poured in a broadside, being on her lee quarters. The Captain of the brig called out to board us; I immediately ordered the pikes to be got ready, and luffed to for boarding; he luffed to, likewise, but I found he was not for boarding. We lay alongside of him for two glasses, and heard the men schreech and cry several times, and the Captain stamp and swear at the men for leaving the rammers in their guns. At length they found we warmed them so that they lacked their maintopsail, and we shot ahead, the sea running so high we could not sight our lee guns, and springing our mainmast, prevented our making sail, when they departed. She was called the Bellona, Captain Buchanan, of 16 six and four pounders, and 12 swivels. We lost our second Lieutenant and one private killed, two men mortally wounded, and the second mate and three men wounded, but like to do well.—The schooner Hunter has only 8 four and 2 three pounders, 12 howitz and 60 men.—We cannot give too much applause to the officers and men in general and in particular to Rufus Gardner, our second Lieutenant."

Burlington, February 15, 1779.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

This is to give notice That John Wills, of Burlington, in the house where Colonel Joseph Haight formerly lived, hath erected a STAGE for the accommodation of travellers from Burlington to Brunswick.

The Stage boat sets off from the Crooked Billet wharff at Philadelphia every Wednesday, and the stage waggon sets off from Burlington the Thursday morning following, and returns the next day to Burlington, where the boat is ready to take goods or passengers to Philadelphia.

This stage is very well calculated for those who dislike travelling far by water, the distance being so short, that if it should be calm, or let the wind be on what point of the compass it may, they are sure of getting from Philadelphia to Burlington in one tide.

There is a commodious house of entertainment kept by the said Wills for travellers, &c. where those who please to favour him with their custom will be treated with every mark of respect.

JOHN WILLS

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February* 17, 1779.

*Evesham Township, Burlington County, W. New-Jersey.*

February 1.

## FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning from the subscriber a Dutch servant man named JOHN GEORGE WANNER, about twenty-one years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, well built but somewhat clumsy, and

speaks broken English: Had on and took with him, a felt hat half worn, a light brown bearskin upper jacket almost new, with wooden buttons, and button holes bound with leather; a striped upper and under ditto, one coarse shirt and one check ditto, buckskin breeches almost new with pewter buttons, two pairs of yarn stockings, one pair light blue and the other blue gray, and a pair of hob-nailed shoes with strings. As his father, Jacob Wanner, lives near Allens-Town, in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, it is supposed he is gone that way.

Whoever apprehends said servant and secures him in Philadelphia gaol, shall receive the above reward, or SIXTY DOLLARS if brought home to the subscriber

JOSHUA DUDLEY.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, February* 20, 1779.

Moore's-Town, Burlington County, Feb. 13.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY last evening, from the subscriber, a Dutch servant man named JUSTUS CRAMMAR, about twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, a well built, likely fellow, with black curled hair, dark eyes, has a scar cross-ways betwixt his under lip and chin, speaks tolerable good English, and 'tis thought speaks Dutch but imperfectly: Had on and took with him, a lead coloured homespun broad cloth coattee with a small falling collar, almost new, an old patched upper broad cloth jacket nearly of the same colour, a striped worsted and wool under jacket, patched on the fore part with cloth of the same; had two pairs of breeches, one of the same cloth of his coattee, almost new, the other of leather, old and patched; he had wooden buttons to all his cloaths except his leather breeches, part of which were brass: He had on an old

shirt made of tow and linen, a pair of double-sealed neats leather shoes with plated buckles in them; he had also a pair of plated knee-buckles, a pair of old yarn stockings mixed red and black, and a castor hat about half worn. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any goal, and gives notice to his master so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges defrayed, by

EPHRAIM HAINES.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, February* 23, 1779.

TRENTON, MARCH 3.

The anniversary of our alliance with FRANCE was celebrated on the 18th ultimo at Pluck'emin, at a very elegant entertainment and display of fire-works given by *General Knox,* and the *officers of the corps of artillery.* It was postponed to this late day on account of His Excellency General Washington's absence from camp.

General Washington—the principal officers of the army: Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Greene—Mrs. Knox; the gentlemen and ladies for a large circuit around the camp, were of the company. Besides these, there was a vast concourse of spectators from every part of the Jersies.

The barracks of the artillery are at a small distance from Pluck'emin, on a piece of rising ground which shews them to great advantage. The entertainment and ball were held in the academy of the Park.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the celebration of the ALLIANCE was announced by the discharge of THIRTEEN cannon, when the company assembled in the academy, to a very elegant dinner. The room was spacious, and the tables very prettily disposed both as to prospect and convenience.—The festivity was universal, and the toasts descriptive of the happy event, which had given certainty to our liberties, empire—and independence.

In the evening was exhibited a very fine set of fireworks, conducted by Col. Stevens—arranged on the point of a Temple of one hundred feet in length, and proportionally high. The Temple shewed THIRTEEN arches, each displaying an illuminated painting.— The centre arch was ornamental with a pediment, larger than any of the others;—and the whole edifice supported by a colonnade, of the Corinthian order.

The illuminated paintings were disposed in the following order:

The 1st arch on the right represented the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, with this inscription. *The scene opened.*

2. British clemency. Represented in the burning of Charlestown, Falmouth, Norfolk and Kingston.

3d. The separation of America from Britain. A magnificent arch broken in the centre, with this motto. *By your tyranny to the people of America you have separated the wide arch of an extended empire.*

4th. Britain represented as a decaying empire - - - by a barren country - - - broken arches - - - fallen spires - - - ships deserting its shores - - - birds of prey hovering over its mouldering cities - - - and a gloomy setting sun.—

Motto.

*The Babylonian spires are sunk—*
*Achaia - - - Rome - - - and Egypt mouldering down.*
*Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,*
*And tottering empires rush by their own weight.*

5th. AMERICA represented as a rising Empire. Prospect of a fertile country - - - harbours - - - and rivers covered with ships - - - new canals opening - - - cities rising amidst woods - - - a splendid sun emerging from a bright horizon.

Motto,

*New worlds are still emerging from the deep.*
*The old descending in their turns to rise.*

6th. A grand illuminated representation of LOUIS the sixteenth. The encourager of letters --- the supporter of the rights of humanity --- the ALLY and FRIEND of the AMERICAN PEOPLE.

7th The centre arch. THE FATHERS IN CONGRESS. Motto *Nil desperandum reipublicae.*

8th The American Philosopher and Ambassador extracting lightning from the clouds.

9th The battle near Saratoga, 7th October, 1777.

10th, The Convention of Saratoga.

11th, A representation of the Sea fight off Ushant, between Count D' Orvilliers and Admiral Kepple.

12th. Warren, --- Montgomery --- Mercer --- Wooster --- Nash --- and a crowd of heroes who have fallen in the American contest, in Elisium, receiving the thanks and praises of Brutus, --- Cato --- and those spirits who in all ages have gloriously struggled against tyrants and tyranny. Motto. *Those who shed their blood in such a cause shall live and reign for-ever.*

13th. Represented peace with all her train of blessings. Her right hand displayed an olive branch—at her feet lay the honors of harvest—the back ground was filled with flourishing cities --- ports crowded with ships --- and other emblems of an extensive empire, and unrestrained commerce.

When the fire works were finished the company returned to the academy, and concluded the celebration by a very splendid ball,—

The whole was conducted in a style and manner that reflects great honor on the taste of the managers.

The news, announced to Congress, from the Spanish branch of the house of BOURBON, arrived at the moment of celebration, nothing could have, so opportunely, increased the good humour of the company, or added to those animated expressions of pleasure which arose on the occasion.

*Extract of a letter from an officer at Elizabeth-Town, dated March 1, 1779.*

"A body of the enemy consisting of the 42d and 33d regiments, and the light infantry of the guards in number about a thousand, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Stirling, attempted to surprize the troops and inhabitants of Elizabeth-Town, on the morning of Thursday last. They embarked at Long-Island the evening before, about seven o'clock, and landed on the salt-meadows better than a mile to the left of Crane's-Ferry, between two and three in the morning. From thence they were conducted through a very difficult marsh to Woodruff's-farms, which lies directly to the left of the town.

"The guard at Crane's-Ferry having discovered their landing, immediately dispatched the intelligence to town, where the alarm being sounded, the troops were afforded an opportunity to collect. The number and movements of the enemy remaining doubtful by reason of the darkness, our troops were marched to the rear of the town, where the whig-inhabitants likewise retired.

"A detachment of the enemy was dispatched to the Governor's house, while the main body advanced to the skirts of the town, and from thence proceeded along the rear until they fell into the Brunswick road on the right. The Governor happened to be absent from home that night; but if he had not, they would have been unsuccessful in this instance likewise, as the family received timely notice of their approach.

"Finding themselves compleatly disappointed in every expectation, they made their visit to the town very short; however, during their small halt, they set fire to the barracks, the school-house (in which were stored some few articles of provision) and a blacksmith's shop. So soon as they began their retreat to their boats General Maxwell

marched such of his troops as were yet in reserve against their rear; the number of these, however, were small, several parties having been detached at different times to hang upon them.

"About half way between the town and ferry, the enemy perceiving their rear in danger, from the sudden advance of our troops and the assembling of the militia, faced about and paraded, as if for action. A few well directed shot from our artillery induced them to renew their retreat, leaving two dead on the field. Perceiving an embarkation at the ferry would be attended with considerable hazard, their boats were moved then a mile up Newark bay, while the troops marched along the meadow's edge, in many places up to their middles in mud and mire. A galley and two or three gun boats covered their retreat at this place.

"Our loss, exclusive of a few aged inhabitants whom they took with them, but have since sent back, are, one private killed, two officers, to wit Brigade Major Ogden [1] and Lieut. Rewcastle,[2] with four privates wounded, and seven privates missing.

"Major Ogden, who was reconnoitering the enemy shortly after their landing, very narrowly escaped being made prisoner; he was wounded in his right side by a bayonet, but we hope not dangerously.

---

[1] Aaron Ogden was commissioned Brigade Major and Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General William Maxwell, April 1, 1778, and served until the close of the war.—*Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution*, 69.

[2] John Ruecastle enlisted as a private in the Third Battalion, First Establishment, Continental Troops. "Jersey Line;" he was a private in Captain Patterson's Company, Third Battalion, Second Establishment; Second Lieutenant, same company, November 1, 1777; Ensign, Third Regiment; Lieutenant, ditto, to date from April 7, 1779; Lieutenant, First Regiment; discharged at the close of the war; Captain by brevet.—*Stryker, op. cit.*, 92.

"The Rev. Mr. Hunter,[1] Chaplain to the brigade, on returning from the Governor's house, where he had been to give the alarm, was made prisoner by them in the night, but he had the address very soon after to make his escape.

[1] Andrew Hunter, 1st, was a native of Ireland. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, May 28, 1745, and was pastor of the churches at Greenwich and Fairfield, Cumberland county, 1746–60, and of Fairfield alone from 1760 until his death, July 28, 1775. Princeton college conferred on him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1760. He m. Ann, a cousin of Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence; she was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, in Trenton, in October, 1800.—*Webster's Hist. Presbyterian Church*, 505; *Elmer's Cumberland County*, 103; *Hall's Hist. Pres. Church in Trenton*, 341. His son (?), Andrew S. Hunter, received from Princeton college the honorary degree of A.M. in 1802; at the September term of the New Jersey Supreme Court, in the same year, he was licensed as an attorney, and three years later as a counsellor-at-law. He practiced in Trenton.—*Princeton General Catalogues; N. J. Supreme Court Rules.* He probably had practiced law in some other State before settling in New Jersey.

Andrew Hunter, 2d, was a son of David Hunter, a British officer, and was a nephew of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, of Fairfield. He was born in Virginia, in 1752. He was graduated from Princeton college in 1772, and entered upon the study of divinity with his uncle, being licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia about the middle of June, 1774. He seems to have been master of an academy at Wilmington about this time. Immediately after being licensed he went on a missionary tour in Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was a member of the Greenwich "tea party," Nov. 22, 1774. On the breaking out of active hostilities, at the beginning of the Revolution, he entered the army, being commissioned chaplain of Col. Stephen Van Cortlandt's battalion, Heard's brigade, of the New Jersey militia, June 28, 1776; chaplain Third battalion, second establishment, Continental army, Jersey Line, June 1, 1777; chaplain to General Maxwell's brigade, June 15, 1777; chaplain Third regiment and brigade, Sept. 26, 1780; discharged at the close of the war. He received the personal thanks of Gen. Washington for his conduct at the Battle of Monmouth. He was taken prisoner in the raid by the British to Elizabethtown, described in the text above, but escaped. It is probable that he was somewhat feeble in health, and that his strength was still further impaired by his military experiences. We have no further account of his labors until 1789, when he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Woodbury, and represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly of his denomination at Philadelphia. He was again a member of that body in 1794, when he served on an important committee having charge of the revision and printing of a report relating to the Confession of Faith and Form of Government of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. He appears to have occupied the pulpit of the Woodbury church for several years prior to 1800, being succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Picton. In 1791 he and others received from Joseph Bloomfield, afterwards Governor of New Jersey, a deed for a plot of land, for the erection of an academy thereon. He became principal of this academy and conducted a classical school there for some years, until he was obliged to give it up on account of ill health;

"The enemy's loss we cannot ascertain, besides two killed whom they left behind, two made prisoners, and one boat taken. Mr. Remington allows them seven wounded in one company. Cornelius Hetfield, Smith Hetfield and Capt. Luce, late of this town, were their principal guides. They had collected a considerable number of horned cattle and horses, but their retreat was so precipitate that they were obliged to leave them behind."[1]

On Sunday evening the 21st of February last, was married at Reckless-Town, Col. WILLIAM SHREVE, to Mrs. ANN RECKLESS, of that place.

---

for the same reason we find him, in 1803, cultivating a farm near Trenton. He was a trustee of Princeton college, 1788–1804, when he resigned to accept the professorship of mathematics and astronomy. This position he retained until 1808, when he relinquished it for the purpose of assuming charge of an academy at Bordentown. Here he remained until 1810, when he was appointed a chaplain in the United States navy, being stationed at the Washington navy yard. On giving up his professorship at Princeton, in 1808, he was again elected a trustee of the college, until 1811. He owned considerable property in and near Princeton, his residence being afterwards occupied by Prof. Arnold Guyot. His wid. d. there, after 1807. He maintained close relations with the Rev. James F. Armstrong, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Trenton, frequently preaching for him. Mr. Hunter died at Burlington, Feb. 24, 1823. He m., 1st, Ann Riddell; 2d, Mary Stockton, a dau. of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration. Issue:

i. David, b. in Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802; graduated at West Point in 1822, and served with great distinction in the Civil War as a Major General; d. at Washington, Feb. 2, 1886.

ii. Lewis Boudinot, b. in Princeton, Oct. 9, 1804; graduated there in 1824, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828; Surgeon U. S. army in the Mexican War, and during the Civil War as fleet surgeon under Admiral David Porter.

iii. Mary, m., 1st, Lieut. Samuel Witham Stockton, U. S. A.; 2d, July 8, 1852, the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., of Princeton Theological Seminary; she d. Feb. 28, 1880.

—See Alexander's "Princeton College in the Eighteenth Century," 153; Gillett's Hist. Pres. Ch. in the U. S. A., 1: 287, 311; 2: 16; Hall's "Hist. Pres. Ch. in Trenton," 341; Stryker's "Officers and Men of N. J. in the Revolution," 76, 379; "Journal of Philip Vickers Fithian," 7, 157, 162, 164, 216, &c.; Hageman's "Hist. of Princeton and its Institutions," 1: 88; 2: 105, 271, 408; Carter's "Woodbury and Vicinity," cited in "Hist. of Gloucester, Salem and Cape May Counties," 176; Life of Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., 391, 392.

[1] An excellent account of this affair is given by Isaac Ogden, a Tory, then in New York, under date of February 26, 1779. See Hist. Mag., 6: 180. See, also, Barber and Howe's Hist. Coll. of N. J., 165.

*Just came to hand, and to be sold by the Printer of this Gazette.*

CONSIDERATIONS

On the MODE and TERMS of a TREATY of PEACE with AMERICA.

THIS Pamphlet was printed in London about the time Governor Johnstone arrived there. It was much read, and a second impression called for.

SPELLING-BOOKS may also be had at the Printing-Office.

TO BE SOLD by the subscriber, four miles below Ringo's tavern, in Amwell, a beautiful STONE Horse, got by the famous LOFTY, three years old next grass, full fifteen and an half hands high, and exceedingly well limb'd.

JOHN ALLEN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living at Woodbridge Raway, on Sunday evening the 21st of February, a brown HORSE; rising six years old, about fourteen hands high, with a small blaze in his forehead, extending three or four inches down, long bodied for his height, and rather low before, and heavy made, three fetlocks white below the joint, trots, paces and canters. Likewise was taken with him a bridle double reined, with a curb and snaffle bit. Whoever takes up the said horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

Joseph Lester.

Burlington County, ss. Whereas inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state of New Jersey, against the following persons, and their real and personal estates are to be sold, to wit, John Carty, a house and lot of ground in the city of Burlington, which will be sold at the house of James Esdall on Monday the 5th day of April next. Thomas Hunlock, a good house and lot with stables, &c. in Mountholly. Joseph Hewlings, a house and lot in Vincentown, which will be sold at Zachariah Rossell's, in Mountholly, on Tuesday the 6th day of April. John Leonard, of Upper Freehold, a plantation whereon the widow Schooley lately lived, in Hanover township, containing about 200 acres of land, ten acres of good meadow, a frame house and barn, a cyder-house, and a large bearing orchard, which will be sold on Thursday the 8th day of April on the premises; also at the same time and place will be sold, a small plantation belonging to John Hornor, of upper Freehold; the said plantation lays joining the lands of Samuel Potter and the province line, one mile and a half from Cooke's mill, containing 82 acres of land, with a house and other buildings thereon. George Plato, a small plantation with a small house thereon, joining Crosswicks creek near the draw-bridge, in Nottingham township, and will be sold at the house of Abraham Woglam, near the premises, on the 9th day of April. Robert Cooke, a house and lot near Crosswicks meeting-house; this house is fitted for a shop-keeper, having out-buildings for that purpose, which will be sold at the same time and place. Daniel Coxe, a plantation and ferry, known by the name of Trenton ferry, containing upwards of 300 acres of land, a good house and barn, &c thereon, with two orchards on it; the whole will be sold (together or divided, as may best suit the purchaser) at the house of Jonathan Richmond, on Saturday the tenth day of April. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock each day. A

further description of the above places will be made known on the day of sale. No credit will be given. The bills of credit now called in will be taken in payment, and deeds made to the purchasers agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, and attendance will be given on the above days of sale by

JOHN BUTLER,
Joseph Borden, jun.[1] } Commissioners.

On Monday the fifth of April next will be sold by way of publick vendue, on the premises, a plantation in Hopewell township on the river Delaware, containing upwards of 500 acres of good land, well water'd and timbered, and a publick ferry is now kept on the premises; at the same time and place will be sold, a lot of land of about 67 acres, situate in the said township, whereon are some log buildings, and now in the possession of David Stout, late the property of Daniel Coxe; And on Wednesday the seventh of April will be sold, on the premises, a plantation of about 160 acres, with good improvements thereon, situate in Amwell near Flemingtown, late the property of Thomas Skelton; also at the same time will be sold a plantation situate in Lebanon, containing about 360 acres, with good improvements thereon, late the property of Stephen Skinner, and now in possession of Andrias Stine; and also at the same time and place will be sold, an improved lot of land of 50 acres, situate in Kingwood, and an undivided part of a tract of woodland, situate in the township of Reading, late the property of Daniel Coxe: Likewise on Thursday the eighth day of April will be sold at the house of Capt. Thomas Jones in Lebanon, the valuable plantation late Christopher Voght's, containing about 280 acres, whereon are very good improvements; also at the same time and place will be sold, a plantation adjoining the above, of about 200 acres, late the property

[1] For notices of Colonel Joseph Borden, Jr., see New Jersey Archives, 24: 651; 2d Series, 1: 149.

of John Voght; also at the same time and place will be sold, a tract of land of about 950 acres, situate on Schooly's mountain, which is divided in four plantations, late the property of Bernardus Legrange; also at the same time and place will be sold, a plantation of about 195 acres, situate in Tucksbury, late the property of Samuel Sharp; also at the same time and place will be sold, a plantation of about 122 acres, situate at Spruce run in Lebanon township; and likewise at the same time and place will be sold, a house and lot of land in Kingwood, late the property of Joseph Merril; also at the same time and place will be sold two plantations, situate in Lebanon near Square point, late the property of Daniel Coxe. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock each day. Deeds will be made agreeable to act of Assembly, and attendance will be given by

*Jared Sexton,*
*Nathaniel Hunt* } Commissioners.
*Peter Brunner,*

N. B. Particular draughts of the above premises may be seen at the days of sale.

*Hunterdon County,* March 1, 1779

Some of the sales of the plantations mentioned in our advertisement inserted in the supplement are postponed, viz, Joseph Stockton's to be on the 26th of April, Daniel Coxe's on the 27th, John Honeyman's on the 28th, and John Vandike's on the 29th of said month. The vendues to be held on the premises, and begin at eleven o'clock.

HENDRICK WILSON,
JACOB BERGEN,

Feb. 24, 1779.

The subscriber will dispose of the farm whereon he now lives, containing about 300 acres, lying in the county of Monmouth and township of Upper Freehold; about 170 or 80 of it are cleared, and about 60 acres of that is

excellent English meadow; the tillable land is equal to any in this part of the country for every kind of grain,—and superior for grass, the chief of it will produce a great burden for the scythe in a good grass season; the timber-land is well timbered; the orchard excellent fruit, also peaches, pears and plumbs. For conveniency very few places are equal to it, the buildings are very convenient and reasonably good; it lays 12 miles from South river landing, 16 miles from Crosswicks, and 20 miles from Trenton. Continental bills and bank notes will be taken in pay.

SAMUEL FORMAN,

Kildaire, Feb. 20, 1779.

Salem county, State of New Jersey. By virtue of writs to us directed, issued out of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas for the State aforesaid, will be sold the following confiscated estates in the county of Salem, by the subscribers, Commissioners of the county aforesaid. On Monday the 5th day of April next will be sold by public vendue, at the court-house in the town of Salem, the following plantations or tracts of land, one containing about 200 acres of land, situate in lower Alloway's Creek, in the county aforesaid, whereon James Daniels, deceased, lived: There is on the premises good convenient buildings of all sorts, with a good apple orchard and a large quantity of fresh meadow, adjoining land of Bawdway[1] Keasby and David Smith, subject to an incumbrance of the widow Daniels.—One other plantation containing about 100 acres, situate in the township abovesaid, whereon is a dwelling-house and other buildings, late the property of Samuel Davis. One house and lot of land in the town of Salem; there is on said lot a large quantity of fruit trees, now in the tenure of William Harvey, late the property of Jacob Vanmeter; and one other containing about 112 acres, be the same more or

[1] Bradway.

less, situate in Upper Penn's Neck, and county aforesaid, adjoining John Sparks, widow Dalbo and others. There is on the premises two log tenements, an apple orchard, and about twenty acres of cleared land, now in the tenure of William Lawrence, late the property of William Rawson. Likewise on the 6th day of April next, will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-house aforesaid, a valuable plantation, containing about 200 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Mannington, in the county aforesaid, about one hundred whereof is cleared, a considerable part whereof is meadow, the rest good plow land; There is on the premises a good messuage and a large frame barn, and other necessary buildings, and a large apple orchard, adjoining William Harvey and others, late the property of Joseph Hewlings. Likewise one equal half part of a tract of land situate in the last mentioned township, containing 500 acres, with a good house and barn thereon, and other necessary buildings: There is a considerable part thereof cleared, and a great quantity of meadow might be made thereon. The one moiety or half part thereof late the property of Joseph Hewlings. Likewise a lot of land in the abovesaid town, whereon is a good dwelling-house and other convenient buildings, late the property of John Morrow. Likewise will be sold on the premises the following plantations, situate in Piles-Grove, and county aforesaid: two good plantations adjoining lands of Benjamin Vanmeter, Benjamin Burroughs and others, containing in both about 314 acres, be the same more or less. There is on one a good frame dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, a good apple orchard, and about eighty acres of cleared land, which is excellent good, being supported by a clay bottom. The other has a house and barn thereon, about fifty acres cleared, and lies adjoining the above, late the property of Jacob Vanmeter, and to be sold the 7th day of April next. On the 8th of April will be sold a planta-

tion or tract of land containing 223 acres, be the same more or less, 100 acres whereof is cleared; There is on the premises a good dwelling-house and barn, an apple orchard and some meadow, and more may be made, late Hugh Cowperthwait's. On the 9th of said month will be sold a plantation or tract of land containing 157 acres, be the same more or less, about 70 acres thereof cleared, the remaining part well timbered: There is on the premises a dwelling house and other necessary buildings, late the property of Moses Atkinson. And one other will be sold on the 10th, containing about 300 acres, be the same more or less, about 50 acres thereof are cleared, the remaining part well timbered: there is on the premises a good dwelling-house and barn, adjoining lands of Eacrit, Strettle and others, late the property of Robert Whittecar. Attendance will be given on the days of sale, by

WILLIAM GARRISON, } Commis-
THOMAS SAYR, } sioners.

Feb. 24, 1779.

Mr. CALDWELL,

INFORMS the publick that he is now settling the accounts in the late Quarter Master General's department, while under the Honorable General Mifflin, from the 5th of October 1776, to the 2d of March 1778: that he attends every Friday for this purpose at his office in Springfield, and is determined to close the accounts the last of March. An unwillingness that any should be disappointed, who have just demands, hath induced him to lengthen the time a month beyond his last advertisement; but those who do not improve this opportunity, need not afterwards apply to him. Any accounts properly attested and left with Col. Hyer at Princeton, or Benjamin Smith, Esq. Post-Master at Trenton, he will call for and settle.

Springfield, Feb. 20, 1779.

WANTED at the Union Salt-Works, at Manasquan, a number of Woodcutters. For whose labour a generous price will be given by the Manager of said works.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 65, March 3, 1779.

TRENTON, *February 17*

Yesterday a gentleman came in town and informs that the enemy are collecting a number of boats at Billop's Point, on Staten Island, which has occasioned the militia in the vicinity of Woodbridge and Brunswick to assemble, which it is hoped, will frustrate any designs the enemy may have against those parts of this State.

To be Sold at the Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of March next, in the afternoon, by public vendue, a Saw Mill and Tract of Land, 23 miles from Philadelphia, situate in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, in New-Jersey. The tract consists of about 3000 acres of land, well timbered with pine and white oak, there is also about 40 acres of excellent cedar swamp on the premises, the stream of water is constant and plentiful, and the present clear profit to the owner is at the rate of 2000 £ a year. On the premises are every necessary improvement for carrying on the business, the soil of land very good of the kind. Any one inclining to view the premises may enquire of John Sparks, Esq; at Woodberry, or of Mr. Burroughs, on the premises, and for further particulars of the subscriber, on the two days preceding the sale, at Mr. Milnor's at the Old Ferry, Philadelphia, or at Salem, at any time before the sale. The title indisputable, and to be entered on the first day of April after the sale.

HENRY SPARKS.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February* 24, 1779.

New-York, February 24.

Last week a party of 40 men, commanded by Captain Willett, of General De Lancey's brigade, made a descent on the Connecticut coast, destroyed the mills named Kebbles Mills, near Campo, where a great quantity of flour, corn, other grain and provisions were collected to be removed to New-London, and there shipped to relieve the *starvation plight* of Monsieur d'Estaing, cooped up by the victorious navy of Great Britain in the harbour of Martinique; these dismal circumstances of Congo's great & good ally's fleet are recommended to the fruitful invention of their devoted friend the titular Governor of New Jersey, who *capable of starving the capital of this province,* will readily find resources to extricate the French Admiral and the inhabitants of that island from calamities of a similar kind, which they are now actually experiencing in the torrid zone.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 251, *February* 24, 1779.

TRENTON, Feb. 24. By three seafaring men, who on Wednesday last made their escape from New York, and arrived here yesterday morning, the account of an embarkation from that place is confirmed, which they say is to consist chiefly of Hessians; who, it is given out, are ordered to the West Indies, but it is generally supposed they are to be sent to Georgia.

We hear that on Thursday last, the anniversary of forming the alliance between France and the United States of America was celebrated at camp at Pluckemin, with great propriety and elegance.[1]

[1] A detailed description of this brilliant social affair is given on pp. 103-105 *ante.*

POSTSCRIPT. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, February 27. It is said the enemy landed a party the night before last in the East Jersies; that they have destroyed the barracks at Elizabeth town, and also gov. Livingston's house, which was about two miles from it. If there be any truth in the report, we shall soon have the particulars by express.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, February* 26, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Piles-grove, Salem county, about four miles from Allaway's Creek, three from the Glass-house, and four from Woodstown, containing one hundred and seventy acres of land, with a frame house and kitchen adjoining, a large peach and apple orchard, plenty of good water, eight or ten acres of meadow, and about thirty more may be made at a small expence, there are about seventy acres of cleared land, the rest woods and swamp. Also another small tenement with a small peach orchard, &c. in which a family has lived for several years; likewise a good outlet for cattle. For terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM RICHMAN, two miles from the Pine tavern in Pitts-grove, Salem county; Messrs. BONSALL and SHOEMAKER in Philadelphia; or Mr. SAMUEL SHINN,[1] near the New Mills[2] in Jersey.

N. B. The above place will be sold the fifteenth day of March next, at public vendue, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale. The purchaser may have twelve months credit for half the purchase money, if required, paying interest on proper security.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, February 27, 1779.*

[1] For genealogy of Shinn family, see New Jersey Archives, 20: 554 *et seq.*
[2] Pemberton.

NEW-YORK, February 27.

On Wednesday night last Henry Woodruff came running into Elizabeth-town with advice, that our bloodthirsty enemies were treacherously attempting, under favour of darkness and silence, to steal on the brave Gen. Maxwell and his command, and for that purpose had landed several thousand men about four miles from the town, but the gallant General thus warned of his danger, retreated with so much presence of mind, and was so well seconded in the manoeuvre by the meanest soldier, that almost the whole had quitted the post before the enemy arrived. These taking an unfair advantage of the absence of our folks, with their usual unrelenting spirit, set fire to our barracks, plundered our baggage, spilt our rum, and committed other outrages too disagreeable to mention. As soon as they quitted the place, our troops, conducted by their magnanimous General, entered it, and as they retired we advanced, driving them thus victoriously before us out of the country and repelling their presumptous invasion. Had we fortunately driven them a different way, they must all have surrendered or been killed, but as the chance of war would have it, we compelled them to retreat exactly to the place of their destination, where their boats, luckily for them, had orders to wait them at the very hour by which we had pursued them thus far. One flat boat and two men were taken, being the last embarkation, probably their rear guard.*

It is imagined about 500 of the enemy were slain, but were buried in the retreat. It is said some general officers were seen carrying off on the backs of the light-infantry, supposed to be wounded, and that the enemy not being able to carry off their cannon had burned to the number of 20 brass pieces in the barracks; the valour and activity of our troops cannot be too much applauded; the

* Two stragglers at the Bridge.

artillery, down to the very drivers merit our particular praise, having fired many well directed shot, tho' unfortunately at too great a distance.
—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 252, *February* 27, 1779.

*Last week, at Sussex, a Mr. Gardiner and one Mr. Tharp, brothers-in-law, having a dispute about two dogs that were fighting, blows ensued, when the latter stabbed the former in his braast with a penknife, of which wound he expired in a short time. Tharp is confined in Sussex gaol, and 'tis expected will receive the punishment due to his demerit.*

☞ *One or two good Journeymen will receive the greatest encouragement by applying to the printer hereof.*

WHEREAS a most malicious, infamous, and, very probably, *envious* report, hath lately been propagated *that a barrel of counterfeit money* has *been detected coming from New-York, with a letter therein directed to the subscriber,* and that in consequence of the same, he was in gaol.—He hereby offers a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who shall discover the author or authors of said report, on his or their conviction.

JOSEPH CURTIS

Morris Town, Feb. 27, 1779.

East Jersey, 24th Feb. 1779.

FOR SALE, the noted MERCHANT MILLS at Hidestown, with very valuable improvements. For terms apply to dr. Patrick Carns, in Burlington; or Benjamin Ward near the premises.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, March* 1, 1779.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

On Thursday morning a detachment of the Light Companies of the Guards, 33d and 42d regts. under the Command of Lieut. Col. Stirling, landed on the Jersey shore to surprise Gen. Maxwell with his Brigade at Elizabeth-Town; unfortunately they were discovered by an Inhabitant who gave immediate Notice to Mr. Maxwell, about an hour before the Troops got up. Maxwell decamped in the greatest hurry with two Field pieces, and took the road to Amboy, fearing his retreat might be cut off; the Rebel Governor Livingston having been informed of this descent, made a speedy retreat from his house; the Troops having missed their Principal aim, proceeded to destroy the Rebel stores, in which were above 100 barrels of Flour, salt beef, pork, soap, candles, &c. and 30 puncheons of rum, which were burnt; in another store between 20 and 30 barrels of flour, with some tierces of beef, and near 1000 loaves were destroyed, after supplying the troops; nothing more being to be done, they were marched to Crane's Ferry, but the wharf being intirely destroyed, the boats were ordered up to the meadows, when they re-embarked; The Rebels made no stand at any time, even after they had brought up their two pieces of cannon, and shewed two columns on the rising ground to the ferry, they dared not to advance, but kept up a loose fire from behind houses, fences and trees, at a great distance, by a few straggling rascals, who were repeatedly drove back by the light company of Guards, and a few of the other troops, two men of the 33d were unfortunately killed by a cannon shot, a few wounded, most of them slightly, several of the Rebels were seen to fall, and many carried off wounded, a Rebel officer and twenty two prisoners were taken, the barracks were burnt, in which they had left some arms, and ammunition, pouches, &c.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1428, *March* 1, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,

OUR paper money and funds having been for some time past the general and feeling topic of conversation, I have anxiously waited in expectation of seeing something on this important and interesting subject worthy of the public attention. But as there seems to be almost a total silence with respect to these great points, I have committed a few thoughts to paper, which I request the favour of you to publish in your next Gazette.—I offer them with candour, and I trust with due deference to the opinions of others.—I am conscious of my inability to treat the subject in the manner I would wish; a subject full of intricacy, and which to do it ample justice, requires more attention, knowledge and compass of thought, than I am capable of.—What my views are, I shall leave the publick to judge from the facts and observations I am about to mention—these, if true, may have some weight and be of use; if erroneous in any part, I shall be glad to see it pointed out.

At the commencement of the present war America had no finances, there was scarce the value of a pepper-corn in the public treasuries. The operation of taxes was too slow to create funds, the occasion was pressing and could not admit of delay.—The only expedient in our power was the striking of paper money.—It was a risk, because it was an experiment upon the people—it was calculated to try the temper of the body at large, as well as to answer the most valuable ends—it became a sort of touchstone and test of the spirit of the times, and the success with which it was attained formed an happy presage of the unanimity and vigour which afterwards appeared.

What Great-Britain had looked upon as impracticable, and beyond the reach of policy and patriotism in this country, was easily attained; and the new money was everywhere received on the foot of gold and silver.—It multiplied, and not a murmur was heard. Public credit stood on the firmest foundation, and this prosperous state of it was doubly useful; it serving us at home, and procuring us funds abroad.

The *first campaign*, tho' an expensive one, gave no shock to our paper credit—that of 1776 was truly alarming—A vast naval and military force came to America, and threatened the total and immediate subversion of our liberties; and yet the terror of so great an armament did not destroy nor even much impair the value of it.—it kept its ground with little *abatement*, and this more owing to a real scarcity of *goods* than any distrust of the public credit. In support of this opinion I would only refer to the price of provisions at that time.

Great additional sums were emitted to prepare an army for the campaign of 1777; Philadelphia was known to be the object of the enemy, and it was intended we should be strong enough to fight them in their progress.—The bounty-money, cloathing, equipping, magazines of provisions and forage, all these called for large supplies, and as no taxes were levied, the necessity of farther emissions was obvious.

The taking of Philadelphia certainly had an effect in precipitating the value of the money, the state of men's minds in such cases being the political thermometer by which all things relating to public credit are tried.

Our alliance with France and the military operations of last year were attended with real and almost decisive advantages in favour of these States, and tho' it must be acknowledged the expences of the campaign were great, yet this was not so much owing to the quantity of the necessaries consumed, or the scarcity of them, as to the sudden *depreciation* of the currency.

It is a melancholy truth, which every man in this country *feels* the force of very sensibly, that in the course of the last five months, altho' the campaign was over, the enemy's army divided, and reduced to a state of impotence, and notwithstanding our prospects have brightened exceedingly, yet the currency all on a sudden has fallen in the most unexpected manner.

There is, I am afraid, something radically wrong in the arrangements of some of the army departments; for, as I am informed, the Quarter-Masters, Commissaries General, &c. draw commissions on all the sums that pass through their hands, instead of having fixed or stated pay. In proportion therefore as the expences increase or the depreciation of the money proceeds, the greater will be the profits arising to them. I do not mean to be personal, or to reflect on the Gentlemen at the head of these departments, but I know enough of human nature to be assured in my own mind, that those regulations are formed upon wrong principles, that they ought in prudence, justice and policy to be altered, and if possible placed on the same footing as in the year 1776, only with this difference, that very *ample* salaries should be allowed.

But there is a sort of creature with which this country has of late been infested called, by some, *jobbers* or *speculators*, but whom I call by the name of *monopolizers*. They are a set of men who go about to ruin their country very industriously; and will do it very effectually, if the Legislatures of the several States do not timely interpose their influence to prevent it.—I have known these people play into each others hands with such dexterity, that the price of a commodity has been doubled, trebled, nay in some instances quadrupled, before it has reached the proper place of sale. In this manner has the honest and truly industrious part of the community been made the victims of the avarice and unpunished villainy of these wretches.—But to proceed—

In proportion as mankind deviated from the simple habits of life to which they were accustomed in the first ages of the world, and as luxury increased with the exercise and display of the passions, it became necessary that some medium should be fixed on as the standard of the relative value of things.—Gold and silver, as the rarest metals, by common consent were chosen to form this standard.—These became of course the representatives of every thing, but nevertheless were subject to an alteration in the value according to the plenty or scarcity

of it in any country, and the rarity, scarcity or superfluity of the different sorts of property.

But the ingenuity of some financiers hath, in several instances, devised mediums of a different kind, which have answered all the purposes of gold and silver.

Iron was the only current money in Sparta for 700 years—Copper and leather, marked or stamped with certain devices, figures or characters, have been substituted in the room of gold and silver in Sweden; paper was used with great success in our own country during the two last wars between France and Great Britain, and in the latter country the experiment has been carried very far indeed.

Of the sum of one hundred and sixty millions sterling,* which is pretty nearly the amount of the national debt in *Britain* at this time, I should imagine from the facts stated by the ingenious and accurate Dr. Price,[1] that not much more than a tenth part is in specie or hard money; and tho' the paper has been rapidly increasing upon the nation since the reign of William 3d, she has been enabled to carry on several expensive wars, and *till of late* † has maintained her credit beyond all expectation.

In the province of Massachusetts-Bay, in New England, about the year 1748, there were several millions of paper money in circulation, and, if my memory serves me, the exchange was so high as £1100 for £100 sterling; and yet in the year 1768, as I am informed, the whole of this great mass was nearly if not entirely sunk, and a hard dollar passed only for six shillings. It is now about seventeen years since the last war, in the course of which immense sums of paper money were emitted in the different provinces. The quantity so far exceeded the expectation of Great-Britain, that the parliament granted a considerable sum in case of the great burthens with which it was foreseen the colonies must be charged.—The same idea was entertained on this side the Atlantic.—But what has been the event?

The people of America were ignorant of their own riches—for she had nearly paid off all her public debts at the time hostilities were commenced in 1775; so that our resources are free and disencumbered and will be employed in discharging the expence incurred in this just and necessary war.

---

* *This sum at 175 per cent. exchange, amounts to 280 millions of pounds old money, but at the present rate of exchange, comes to the enormous sum of sixteen hundred millions.*

[1] "Observations on the Reversionary Payments," &c., by Richard Price, D.D., London, 1769. "A much esteemed work," says Lowndes, "to which it is said Pitt was greatly indebted in his financial arrangements." It had reached a seventh edition by 1812.

† *The loss of these colonies having greatly diminished the property, commerce, power, and by regular inference, the credit of the empire—stocks have fallen considerably in London, which circumstance renders it very difficult for the Ministry to raise the annual supplies.*

If we consider that such was the ability of America, under all the disadvantages of a limited trade, the fact is truly astonishing.—Great-Britain had a monopoly of many of the most valuable articles of the produce of these States.—We could not send our *indigo, tobacco, wool, hemp, flax, iron, pot-ash, pitch, tar, turpentine, masts or furs,* to any part of Europe except Great-Britain—her merchants received them, and exported what could be spared from their own consumption to other countries, and reaped the profit—so that we were not only under the necessity of sending many of those articles to an *overstocked* market, but obliged to give away all the profits at *foreign markets,* which in justice ought to have been the property of America.

From a partiality also very injurious to our trade, owing in great measure to the interest of the West-India Members in Parliament, a beneficial commerce with the foreign islands was sacrificed to the West-India planters.

Our trade with Portugal and Spain was considerable—they took from us a great quantity of corn, which is a staple commodity of several flourishing colonies, and we received in return chiefly wines and fruit, which by act of parliament we were prohbited bringing hither without first landing in some British port; the expenses attending, exclusive of the lost time, the wages and maintenance of the seamen, and tear and wear of the ships, were immense—Add to this, that we were confined to the importation of British manufactures and East-India goods, altho' we could have had many of the same sorts of goods from other countries much cheaper: namely, linens of various kinds from Russia, the finer woollen manufactures from France,* and East-India goods from Holland.

These are some of the many disadvantages under which our trade laboured before the happy aera of our emancipation from the tyranny of British acts of parliament, which they have coloured over with the tender and specous appellations of *regulation of trade.*

I have thus given a general view of the effects of the wealth and resources of these States, from incontestable facts, whilst subject to all the unfavourable circumstances of a restricted commerce.—But a new and boundless prospect is now opened to us; we have the choice of every market both for selling and purchasing, and our ports are open wide to all the world (except our declared enemies) advantages we never before experienced, and which, on the return of peace, must cause riches to flow in upon us in abundant streams.—America is said, from very accurate observation and calculation, to double the number of her inhabitants every 25 years: agriculture, the foundation of trade, will in course have a proportional progress, and our ability to pay taxes will increase in the compound ratio of

---

* *A comparative experiment in respect to the prices of these articles in France and England, has been made, and it is proved that in France whenever the price of labour bestowed on any manufacture is more than one half the value of it, the lowness of wages throws the advantages into the French scale.*

the increase of our agriculture and commerce, So that, independent of any other expedient, than that of the ordinary mode of taxing, her debts will be decreasing and her circumstances growing better; and the tax of each year, supposing it the same sum from first to last, will be made more light in proportion as the time is more distant from the present.

If a loan could be procured in Europe for such a sum as would, in consequence of the present high exchange, sink a great part of the paper in circulation; the remainder would instantly become of value, and the bills drawn for such loan would enable the purchasers to import great quantities of all kinds of goods from Europe.—Should this take place, which seems most probable, the business will be performed at once. But should it not be thought on it will be highly necessary to impose very heavy taxes immediately, because it will be an easy matter to raise large sums whilst there is so great a quantity of paper in circulation.

But I would propose something more in aid of taxes, towards sinking the quantity—it is this—

Suppose subscriptions, under the sanction of an act the Legislature, were to be opened for this State, for the sum of £300,000 or more, each subscription to be £300, for which an annual interest of 8, 9, or 10 per cent. (as may be thought most proper) is to be allowed each subscriber during his life, or the life of any other person (on which he would chuse rather to risk his money than his own) *with the benefit of survivorship with respect to the interest*—That is to say, as the number of subscribers for £300,000, at £300 a-piece, will be 1000 persons, if one, two or more of the thousand dies, the interest due to such person or persons is to be divided among the surviving subscribers, and so on to the last surviving subscriber, who will be entitled to the *annual interest of the whole principal sum during his life*, which is the sum of £27,000 per annum; and at his death the interest ceases, and the principal sum sinks in the hands of the State. —The benefit of this scheme is, that supposing it to be adopted by all the States, it instantly takes a large sum out of circulation (which may be destroyed) upon the easy condition of paying £27,000 per annum, for £300,000, supposing the interest so high as 9 per cent. during the lives of the subscribers, which in fact is no longer than for *the time of the duration of one life*.

In times as the present there are many aged persons incapable of business of any kind, widows, and fathers of large families, beside the great monied men, who would willingly embark their money in a plan of this sort.

This method has been practiced with success in England, and I make no doubt would answer very well here, if I may form a judgment from the concurrent opinions of many intelligent, sensible men in favor of it, to whom I have communicated the scheme.

CAIUS.[1]

---

[1] William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey.

TRENTON, MARCH 10.

We have certain advices that on the 20th ult, a fleet of 23 British vessels put to sea from Sandy-Hook, bound to the southward—and supposed to have troops on board.

*** *The confiscated estates of John Smith, David White, Barnardus Legrange, Richard Cumpton, George Howard, and Joseph Arrowsmith, of the county of Somerset, are to be sold at public vendue, pursuant to laws, in the beginning of next month. The advertisement came to hand too late for this week's Gazette, but shall be in our next.*

Gloucester, March 2, 1779.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey for that purpose, and by virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Gloucester, to us directed, will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following tracts and parcels of lands, with the improvements, &c viz.

1st. On the 10th day of April next on the premises, a certain tract of land situate in the town of Gloucester in said county, containing about 20 acres, whereon is a new [ ] story brick house, a good orchard and other improvements, being the late dwelling-house of John Hinchman, late of said county. And at the same time and place will be sold all the right and property of said Hinchman (being for the natural life of said Hinchman) in and to the adjoining valuable plantation, now in the tenure of the widow Branson. The sale to begin at two o'clock said day.

2d. On Monday the 12th on the premises, the noted tavern in Woodbury, in the township of Deptford, in said county (now in the tenure of Robert Sparks) with the

land thereunto belonging, containing about 45 acres, being late the property of Alexander Bartram: And at the same time and place all the right and property of John Grieff, (being for his natural life) in and to a valuable plantation containing about 100 acres, part whereof is good meadow, lying about one mile from Woodbury aforesaid. The sale to begin at one o'clock said day.

3d. On Tuesday the 13th, at the late dwelling-house of Jonathan Chew, in the township of Deptford, all the real estate of said Chew, consisting of four plantations or tracts of land, lying on both sides of Mantua Creek, in the township of Deptford and Greenwich, whereon are valuable improvements, and to be sold separate. At same time and place about 100 acres of land lying on Mantua Creek, near the land of said Chew, being late the property of James Hanisey. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day.

4th. On Wednesday the 14th, at the house of William Eldridge, Innkeeper in Greenwich township, all the real estate late Daniel Cozens's, consisting of one valuable place whereon said Cozens lately lived, containing about 100 acres; there is on the premises a good dwelling-house, barn, orchard, &c and a well accustomed grist-mill: Also a tract of landing containing about 500 acres, whereon is a dwelling-house, saw-mill, and other improvements. Also about 5 acres of good meadow lying on Mantua Creek, below the bridge, all in said township of Greenwich. Likewise a piece of meadow on Shibers's Island, containing about 10 acres. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day. Also one small lot of ground with the buildings and improvements situated on the Cohocking road, about one mile from the place of sale, late the property of John Robertson. Also one other house and lot containing about ten acres, late the property of James Duffield. Also one other lot or tract of land within about half a mile of said Eldridge's supposed about 100 acres,

with a dwelling-house and other improvements thereon, being late the property of Edward Eglenton and Asa Lord.

5th. On Thursday the 15th, at said Eldridge's, the real estate of Gabriel D'Vebber, consisting of one lot or piece of land adjoining the said Eldridge's containing about 20 acres, whereon is a good frame house, a good convenient store-house and other improvements. One other tract of about one hundred acres of woodland, adjoining lands of John Richards and John Roome. One other tract of land containing about 20 acres, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and seven acres of meadow, situate on Mantua Creek, next adjoining below the bridge. Also at same time and place, one plantation or tract of land situate near the fort at Billingsport, containing about 90 acres, with the house and improvements, late the property of William Bocock. Likewise one other lot situate at Billingsport aforesaid, late the property of Daniel Cozens. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day.

6th. On Friday the 16th, at said Eldridge's, 100 acres of land, whereon is a good stone dwelling-house, a good grist-mill and other improvements, late the property of Harrison Wells. At same time and place 100 acres of valuable land adjacent to said mill, late the property of William Wells, both being part of a tract that formerly belonged to William Harrison, Esq. Also at same time and place one other tract of land, with the buildings and improvements, situate at Repaupa, containing about 150 acres, late the property of Joseph Long. Likewise 5 acres of meadow on Mauncis's Island, late the property of said Joseph Long. And at said time and place a good stone house and lot of ground at the lower bridge on Raccoon Creek, with about 40 acres of meadow near said house; late the property of Joseph Clark: all situate in the township of Greenwich. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day.

7th. On Saturday the 17th, at the house of John Cozens, Inn-keeper, near Mullica Hill, in the township of Greenwich, the real estate of William Fusman, situate in said township, containing about 15 or 20 acres, whereon is a house, barn and other improvements. One other place lying on the great road leading towards Cumberland, containing about 90 acres, whereon is a wooden house, barn orchard &c. late the property of John Rudrow. Likewise 105 acres, chiefly woodland, whereon is a new frame dwelling-house, with some small improvements and about 30 acres of woodland lying on the Cohocking road, being late the property of Jacob Hewitt. The three last mentioned all lying in the township of Woolwich. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day.

8th. On Monday the 19th, at the house of Mounce Keen, in Sweedsborough, a house and lot in said town of Sweedsborough, a piece of wood-land and five acres of meadow, lying on Raccoon Creek, late the property of John Hatton. About 150 acres of land with the improvements, late the property of John Cox. All the real estate of George Avis, supposed about 100 acres of land, whereon is a good brick house, barn, orchard, &c. Also the real estate of Isaac Justice, supposed about 100 acres of land, with a house, barn, orchard, &c. all situate in the township of Woolwich. All the above-mentioned premises being confiscated and to be sold by the Commissioners for the use of the State, which said Commissioners are impowered by act of Assembly to make good and sufficient conveyances for the same. Attendance will be given at the times and places above-mentioned.

JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-
SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

State of New Jersey, Bergen county. WHEREAS inquisition has been found and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New Jersey,

against the following persons, viz. David Peck, David Blauvelt, Theunis Blauvelt, John Ryckman and Samuel Peak, of Herrington township, Abraham Van Buskirk, Albert Zabriskie, Joost Earle, Edward Earle, William Van Allen, John Pearsall, Cornelius Van Horn, John Spear, John Pell, Peter Goelet and Henry Marsh, of Hackinsack township, Daniel Isaac Brown, Henry Roome, Peter Earle, Stephen Rider, Thomas Gardner, William Sorrell, Daniel Jissop, James McCollaugh, Hendrick Lutkins, John Lutkins, John Myers, William Kingsland, jun. Charles Kingsland, Abraham Van Emburgh and James Van Emburgh, of New-Barbadoes precinct.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the houses and lands, and all the real estates belonging to the afore-mentioned persons, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, and that the sales will begin at the place of David Blauvelt, in Herrington [1] township, Tuesday the 20th of April next, and to continue from day to day, and from place to place, until they are all sold. Attendance will be given in or near the premises of each person, and a more particular description of the places given; also the deeds to the purchasers, agreeable to act of Assembly, by

James Board,
Hendericus Kuyper,
Garret Lydecker,
} Commissioners.

WILL BE SOLD,

By way of public vendue, on the premises

THE plantation late the property of Richard Boulsberry, in Mansfield-woodhouse township, in Sussex county, on Monday 22d day of March inst. at 10 o'clock. Also the lot belonging to William Dedman, in the township and county aforesaid, will be sold the same day at

[1] Harrington.

10 o'clock:—And on Tuesday 23d instant, will be sold on the premises, the plantation late the property of Christopher Instey, at 1 o'clock of said day, both in the township of Greenwich, and county aforesaid. On Wednesday 24th, will be sold the plantation late the property of Peter Appleman, in Oxford, at 10 o'clock of said day. And on Thursday 25th, will be sold the plantation late belonging to James Clendennon, in Knowlton township, and county aforesaid, at 10 o'clock of said day.

WILLIAM BOND, } Commis-
GEORGE WARNE, } sioners.

Sussex county, Feb. 28th, 1779.

TO BE LET

At vendue, on Monday the 15th instant, at one o'clock afternoon of said day,

That valuable Farm whereon the subscriber lately lived, lying on the road between Mendom and Morris-Town, three miles from said town, for the term of one year. There is on said farm two dwelling-houses and barn, two orchards, and very convenient to be let in two lots, each a good farm. Conditions will be made known and attendance given by me

JACOB ARNOLD.

Morris-Town, March 5, 1779.

Came to the yard of Jonathan Richmond, Innkeeper in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, about the eighth of January, a stray black mare, about fourteen hands high, very thin in flesh, neither brand or ear mark. Any person proving their property and paying charges, are desired to come and take her away.

Philip Bowne.

Trenton, March 2, 1779.

Was taken up this morning near Somerset court-house, a bay HORSE, about fourteen hands three inches high, six years old, trots and canters. Said horse has two white spots on his right side, and one on the left; also a small star on his forehead.—Any person proving property and paying charges can take him away.

CORNELIUS LOTT.

Millstone, Feb 24, 1779.

Imported in the prize ship Love and Unity, from Bristol, and now for sale by

JOHN DENNIS,

At his STORE in New Brunswick,

A SMALL quantity of the very best BLOWN SALT, either by the cask or single bushel, and for the convenience of the purchaser, he will take the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, in payment.

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE on one saw of Success Saw-Mill, with all the privileges thereto belonging. Said mill is very advantageously situated for business in the county of Monmouth. For terms apply to the subscriber, near the Black-Horse, in Mansfield.

EDWARD THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Monday the 29th day of this instant:

No. 1. The noted plantation belonging to the estate of Joseph Skelton, Esq. deceased, on Penn's-Neck, near Princeton, at the forks of two roads, one leading from Princeton to Shrewsbury, the other to Allentown, containing one hundred and fifty acres of good land, thirty of which is in good meadow, with a good stream of water running through the place, a good two-story dwelling-house with a brick front, consisting of a large parlour with five convenient bed-rooms on the lower floor, the second story one large parlour, six good bed-rooms, a good kitchen adjoining the house with three rooms on the floor, a good large barn, store-house, smith-shop and other out-houses with two good cellars under the house convenient for two families; two good bearing orchards the best grafted fruit, a good well of water at the door: This plantation is in good situation for either a merchant or tavern.

No. 2. A small plantation lying one chain distant from the above mentioned tract, containing sixty acres of good land, fifteen of which is in good meadow and more may be made with little trouble, two small dwelling houses, one barn with two stables, two good bearing orchards of good fruit, two of the finest springs of water that is in Middlesex county either for distilling or tanning business, one of the springs is on the highest and most convenient part of the plantation for building a dwelling-house.

No. 3. A plantation containing one hundred acres of good land, with a small house and orchard, grist-mill and saw mill, one pair of stones now in good order for merchant or country work; the mill is situate on Cranberry Brook, four miles from Princeton, five to Cranberry town and fourteen to Crosswicks landing.

No. 4. Two hundred acres of woodland, to be sold in lots if requested; all which is in the county of Middlesex.

The vendue to begin at nine o'clock on said day, when

attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by me

JOSIAH SKELTON, Executor.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 6, *March* 10, 1779.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED, by the Subscribers, Auditors appointed by a Rule of Court for the County of Gloucester, in a Cause wherein *Joseph Ellis,*[1] Esq; is Plaintiff, against *John Hinchman,*[2] Defendant, upon an Attachment against the said *Hinchman*, that the Creditors of said *Hinchman* do meet, at the House of Hugh *Creighton,*[3] in Haddonfield, on Friday, the 12th Day of March next, in order to adjust the Accounts of said *Hinchman,* and make Distribution agreeable to Act of Assembly.

JOSEPH COOPER,[4] JOHN GRUFFYTH, Auditors.

Gloucester, February 24, 1779.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, March 3, 1779.*

---

[1] For note upon Joseph Ellis, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 557.

[2] This was probably the grandson of John Hinchman, one of the settlers of Newton, old Gloucester (now Camden) county.

[3] Hugh Creighton, until 1790, owned the tavern in Trenton now known as the American House, the meeting place of the Legislature and the Council of Safety of New Jersey. It was at this inn that Dorothea Payne Todd was a frequent visitor, and was courted, as a widow, by James Madison, later President of the United States. Subsequently known as Dolly Madison, this beautiful and accomplished Quakeress led the social life of the new federal capital, which in 1800 was removed from Philadelphia to Washington.

[4] This Joseph Cooper, there being several of the name, was probably the son of Benjamin Cooper, who died in 1772, and Elizabeth Cole, his third wife. Joseph Cooper inherited from his father much of the land upon which the northern part of the city of Camden now stands. Joseph Cooper's residence was built at the "Point," near the head of Third street, and was long known as the "I C E-house," owing to the fact that upon the north end of the mansion were the initials and date $\mathrm{I}\ \frac{\mathrm{C}}{1788}\ \mathrm{E}$, which indicated that the home was built by Joseph and Elizabeth (Haines) Cooper.

New-York, March 3.

Capt. JAMES DUNCAN, in the beautiful brigantine ROSE BUD, a few days ago proceeded on a cruize to the southward, and on the 4th day after his departure from the Hook, took the brigantine Young Achilles, Capt. Augustine Picon, laden with tobacco from Philadelphia to Bourdeaux; Capt. Duncan brought the prize to the Hook, and is gone to complete the cruize. The Rose Bud is admirably well fitted and manned, carrying 18 *double fortified four pounders, sixty good seamen, and thirty five Marines.*

Some gentlemen last night from the Narrows declared, they saw two ships at, and three more approaching to the Hook, the latter looming very large, *peradventure the British Fleet which left England last January.—The Royal Gazette, No.* 253, *March* 3, 1779.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the coffee house in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday the first day of April next, a Lot of Ground situated in the city of Burlington, about 400 yards below the town wharf, commonly known and called by the name of the Green Bank, bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at the corner of the fence as it now standeth, being the corner of Fourth and Pearl streets, and runs thence in the line of Pearl-street westward 73 feet to a lot now in the tenure of James Vence, then northerly by the line dividing the before mentioned lot 366 feet, thence running an eastward course 23 feet along the garden fence, then northwardly a straight course down to low water mark on Delaware river, thence easterly fifty feet along the said river, and then up Pearl-street to the place of beginning, be the same more or less. There are upon the premises a genteel brick house well finished, two stories high, fifty feet front, two handsome parlours below, and three chambers, besides garrets for

servants, each room hath a handsome tiled chimney place and marble hearths, a good kitchen, two ovens, a pump of good water in the yard, a milk house and smoke house, a large well built stable and coach-house, the loft of which is capable of holding eight tons of hay, with a great many other useful out buildings. The garden is stocked with a variety of plumb, pear, cherry, English walnut, and other fruit trees, besides currants, rasberries, gooseberries, strawberries, &c. The ground is as rich as any in Burlington, and is now in good order, as it has been turned up with a spade this winter.

To conclude, the healthy and elegant situation, the beauty of the prospect, the convenience of the buildings, and the garden stored with such a variety of fruit, must make it a suitable summer retreat for a genteel family, or the constant residence of a gentleman retiring from business.

Any person may view the premises, by applying to col. Jones who now lives in the house. A good title and immediate possession will be given to the purchaser, but the cash will be expected at the delivery of the deed. The emissions that are called out of circulation, will be taken in payment.

Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, at the New Mills, Burlington county, New Jersey.

March 1. PETER STRETCH.[1]

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, March* 6, 1779.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

'Tis reported in Jersey, and indeed published in the Rebel Papers, That the Congress has received most agreeable News from Europe in their Favour, which on a

[1] For a sketch of Peter Stretch, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 516.

certain Day would be made known throughout the Continent. The Secret is said to be a Loan of Money, or the Introduction of a French Army into the Continent.—*From the* New-Jersey Journal, *of* March 2, *printed at* Chatham, *on* Passaick *River,* 11 *Miles from* Elizabeth-Town, *in the County of* Morris.

Mr. COLLINS,

IN my last address to my fellow-citizens I observed, *That while Heaven had thus far smiled on our just exertions in self-defence, the most obligations were laid on us for improving the advantages therefrom accruing, to the good of society, and the glory of the allwise Disposer of human events.* The substance of this position I have seen warmly held forth by resolves of Congress, proclamations and messages of His Excellency our Governor to our Representatives, and their answers, and also echoed to by many pieces in the public prints.—This produced the most agreeable feeling and encouraging prospects, in the minds of the virtuous part of our community.—I, for my part, flattered myself that this important truth would have had such influence on the minds of our citizens, that in proportions as the clamours and confusions of war should decrease and leave opportunities for cool reflections, we should have vied with each other to be foremost in promoting *that happiness of society* we had pretended to contend for, and the *glory of that Being* which has given such remarkable success to our public efforts. But alas! alas! how disagreeably am I disappointed. After serious reflection on the prevailing disposition and conduct of this people, we would be almost persuaded it is not the same it was two years ago.—This change truly affects my heart. I see the danger my dear country is exposing itself to, and sincerely lament it, wishing, with the tenderest emotions of my heart, to see it preserved. Providence, however, has been pleased to place me in such a sphere of action, as leaves me no other opportunity for serving my country, save only by offering such warnings and advice as I truly esteem subservient to its happiness and welfare, and my warmest addresses to the gracious Sovereign of the universe, to preserve it in its bleeding struggles. From a consciousness of honest intentions, I humbly hope for the serious attention and candid judgment of those I presume to address.

Nations, like persons, have their birth, growth, manhood, declining age and death, health and vigor, weakness and decay, and the procuring causes of both.—Our political birth and existence, among the empires of this world, we have received by the bold and noble declaration of the thirteen United States, pronouncing them free and independent.—In our growth and advance to manhood constitutions for civil government have been formed and approved, legislators appointed who have and daily do enact laws for the wholesome government of the community, officers appointed and commissioned for

the execution of those laws, and courts of justice and equity opened. Thus is the policy for the preservation of order and the distribution of justice established. As to our growth for common defence, we have the satisfaction to see formidable armies raised, well armed and disciplined, a numerous and determined militia ready for their support, plenty of military stores provided, equitable alliances formed and forming with powerful nations, guaranteeing our independence. And what adds to all this is the valour, intrepidity and bravery of our troops, manifested to the world by their chearful enduring uncommon hardships; in one campaign forcing the flower of the British army to lay down their arms;[1] and in the last, driving their main body out of the field into their lurking holes.[2] All which is no small addition to our national strength.—The rapidity of our political growth is real matter of astonishment to the world, and affords us cause to declare *this to be the Lord's doings, and to be marvellous in our eyes.*

However amazing great this our growth has been in the space of three or four years, yet it is undeniably evident from the present circumstances of our national affairs, that some malignant disorder has seized upon our body politic, and threatens at least an interruption of our advances to manhood, if not political dissolution. - - - As a true friend to my bleeding country, I behold with real grief and concern its convulsive struggles under the severe attacks of the malignant distemper, and sincerely wish to see some able physicians step forth and tender the effective remedies for its recovery. - - - A consciousness of inability prevents my ranking myself with able state physicians. However, as some dangerous and violent disorders are frequently cured by common practitioners, the causes of them being easily investigated, and the prescription of their remedies simple, I am thereby emboldened, and from an impatient desire for the recovery of my country, strongly urged to offer her my best endeavours for that purpose.

In order to proceed in this business, with some degree of regularity, I shall give my fellow-citizens a few incontestable proofs that our new empire labours under some sore and dangerous disorder, and thus point out the several causes, with prescriptions for remedying them and avoiding their dangerous effects.

To be convinced that this infant empire labours under some fatal and dangerous disorder, let the following particulars be considered, and it is manifest,

1. *From that remarkable loss and decay of public spirit and patriotism.* When these carry sway in a State, we behold the bulk of the community ready to sacrifice their personal ease and private interest to promote the public weal, and to exert their all in its common defence, in which the political body is enabled to exercise its whole force and vigour. As long as the noble Spartans despised riches and inured themselves to all the hardships and fatigues of war, with a view to serve and defend their country, Sparta was invincible. While the citizens of Rome preferred the enriching of

[1] Referring to the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga.

[2] Referring to the Battle of Monmouth.

their state to that of themselves as individuals, Rome was not only unconquerable, but also spread the arms of conquest and dominion over distant nations. Both these nations have seen the day that their disinterested patriotism and public spirit were vanished, and a selfish principle of love of riches, ease, luxury and dissipation succeeded them. The effects of which were defeats, disappointments and finally ruin. Glorious and blessed patriotism and public spirit was, but two or three years ago, the governing principle and distinguishing characteristic of the brave Americans. But what is it now? Directly the reverse. We daily see the busy multitude engaged in accumulating what they fondly call riches, by forestalling, extortioning and imposing upon each other. Can it be denied but the community at large act as tho' they had agreed to plunder the State between them, each exerting himself to get the greatest share of the booty. Here government sits as indifferent spectators, while Quarter-Masters and Commissaries, the unjust trader, the farmer and the mechanick, are contending for the prey; and they who get the greatest booty, are daily wallowing in dissipation, venality and luxury, at a time wherein thousands are groaning under the weight of intolerable distress.—For evidence to the truths I have here asserted, I appeal to the community at large. To them I leave it to judge whether such a situation of our affairs can hold long!

2. That this empire labours under some fatal and dangerous disorder may also appear from *the unequal division of property in the space of so short a time.* Experience of all ages has proved that a just and equitable *increase* of *property* has been the constant reward of continued industry, sobriety and oeconomy. But is this the case with us? Far from it. Thousands of the most honest and respectable citizens of America, who obtained their possessions by the hard industry, continued sobriety and oeconomy of themselves or their virtuous ancestors, must now behold many men whom they looked upon in the commencement of these troubles (if I may be permitted to use the language of the most patient of men) as such *whose fathers they would have disdained to have set with the dogs of their flock,* raised to immense wealth, or at least to carry the appearance of a haughty, supercilious and luxurious spendthrift; while they must look upon their estates as devoted to enrich such, or mortgaged to support their extravagance. The feelings of thousands will attest the truth of this assertion. Can it be possible that such a state is found, who affords or permits such abuse?

3. A third sympton is *a general decay and loss of social virtues, even to the undermining of that confidence which the community ought to place in the august Assembly of their Representatives.* Charity, harmony and mutual confidence are the sinews of society; individuals are the members hereby united and enabled to exert their force for the benefit of the whole. In proportion as these relax, the state shakes and trembles under paralytic attacks, until it exceeds a certain degree, and then an incurable national palsy ensues. This *dangerous decay* will evidently appear from a few examples. When Boston was

blockaded, what generous exertions were made throughout all the rest of the continent, in order to alleviate their distresses and encourage them to perseverance? The last year Congress having become sensible of the many opportunities for monopoly, forestalling and extortion, and their pernicious and dangerous effects upon our public affairs, warmly recommended to the Legislatures of the different states, the passing of laws for the regulation of prices; Pennsylvania published a bill, New Jersey immediately enacted a law for that purpose. Commissioners were sent from different States, who agreed upon a general plan of regulation. What was the consequence? The middle States, then the only seat of war, who had the supplying of our army with provisions, immediately complied with the general plan. Massachusetts-Bay, though their Commissioners had agreed, refused, with some of the southern States. The only prevailing reason to oppose so necessary and salutary a measure in that critical conjuncture could be, having their ports more open, to be at liberty to improve their opportunities of extortioning upon their suffering brethren, in articles of foreign trade. And if long and general report may be allowed any degree of evidence, even that Boston beforementioned, was the chief agent in this opposition. Monstrous ingratitude! Base uncharitableness! Pernicious policy! Under the effects of which America totters and threatens to give her last gasp, if not speedily relieved.—Need I repeat the anecdote and remarks on monopoly and general extortions? I only observe that these monstrous vices have in a great measure destroyed mutual confidence and charity among us. What advances the vices of malice and discord have made, is evident from the accursed and murderous practice of duelling, of late become so much in vogue among the Gentlemen of our Army; and also the many publications filled with personal reflections and virulent invectives. While the impartial publick views and treats their virulence with disdain, they cannot but feel anxiously engaged in the matter of their debates, because they are deeply interested in it. When we read Mr. Deane's address,[1] we would

[1] Silas Deane, while representing the United States at the court of France, and agent under the Congress committee of secret correspondence, entered into conventions with a number of foreign officers whereby they were to receive commissions in the American army which would cause them to outrank meritorious American officers who had been fighting for a year or more in behalf of their country. Congress repudiated this agreement, declaring that Deane had no authority to make such conventions, and on November 21, 1777, ordered his recall from Paris. On his return to this country Congress, in August, 1778, desired him to give an account of his transactions in France, as well as a particular state of the funds entrusted to his care. They were not satisfied with his reports, and on December 1 resolved to hold night sessions to consider the subject, and so notified Mr. Deane. But he, instead of attempting to satisfy their curiosity as to his financial transactions abroad, published in the Philadelphia newspapers of December 4, 1778, "An address to the free and virtuous citizens of America," in which he bitterly assailed the Congress, reflected upon the integrity of some leading members, and insinuated that there was a design to break faith with France, &c. The matter was threshed out in Congress

readily conclude that there was some formidable scheme of treason hatching against us, which is ready to burst upon us, with all the attendant train of misery and ruin. That Mr. Deane had discovered the plot, and as a true friend to America, had endeavored to reveal it to Congress, but that Congress had been so much engaged in more important matters, that he had not been able to obtain an audience for that purpose, during all the time from his arrival until the publication of his address. Mr. Paine, on the other side of the question, charges Mr. Deane of endeavoring, by many unjust means, to make a present of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds an American debt. He also insinuates, that Congress received the evidence of this intended fraud, together with the treaty entered into with France, but that their attention was so entirely taken up with the treaty, that they became wholly inattentive to this *atrocious fraud*.—Can it be possible that such publications should fail of filling the minds of a free people with *jealous suspicions and perplexing concerns?* There certainly is a possibility of both charges being true. Are there not many instances of accomplices in villainy getting to loggerheads, and then discovering each other? It is highly probable that there is villainy lurking somewhere. What appears to me more alarming than either or both of the charges (supposing them to be true) is, that they must retort upon Congress.—They are appointed as the guardian of the liberties, lives and properties of the people. In committing the care of such invaluable treasures to them, they confide in their *vigilance* and *integrity*. It must needs appear unaccountable to the judicious among them, that Congress should be engaged from the time of Mr. Deane's arrival to the publication of his address, in matters more *important* than those he published. Are treasonable practices against the State to be ranked amongst trivial affairs? How could Congress know what was of it without an inquiry? How long a time would it have required to have found out the purport of what Mr. Deane had to communicate in the audience he had frequently requested? How could they know that the matters he had to communicate were trivial or of the last importance, without such inquiry? As to the other charge, what intricate importance was there in this noble and equitable treaty, that could so entirely engross their attention, as to make an intended fraud in the sum of £200,000 foreign debt, to escape it, even when they had just received the evidences of it, and this inattention to have continued till the publication of Deane's address? Add to these, the immense debt we are involved in, in the space of four years. When the community beholds the conduct of Quarter-Masters, Commissaries, and the whole host of their Deputies, the

---

and in the public prints, Tom Paine, in particular, in his incisive and trenchant style, under the signature of "Common Sense," showing the insincerity and essential falsity of Deane's charges, and the urgent need he was in of clearing his own skirts from the taint of incapacity, dishonesty and corruption. A very good summary of the controversy is given in Gordon's History of the American War, 3: 38, 216. The fullest account is in the Deane Papers, Vol. III., N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1888.

immense sums it is generally reported and believed they engross, induces them to ask, Are these not the servants of Congress? Is Congress only ignorant of these abuses, which the whole publick beholds with grief and concern? Does Congress know what becomes of the public money.—Can it be possible that even the greatest part of our national debt has been accounted for? The investigation of answers to such queries would add too much fuel to the suspicions already kindled in the breasts of my fellow-citizens, than that I shall attempt it.—The *strict secrecy* which Congress seems to enjoin on its Members, with respect to almost all its business, is by no means calculated to remove the conceived suspicions. A jealous community is fearful, and diffident, and if this takes place with respect to the persons on whom the greatest tranquil confidence is required, it unhinges in a great measure society, and places it as it were on a dangerous precipice.

These, my dear countrymen, are a few of the many evils our nation struggles under. My heart trembles at the view of the fatal consequences. May God in his kind Providence direct to the cure before it be too late!—I fear I have already been too tedious in this essay, and therefore shall defer pointing out the things I apprehend to be the causes of these evils, and the remedies for their cure, to a future opportunity.

I am, Sir, your friend, and the Publick's
Humble servant and real wellwisher,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

TRENTON, MARCH 17.

Saturday last a fleet of twenty British vessels, chiefly ships, put to sea from Sandy-Hook.

## PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq

*General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

WHEREAS it hath been represented, that many of those soldiers who have been induced from divers motives to desert their corps, and are now dispersed in different

parts of these States, having seen their error, would be glad to return to their duty, but are restrained by the fear of punishment— In order to quiet such apprehensions, and give them an opportunity to put in practice these good dispositions, *I do hereby proclaim full pardon* to all those who shall rejoin their respective corps by the first of *May* next. At the same time declaring to all such who shall neglect to avail themselves of the present offer of mercy, and who shall persist in their delinquency beyond the period herein appointed for their return, that the most effectual measures shall be persued to detect them wheresoever concealed, and to bring them to the most rigorous and exemplary punishment.

*Given at Head-Quarters, Middlebrook,* March 10th, 1779.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

*Head-Quarters, Middle-brook, March 9, 1779.*

All officers and soldiers absent on furlough from any part of the army, either immediately under the Commander in Chief or elsewhere, are requested without fail, to join their corps before the first of May next.

This order is not to effect those whose leave of absence will expire before that period, who will be expected to return punctually at the expiration of their furloughs.

Such officers of the Virginia Line who having been on furlough, have since been appointed to a particular duty under Brigadier General Scott, are not comprehended.

*Extract from General Orders,*
ALEX. SCAMMELL, Adjt Gen

All printers are desired to publish the above proclamation and extract in their respective papers.

WRITING-PAPER by the ream or quire, wafers in boxes, spelling-books, primers, schoolmasters assistants, oeconomy of human life—[1] Also rhubarb, Jesuits bark, in the gross or pulverized; brimstone, manna, senna, salts, gum asafoetida, &c, to be sold for ready cash by the printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of public vendue by the subscriber, on Tuesday the 23d of this instant, March, at Princeton;

HORSES, fit either for the saddle or gears, good breeding mares and colts, part blooded; also good milch cows with calves, and some forward with calf, young cattle, hay, furniture, &c &c.

JONATHAN BALDWIN.

TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at Longbridge Farm, in this State, four miles from Kingston, the beautiful imported HORSE

BAY RICHMOND,

Rising eight years old,

At FORTY DOLLARS the season, and a Dollar to the Groom; the money to be paid at the stable door.

BAY RICHMOND was imported by Lewis Morris from England, and as appears by the under-mentioned certificates, is a high bred horse as any in Europe. He is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands high, very active, and has got some remarkably handsome colts, many of which may be seen in the possession of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. It is needless to mention any thing more of the size, figure or activity of the horse,

[1] The Oeconomy of Human Life, by Hezekiah Watkins, Woodbridge, 1766.

as his character for each and all of them is so well established through the States; and will only add the certificates of his pedigree for the satisfaction of the public.

*Richmond, Yorkshire, Sept 10, 1774*

I CERTIFY that the bay colt which Mr. John Hutchinson purchased of Sir Lawrence Dundass, Baronet, was bred by me, and was got by Babram[1] Blank, out of my mare Dido, that won ten fifty pounds prizes, or upwards, and which colt was a three years old at May-day last.

(Signed) THOMAS COMFROTH.[2]

*Askrigg, in Yorkshire, Sept 14, 1774.*

I DO hereby certify that the mare Dido, the property of Thomas Comforth,[2] Esq. was bred by me, and was own sister to my mare called Virgin and my colt Miracle, being got by Changeling, (own brother to Fenwick's Matchem) the dam of Virgin, Miracle and Dido, was also the dam of Lord Bolingbroke's Conundrum, (afterwards Mr. Pigot's) and Canthas.—Mr. Comforth's Enigma, my mares Riddle and Miss Tims, Mr. Foly's Pumkin, and my filly called Maiden, all of which were got by Matchem; their dam was got by Squirt, (sire of Mask and Syphan), grandam by Mogul (own brother to Barbam[1]) great-grandam by bay Bolton, great-great-grandam by Mr. Pullen's chestnut Arabian (which mare was the grandam of the Bolton Sterling) great-great-great-grandam by Rockwood, great-great-great-great-grandam by Bustler.

(Signed) JOHN PRATT.

I CERTIFY that the foregoing are true copies from the original certificates.

LEWIS MORRIS.

*February 8, 1779.*

P. S. A number of Mares are already engaged, and the owners have left their names with Mr. Thomas Wetherill, at Longbridge Farm. Those who are inclinable to send their Mares to RICHMOND, had better apply by letter to Mr. Wetherill, and as such, will claim preference.

To all whom it may concern:

*New Jersey ss* Notice is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-town, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the

[1] So in the text.
[2] So in the text.

same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Richmond, (who as well &c) against the sloop or vessel called the Speedwell, lately commanded by John Le Count, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; *To the end and intent* that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

*By order of the Judge.*

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Crosswicks creek, at the Draw-bridge, a Long-Boat, about 22 feet long, in good order, marked C. N. on the out side of the stern. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM NUTT.

Hanover, Morris County, March 8, 1779.

STOLEN,

ON Tuesday night the 5th instant, a roan mare, 14 hands high, 7 years old, has a slit in one ear, a large star in her face, long hinder fet-locks, a little white round the hoofs.

A bright bay mare, above 14 hands, 9 years old, with a snip and thick bushy mane. Both mares are with foal, trots and paces, and each twice branded with the Continental mark C. A.

A dark bay filley, 20 months old, with a long tail and very bushy mane. Whoever takes up said creatures shall have One Hundred and Twenty Dollars reward, and for the thief or thieves as much, on delivering them to

Walter Buchanan.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of April next.

ALL that tenement whereon Abraham Cottnam, Esq.[1] lately lived, situate on the east side of Queen-street, in Trenton: There are on the premises a large commodious brick dwelling-house, two stories and a half high, four rooms on a floor, with convenient upper lodging rooms, a convenient brick kitchen adjoining, an elegant brick out-house fronting the street, at a small distance, a large convenient barn, stables, carriage house and other out-buildings; a garden containing about three quarters of an acre, and about five acres of excellent meadow, subject to a yearly ground rent of £. 3. It has been a tavern for upwards of two years past, and is very convenient and an excellent stand for that business or any other, being situate on the street leading directly through the town, and is a very agreeable situation for a private Gentleman. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, or in their absence to Ebenezer Cowell, Jr.

ELIZABETH ANN COTTNAM,
ROBERT HOOPS,
GEO. COTTNAM

March 2, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of one acre of land in Readington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the south branch of Raritan, (a never failing stream) on the great road leading from Coryell's-Ferry to Morristown. There is on said lot a two story stone house, 36 by 20 feet, two rooms on the first floor and three on the second: There is likewise a

[1] For a sketch of Abraham Cottnam, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1: 382.

privilege for a mill seat, and would suit well for a fulling-mill.—There is a good quarry on said lot. It would suit a tradesman or store-keeper; the situation is pleasant and title indisputable. For terms of sale apply to Moses Estey, jun. near Flemington, or Benjamin Brannan, in Darby, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Wanted to purchase,

A NEGRO GIRL not less than nine years of age, nor more than thirteen. She must be of an affable disposition, and free from any particular fault. If bred in the country the more agreeable. Any person having such a girl to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer hereof.

YOUNG BULLEROCK

A Beautiful bay horse in excellent order, six years old this grass, fifteen hands high, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of Matthias Vandike, in Middlesex county, State of New Jersey, within one mile of Kingston, at the moderate price of Six Pounds the season, the money to be paid at the stable door, Young Bullerock is a full blooded horse, was got by the famous horse Old Bullerock, and his dam Britannia, whose stock and blood being so well known in this and the adjacent States wants no further pedigree. Good care will be taken of mares and pasture provided at a moderate price.

TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at Major Richard M'Donald's near Pluck'min, the elegant and high bred hunter called,

AJAX.

FULL sixteen hands high, moves well, for he walks, trots or canters as light as a pony. It is expected from the justness of his make and action, that he will, with suitable mares, get fine horses for the road or harness. Much more may be said in favour of this horse, but those who take mares to him will have the satisfaction of judging for themselves. He is set at Twenty Dollars the season, and One Dollar to the groom. At his stand will be provided pasture for mares at a reasonable rate.

New Jersey, ss. PURSUANT to the directions of an act of the General Assembly of this State, intitled, *An* Act *for forfeiting to and vesting in the State of New Jersey, the real estate of certain fugitives and offenders,* passed December 11th, 1778, will be sold by way of public vendue for ready money, at the Court house in the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 12th day of April next, to begin at ten of the clock on said day, and continue until the whole are sold, the following plantations and tracts of land, situate in said county, viz.

No. 1. The plantation whereon Daniel Stretch lately lived, containing about 50 acres, situate in Hopewell township, on the great road leading from Greenwich and Roadstown to Philadelphia, and is a good stand for a tavern. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, barn, orchard, &c &c.

No. 2. A plantation situate in the township of Stow-Creek, nearly opposite the above, containing about 100 acres, bounded by lands of Michael Hofhell and others, on which is a good frame dwelling-house. This place formerly belonged to Adam Hofhell, deceased, and will be sold subject to his widow's right of dowery.

No. 3. The plantation whereon William Stom now lives, situate in Hopewell aforesaid, containing about 90 acres, bounded by lands of Peter Souder, Peter Johnson and others, on which is a small log dwelling-house.

No. 4. About 3 acres of drained meadow, within what

is commonly called Holme's-Bank, on Cohansie Creek. The above were all late the property of Daniel Stretch.

No. 5. A lot in Bridgeton, nearly opposite the Court-house, containing near an acre, on which is a new frame dwelling-house and large stable.

No. 6. A tract of unimproved land, situate in the township of Fairfield, containing about 300 acres, bounding on lands late of Samuel Barnes, deceased, being a part of Helby's Survey, about 16 acres of which are cedar swamp.

No. 7. A tract of salt marsh called 50 acres, lying upon Back Creek, in Sayre's Neck, adjoining marsh late the property of Ebenezer Westcott, deceased. No. 5, 6, and 7, late the property of Richard Cayford.

No. 8. A tract of land and cripple, situate in Maurice's River township, bounding on said river, now in the posession of Nicholas Brum, containing about 60 acres, late the property of Nicholas Baugh.

No. 9. A lot in Roadtown, with a two-story brick house and frame kitchen adjoining, in which Dr. Peck now lives, late the property of Daniel Bowen.

No. 10. A small plantation in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of Jonathan Smalley and Adam Mintz, containing about 30 acres, on which is a log dwelling-house and frame barn, late the property of Jacob Hall.

No. 11. 100 acres of unimproved land, situate in the township of Downs, adjoining the Cranberry Ponds, late the property of Ananias Tubman.

No. 12. 100 acres of unimproved land adjoining the last, late the property of Sylvanus Tubman.

All which lands being seized as forfeited to the State, are to be sold by

Enos Seeley } Commis-
Wm Kelsay } sioners.

Inquisitions having been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the State, against John

Smith, late of the Eastern Precinct, against David White, Bernardus Legrange, Richard Cumpton and George Howard, late of Bridgewater, and against Joseph Arrowsmith, of Hillsborough, all of the county of Somerset.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the real estates of those offenders will be sold at public vendue, agreeable to a law of the Assembly passed at their last sessions.—The plantation of John Smith will be sold on Saturday the 10th of April next; That of David White on Monday the 12th; That of Bernardus Legrange on Tuesday the 13th; That of Richard Cumpton on Wednesday the 14th; That of George Howard on Thursday the 15th; and that of Joseph Arrowsmith on Friday the 16th of April, by

Jacob Bergen
Fred. Frelinghuysen
Henry Wilson
} Commissioners.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM RICHARDS,

At his house at Trenton Landing,

A FRESH and good assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, where practitioners may be supplied as cheap as they can purchase in Philadelphia, and in his absence at the same rate by Doctor David Cowell,[1] in Trenton.

The best velvet corks and mustard to be sold at the above Trenton landing.

N. B. The original store with a large and compleat assortment of the latest imported drugs and medicines is still continued by William Richards and Co. at the sign of the spread Eagle, in Market Street, near the Courthouse in Philadelphia.

[1] For a notice of Dr. David Cowell, see New Jersey Archives, 24: 254.

TO BE SOLD,

By public vendue to the highest bidder, on Friday the 19th instant, at the house of the widow Chamless, near the premises.

A BOUT 12 or 1300 acres of land in Piles-Grove, in the county of Salem, laid out in plantations, together with 300 acres wood-land that joins the glass-house lands. The emissions of May and April, or Loan-Office certificates will be taken in payment. The vendue will begin at 10 o'clock. Due attendance will be given at the above place.

WM. GAMBLE.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 67, *March* 17, 1779.

## TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen out of the house of the subscribers, living in Somerset county, State of New Jersey, the 21st. of February last, by a certain HENRY RUSH, a woman's GOLD WATCH, gold face, chased case, representing Pompey's head shewn to Caesar, maker's name supposed to be Wilsman, London, a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, white buttons flowered, lined in the back with white durant, the skirts and fore parts with red shalloon; a white serge vest and breeches, the vest lined with white fustian, the breeches not lined; a full welted hunting saddle not half worn, the tree has been broken, and is mended by a piece of iron clenched on the inside, blue long elk saddle cloth, lined with tow linen, with a strip of white cloth sewed round near the edge, and a bridle, the reins tied to the bit. The said fellow deserted from Captain Van Hair's troops of light horse, has strait dark brown hair, a scar on one side of his face, and speaks

the English and German language very well. Whoever secures said fellow in any of the States goals, shall receive *One Hundred Dollars Reward,* and for the watch the other *Hundred*

March 3. JOHN I. SCHENK.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, March* 10, 1779.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Dec. 1, 1778.

*Extract of a letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, dated October 25th—*

In my Letter of the 8th inst. I mentioned that my Move into Jersey was partly to favour an Expedition sent to Egg Harbour. I have now the Honour to enclose Copies of two Reports made to me by Captain Ferguson, of the 70th Regiment, who commanded the Troops employed upon that Service, to which I beg leave to refer your Lordship for an Account of its Success, under the Direction of that very active and zealous Officer.

Report of Captain Ferguson, of the Seventieth Regiment, to his Excellency, Sir Henry Clinton, dated

Little Egg Harbour, October 10th.

Sir—I have the Honour to inform you that the Ships, with the Detachment ordered to this Place, arrived off the Bar on the Evening of the 5th Instant, when Captain Collins sent in the Galleys, but the Ships could not enter before the 7th.

Three Privateers of six or eight Guns, with an armed Pilot-boat, had escaped out of the Harbour before our Arrival, in Consequence of Advice received on the second from Mr. Livingston, warning them of our Destination.

As it was from this Evident that Preparations had been made against us for several Days, it was determined to allow no further Time, but to push up with our Galleys and small Craft, with what Soldiers could be crowded into them, without waiting for the coming in of the Ships; accordingly, after a very difficult Navigation of twenty Miles inland, we came opposite to Chestnut-neck, where there were several Vessels and about a dozen of Houses, with Stores for the Reception of prize Goods and Accommodation for their Privateers' Men.

The Rebels had there erected a Work with Embrasures for six Guns, on a Level with the Water, to rake the Channel, and another upon a commanding Eminence, with a Platform for Guns *en barbette,* in which, however, it afterwards appeared that they had not as yet placed Artillery.

The Banks of the River below the Works being swampy, rendered it necessary for the Boats with the Troops to pass within Musquet Shot, in order to land beyond them, previous to which Captain Collins advanced with the Galleys to cover our Landing, and as he came to very close to the Works, and the Guns of the Galleys were remarkably well pointed, the Fire from the Rebels was effectually stifled, and the Detachment, landing with Ease, soon drove into the Woods the skulking Banditti that endeavoured to oppose it.

The Seamen were employed all that Evening and the next Day till Noon in destroying ten capital Vessels, and the Soldiers in demolishing the Village, which was the principal Resort of this nest of Pirates. Had we arrived by Surprize, we meant to have pushed forwards with Celerity to the Forks, within thirty-five Miles of Philadelphia. But as the alarm had been spread through the Country, and the Militia there had been reinforced from Philadelphia by a Detachment of foot, five field pieces and a body of light horse, our small Detachment could not pretend to enter twenty miles further into the Country to reach the

Stores and small Craft there; and the shallowness of the Navigation rendered it impracticable for the Galleys to co-operate with us; it was, therefore, determined to return without loss of Time and endeavour to employ our Force with Effect elsewhere: but some of our Vessels having run aground, notwithstanding the very great Diligence and Activity of Captain Collins, and the Gentlemen of the Navy, an opportunity offered, without interrupting our Progress, to make two Descents on the north side of the River, to penetrate some Miles into the Country, destroy three Salt Works, and raze to the ground the Stores and Settlements of a Chairman[1] of their Committees, a Captain of Militia, and one or two other virulent Rebels, who had Shares in the Prizes brought in here, and who had all been remarkably active in fomenting the Rebellion, oppressing the People and forcing them, against their Inclination and better Judgment, to assist in their Crimes.

At the same time, be assured, Sir, no manner of Insult or Injury has been offered to the peaceable Inhabitants, nor even to such, as without taking a Lead, have been made, from the Tyranny or Influence of their Rulers, to forget their Allegiance.

It is my Duty to inform you that the Officers and Men have cheerfully undergone much Fatigue, and everywhere shown a Disposition to encounter any Difficulties that might offer.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, etc.

PAT. FERGUSON,
Captain Seventieth Reg.

P. S.—One Soldier of the Fifth was wounded through the leg at Chestnut-neck, but we have neither lost a Man by the Enemy nor deserting since we set out.

[1] Probably Eli Mathis is meant.

Little Egg Harbour, October 15, 1778.

Sir—Since the Letter which I did myself the Honour of writing to you on the 10th instant, Captain Collins has received a Letter from Admiral Gambier, signifying that the Admiral and you are both of Opinion, that it is not safe for us to remain here, as the Army is withdrawn from the Jerseys and ordering our immediate Return; but as the Wind still detained us, and we had Information by a Captain and six Men of Pulaski's Legion, who had deserted to us,[1] that Mr. Pulaski had cantoned his Corps, consisting of three Companies of Foot, three Troops of Horse, a Detachment of Artillery, and one brass Field Piece, within a Mile of a Bridge, which appeared to me easy to seize, and from thence to cover our retreat; I prevailed upon Captain Collins to enter into my Design, and employ an idle Day in an Attempt which was to be made with Safety, and with a Probability of Success. Accordingly, at eleven last night, two hundred and fifty Men were embarked, and after rowing ten miles landed at four this Morning, within a Mile of the Defile, which we happily secured, and leaving fifty men for its Defence, pushed forward upon the infantry, cantoned in three different Houses, who are almost entirely cut to pieces. We numbered among their Dead about fifty, and several Officers, among whom, we learn, are a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain and an Adjutant. It being a night Attack, little Quarter could, of course, be given, so that there are only five Prisoners; as a Rebel, Colonel Proctor, was within two Miles, with a Corps of Artillery, two brass Twelve Pounders, one Three-Pounder, and the Militia of the Country, I thought it hazardous, with two hundred Men, without Artillery or Support, to attempt anything farther, particularly after Admiral Gambier's Letter.

[1] Lieutenant Gustav Juliet, who had deserted in 1777 from a Hessian regiment, and who now again deserted, this time from the Americans, on October 13.

The Rebels attempted to harass us in our Retreat, but with great Modesty, so that we returned at our Leisure, and re-embarked in security.

The Captain who has come over to us is a Frenchman, named Bromville.[1] He and the Deserters inform us that Mr. Pulaski has, in public Orders, lately directed no Quarter to be given; and it was, therefore, with particular Satisfaction, that the Detachment marched against a Man capable of issuing an Order so unworthy of a Gentleman and a Soldier.

PAT. FERGUSON,
Capt. 70th Regt.

P. S.—The Dispatch Vessel not having got to Sea last Night, I am enabled to inform you, that our Yesterday's Loss consists of two Men of the Fifth, and one of the Provincials missing, and two of the Fifth slightly wounded. Ensign Camp, of the Third Jersey Volunteers, has received a Stab through his Thigh.

We had an Opportunity of destroying part of the Baggage and Equipage of Pulaski's Legion, by burning their Quarters, but as the Houses belonged to some inoffensive Quakers, who, I am afraid, may have sufficiently suffered already in the Confusion of a night's Scramble, I know, sir, that you will think with us, that the Injury to be thereby done to the Enemy would not have compensated for the Sufferings of those innocent People.

—*The Royal Gazette, March* 10, 1779.[2]

---

[1] Juliet, as already mentioned. Of course, there was not the slightest foundation for his story of the Count Pulaski's alleged orders.

[2] See, also, New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 2: 472, 487, 500. A detailed narrative of this massacre is given in "The Affair at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, October 15, 1778," by General William S. Stryker, read July 3, 1894, at the dedication of a memorial tablet erected on the field of the massacre by the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, and at the annual meeting of the society on the following day. Trenton, 1894. 8vo. Pp. 34.

From the (Rebel) New-Jersey Journal,

dated, March 2.

CHATHAM, March 2.

*Extract of a letter from a correspondent relative to the enemy's late attempt on Elizabeth Town, dated February* 25, 1779.

"Last night the enemy, supposed to consist of about one thousand men, landed on the meadows, about two miles above Elizabeth Town Point, and marched with the most profound silence towards that village, but intended to surround Governor Livingston's house (which is situate about one mile to the west of it) before they alarmed our troops in the town. They accordingly took possession of the Governor's house at five o'clock in the morning, his Excellency himself having been providentially prevented from lodging there that night by the importunity of a friend who pressed him, on his way thither, to stay the night with him. The only part of his family in the house were two young ladies, his daughters, who had been alarmed, before the enemy made their appearance, just long enough to dress themselves. On demanding his papers, after having made a fruitless search for his person, his eldest daughter, with great composure, carried the officer to a drawer, filled with intercepted letters from London, taken in a British vessel, which they pocketed with the greatest avidity, and after having loaded themselves with part of the *precious intelligence*, carried off the remainder in the drawer itself. The officers in general behaved with great politeness, and exerted themselves in preventing the soldiers from plundering.

"Colonel Sterling, who commanded the detachment,

shewed himself throughout the whole expedition, not only the able officer, but the well-bred gentleman; and we scorn to imitate our enemies in suppressing the praise due to real merit. We only lament it, that officers of such amiable characters are embarked in so unjust a cause; and obliged to keep company with so many of a very contrary turn.

"The buildings to which the enemy set fire were either of a public nature, or containing public stores, which we therefore consider in a very different light from the infamous and savage practice of general and indiscriminate conflagrations.

"Of General Maxwell's manoeuvres, he will be able to give a more particular account than I can pretend to. His retreat to a small distance from the town, to form his troops, and be ascertained of the enemy's number, is applauded by all judicious men. He soon precipitated their departures and took, on their debarkation, two of their flat-bottomed boats, with some prisoners, they being obliged to decamp in such hurry, as to leave them behind, as well as their dead and wounded; in which, tho' inconsiderable in number, we had greatly the advantage.

"To the honour of the sex, it is to be remembered, that while the school-house which had been made a repository for provisions, was on fire, the women, abandoning their own houses and effects, rescued the public stores from the flames with indefatigable alacrity.

"Our militia, on the first intelligence of the enemy's visit, was collecting in great numbers; and eagerly wishing them either to advance into the country, or to remain at Elizabeth Town, till they could have an opportunity to display their wonted valor in their country's cause; but the British troops were too precipitate in evacuating the state to admit of our reaping any laurels in joining the continental forces to accelerate their flight."—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 255, *March* 10, 1779.

By a gentleman arrived last night from Jersey we are informed that, the real estates of more than two hundred loyalists, natives of that province, are advertised for sale; that the Pennsylvania Assembly have rescind [ed] their former resolve for calling a convention to take the sense of the constituents for altering the old constitution. At that city the price of flour is twenty pounds an hundred; the continental bills continue to sink daily in their value. —*The Royal Gazette, No.* 256, *March* 13, 1779.

*Springfield, Burlington County, March 10.*

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on First day evening, the seventh instant, a servant lad named RICHARD HOGG, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, an Englishman born, and is wanting to get to the English army: He had on and took with him a light coloured upper jacket, and breeches of the same, a striped lincey under waist-coat and a woollen shirt; he took with him neither hat nor shoes, but may have got them since. Whoever takes up said lad and brings him to his master, or confines him in any goal and give notice thereof, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ARNEY LIPPINCOTT.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, March* 16, 1779.

*Salem County, New-Jersey, March* 8, 1779.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Subscribers are determined to petition the Legislature of New-Jersey, at their next Sitting, for Redress in the Grievance complained of, by the Loss of Henry Janes's Will.

ANDREW STANLY, ALLEN CONGLETON.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, March* 17, 1779.

CHATHAM, *March* 9.

In the late excursion of the enemy to Elizabeth-Town we had the misfortune to have captured by them Capt. *Rapaljie* of the Sussex militia, who on account of his attachment to his injured country, we are informed is used very ill. Its prudent for them to remember that such a thing as retaliation may take place. We hope a general exchange will soon take place and return him from captivity to his friends again.

TRENTON, March 17. Saturday last a fleet of twenty British vessels, chiefly ships, put to sea from Sandy-Hook. —*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, March* 19, 1779.

NEW-YORK, March 22.

Last Thursday Morning a Party of Rebels from Jersey, commanded by one Richmond, came to Prince's Bay, on the South Side of Long Island, in order to carry off a Boat that lay there loaded with Wood; but before they could accomplish their Design a few of the Inhabitants assembled on the Beach and kept up such a brisk Fire upon them that they were obliged to relinquish their Prize, which happened to be aground, and make the best of their way home. Mr. Sleight an inhabitant of Staten Island received a Wound in his Breast on this Occasion, but it is hoped he will do well—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1431, *March* 22, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

At public VENDUE, the 29th inst. by the subscriber, at the place where he now lives, near Bottle Hill,

A Quantity of mahogany furniture, such as clothes presses, dining tables, breakfast and tea ditto, chairs, a small looking glass, and a new riding chair. Also a mare heavy with fole by a genteel horse. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

LEWIS NICHOLS.

March 22, 1779.

TO BE SOLD

At public vendue, at the house of widow SARAH GRAHAM, in Elizabeth-Town,

A variety of household furniture, consisting of beds, bedding, and curtains, corner cupboards, tables, desk, decanters and glasses of the best kind; likewise some kitchen furniture, and several other things too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin on Wednesday the 7th of April.

*To be* SOLD *at public* VENDUE, *on Monday, the 5th of April next,*

FOUR *dwelling houses and lots of land belonging to the estate of Joseph Jelf, deceased, situate in Elizabeth-Town. The sale to begin on the premises at* 10 *o'clock in the forenoon at which time the conditions will be made known by*

JOHN CHETWOOD, Surviving Executor.

*Twenty Dollars Reward.*

Was stolen out of the barn of the subscriber on the evening of the 2d instant, a chair saddle almost new, the brass screws through which the bridle reins lead were taken of and left with the harness.—Whoever discovers said saddle, and secures the thief, shall have the above reward, or ten dollars for the saddle alone, and reasonable charges paid by JOHN RUSSELL.

N. B. Was stolen, at the same time, a horse which was found the next day not far from the subscriber's house, therefore it is expected the saddle was sold for a trifle or thrown away.

Morris-Town, March 20, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

*By Samuel Van Horne,*

At Chatham.

Copper rivets of all sizes, and tea kettle bottoms, iron wire for traces, men's shoes by the quantity.

*Sussex County, State of New Jersey, March* 10, 1779.

WHEREAS a court of inquiry was holden at Sussex on the 9th day of February, 1779, to make inquisition whether Oliver De Lancey, late of New-York, Cavilear Jouet, late of Elizabeth Town, Thomas Millage, and Nicholas Hoffman, late of Morris county, Joseph Barton, Joseph Crowell, John Butcott, James Shaw, Arthur Shaw, Solomon Cotrack, Daniel Cole, John Abel, Elijah Finten, Patrick Hagerthy, Levi Ellis, Ebenezer Ellis, William Cristy, Benjamin Tuttel, John Rattan, Jonathan Chosel, Samuel Rattan, Thomas Woolverton, Ezekiel Younglove, Samuel Curtis, Thomas Ellis, George Chever, Joseph Woller, Allen Wager, late of the county of Sussex, and Peter Wintermute, and Philip Wintermute, late of Wyoming, have offended against the form of their allegiance to this state; when the said inquisitions were found true, and being properly certified, were returned to the inferior court of common pleas holden in the county aforesaid, on Tuesday the 16th of February, and proclamation made therefrom, in open court, as the law in that case provided directs, that they, or any person on their behalf, might appear and traverse the inquisitions: Now notice is hereby given, that unless the persons against whom the inquisitions were found, or some person on their behalf, shall appear at the next court of quarter sessions for the said county, and offer to traverse the inquisitions, they will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereupon in favour of the state.

ISAAC MARTIN
SAMUEL MEEKER } Commissioners.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber on the premises, at Pacquanack Neck, in Morris county, near John Stile's, on Monday the 29th inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon;

AN excellent lot of land, containing about 67 acres, the one half good meadow, the upland very pleasant and easy to till, well timbered and watered, and a good young orchard. An indisputable title will be made, and due attendance given by MOSES HALSEY STILES.

ONE Shilling per pound, or two sheets of paper, will be given by the printer hereof, for all sorts of clean

LINEN RAGS.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Deniston, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, and taken with her money and household furniture to the amount of 2000 l. and upwards. This is therefore to caution the public not to trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

WILLIAM DENISTON.

N. B. It is supposed she is gone to Philadelphia, as her parents live there.

Hanover, Morris county, March 15, 1779.

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE.

PASTIME,

Six years old this grass, is now in excellent order, and will cover this season at the plantation of the subscriber, at the Scotch Plains, at Forty Dollars the season, and Twenty Dollars a single leap, the money to be paid at the stable door.

PASTIME is a beautiful bay, with black legs, main, and tail, two white feet, a star and a snip. He is of a full size, fifteen hands high, and well set for his height, and is allowed by the best judges to be the best moving, gayest and handsomest horse in the state. His blood and pedigree equal to any horse in America, which will be set forth.—The said horse was, in 1776, taken from Mr. Truftram Manning, who then had him in keeping in Piscataque, and was sent from New York by Mrs. Yard, and condemned by Isaac Woodruff, Esq; and sold according to a law of this state. All persons who choose to have their mares covered by Pastime, shall have good pasture at a reasonable rate, and proper attendance given him by a good groom.

AMOS SWAN.

TAKEN, through mistake, from off the horse of the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, an elegant double rained bridle, with silver plated bitts and a cypher E. S. Any person that will give information so that he may get it again, or will return said bridle, will much oblige their humble servant

EBENEZER STEVENS,
Lieut. Col. Artillery

Artillery Park, March 8, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that the commissioners apointed by a law of the state of New-Jersey, for the clearing and removing of the several obstructions of the free course of the waters in Passaick river, that they propose to make application to the legislator of this state at their next meeting, for a revival and amendment to the former law, as they stand obligated for considerable sums of money that have already been expended, and hath not yet been collected by reason of the present dispute subsisting between Great Britain and America.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

WAS taken from the stable of the subscriber, on the 27th of February last, a dark brown MARE, about fourteen hands and a half high, slim built, long slim neck, carries her head low, and her nose much out when she paces, which is her natural gate; she is long haired, and it much worn off of her sides and thighs with traces.—Whoever will take up said mare, and bring her to Springfield, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES CAMPBELL.

March 12, 1779.

TO BE SOLD.

*At public vendue, on the 25th day of March next,*

A PLANTATION containing one hundred and twenty acres, in the county of *Sussex,* and township of *Oxford,* on *Beaver-Brook,* eighteen miles from Easton, on the main road leading from *Easton* to *Sussex* Court-House, whereon a tavern hath been kept for many years past, and one of the best stands on that road; the land is good, and plenty of timber, with a good quantity of meadow land. The title indisputable. Terms of sale will be made known on that day by

ARCHIBALD STINSON.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, at public VENDUE, the 6th of April, on the premises,

A Good FARM lying in Sussex county, six miles North West from Hackett's Town, and three miles South East from the Moravian Mills, containing 210 acres, 160 of which are meadow, lying in the Great Meadows, about 70 of which are ditched and improved;

the remainder is upland, joining the meadow, well timbered, except about 12 acres, which are cleared, fenced, and improved; there is on said place, a large log house, well finished, a good framed barn, and about 40 young bearing apple trees. The meadow is good for hemp, rie, indian corn, &c. Any person may view the premises before the day of sale, by applying to Mr. Boils, living thereon. The vendue to begin at one o'clock, when the articles will be made known, and attendance given by

BENJAMIN HAIT.

Connecticut Farms, March 15, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

At private sale, any time between this and the first of April, by the subscriber,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing about one hundred acres of good land, pleasantly situated in Essex county, within four miles of the Scotch Plains, with a large dwelling-house with four rooms on a floor, a good barn, out houses for storing of grain, a large bearing orchard of upwards of three hundred trees of good fruit; well watered and timbered, and in good repair.

JOSEPH MANNING.

TO BE SOLD,

At VENDUE, on THURSDAY the 25th instant, at the house of the subscriber, at Bottle Hill,

ONE good cow, one good bed and bedding, sundry large milk pans, chests and tables, cyder barrels and open headed casks, iron pot, salt meat, carpenters, joiners, and coopers tools, with a great variety of household goods too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon.

STEPHEN HAND.

RAN away from the subscriber living at Roxbury, in the county of Morris, and state of New-Jersey, an apprentice lad named BRYANT ROBINSON, a well looking young lad, about nineteen years of age, his cloathing unknown, as he went away without coat, jacket or hat: He is supposed to have taken out of his master's hatter's shop one white felt hat, two more partly made, one fine bowstring, one bell-mettle stamper, two brushes, one fine card, about half a pound of raccoon furr cut off the skins, and several other articles.—Whoever will take up and secure the said apprentice in any gaol or otherways, so that his master may have him again shall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges paid by

CONSTANT KING.

Roxbury, March 12, 1779.

STOLEN, on Friday night, the 5th instant, a roan mare, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, has a slit in one ear, a large star on her face, her hind footlocks long, with a little white round the hoofs.

A bright bay mare, about fourteen hands high, nine years old, has a snip and bushy mane; both mares are with fole, trots and paces, and each twice branded with the Continental mark C A.

A dark bay filly twenty months old, has a long tail and very bushy main.—Whoever takes up said creatures, shall have ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS reward; and for the thief or thieves as much, on their being delivered to

WALTER BUCHANAN.

*Hanover, Morris County, March* 10, 1779

—*New Jersey Journal, Vol. I., No.* 6, *March* 23, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,

IN *the first number of the* United States Magazine, *lately published at Philadelphia, appears a representation and remonstrance, addressed to the people of America by one Hard-money, and filled with low angry railing* [against] *me by name. Respect for the dread tribunal before which the charges are brought, and not the fear of consequences from the disappointed spite of this accuser, induces me to request that through your means I may be produced in court to answer* for my self.

## CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

### To the PUBLIC.

The currency of the UNITED STATES in answer to *The representation and remonstrance of Hard-money*, in all humble-wise vindicating, saith:

THAT for any apprehensions of his character suffering from the envious and interested attacks of his accuser he should not have diverted the attention of his countrymen from objects of higher moment by placing himself before them. Veneration for established custom and the course of the court where every application ought to be heard, and one should think himself excused from answering, induces him to make his appearance. He is moreover excited by observing that the tories, as they are called, plume themselves not a little upon the boldness and daring of the accuser, who is one of their fraternity; and knowing they will practice their wonted acts to turn this incident to the advantage of their party, he prays to be indulged in the mention of a few facts and remarks.

In the beginning of the contest with Great-Britain, this *Hard-money* was apparently a warm and decided Whig. When I first entered into public life I found him flourishing away in the patriotic style, cherishing and guiding the spirit of resistance, and uttering high terms of defiance against the British Ministry. He had peremptorily declared his disinclination from being sent any longer to Great-Britain for goods, an occupation he used to follow; he had made a journey to Boston, shortly after the port-act took place, where he spirited up the people against the British government and the East-India company; and when the army was embodied at Cambridge, entered forwardly into the service. From a natural attachment to such as espoused the cause of my country, it was not surprising he afterwards became of my acquaintance, and he said to me, somewhat pertly I thought, "let us pledge ourselves to stand or fall with the fate of America." From the first I had shrewd misgivings that this

blazing patriotism would consume itself; that the thing had not bottom; and that it would soon flash itself out. So it happened. As soon as the aspect of affairs became doubtful, and the conflict began to involve decisive extremities, this man of parade made his company *scarce* among us, and in a little time wholly disappeared. Whether he skulked among the disaffected, or passed over to the enemy, is not worth enquiry. In the estimation of honest thinking men, the one case is as culpable as the other. Even indifference and neutrality in such a conjuncture is, if possible, more unjustifiable than disaffection. It has indeed been confidently asserted that from the beginning he kept up a correspondence and intercourse with the enemy, and like the bat in the battle of the birds and beasts, hovered to find the stronger side. A line of conduct in which, to the shame of *some* I must say it, if he did move he did not move solitary. That he has been with the enemy since, is unknown to me. But now our pretensions begin to prevail, and his fears are up that he will be ranked with the failing party, like a frozen snake scaringly peeping forth in the spring to get a little sunshine, he comes sneaking out with a half knavish and half foolish look, and having no other means of tiding himself unto the acceptance of the publick but by diminishing the merit of those who stand in his way, he attempts to throw down my character in order to help up his own. A dolorous tale is also told of hard restraints and dreary durance in desks and dungeons, the current language of every tory on his return from the enemy. Who can doubt this is mere craft and pretence, and that the reality is far otherwise.

How this fugitive has dared to come again among us after having acted a part so obnoxious, I am at a loss; for I give no credit to that idle surmise of his having a pass from some of our officers, or his being covered from operation of the law by an order of C—, as it was maliciously said Mrs. Y—'s goods were. I rather believe that being at his desperate risque he is endeavouring to make the best of a bad predicament, and, if no better can be, to run the venture of the mercy of his country, but too lenient to such offenders. For this unprincipled renegade after having traitorously deserted his country in the hour of danger, after having served the enemy as far as his cowardice would permit him, to wind himself into this venerable court and talk of *feelings* and *emotions*, and of his being the *nerves* of government, is not only an unequalled stretch of impudence, but a downright burlesque upon the use of words. Delicate truly must those feelings and emotions be, and hopeful would have been the condition of our government had it depended for strength and bracing upon these *nerves*.

I cannot deny myself observing that in the aboundings of his ridiculous rage, he is guilty of a barefaced contempt of the court before which he comes with his plaints and grievances. He derogates from the judgment of the *common people*, and he is pleased to style them, on whom he insinuates I have been able without much difficulty

to impose. This is a new mode of appeal to the *people*, an effect probably of the polishment of *travelling*. Before the court as originally constituted, my country in the comprehensive body of the people, I wish to stand, though I may thereby incur the censure of unpolished homespun breeding. I cannot in a free government hear with forbearance of disqualifying the commonalty for the judgment-seat on many accounts, one of which is, I know not what *uncommon* thing would be left behind, or in what hands the security of innocence, truth and justice would rest. Such a stroke of eloquence shows the company he has kept. The form of address is retained in Great-Britain from ancient and virtuous times, but the meaning is deplorably altered. The *people* are addressed, but the *common people* are not to be comprehended in this idea. They will do, means the oratour, for service and burdens, but are they fit to decide on the conduct of gentlemen! Unluckily for him he is ignorant of something which I hope he will soon be experimentally taught and widely mistakes the ground on which he stands.

The apostate talks of my credit being slender and unequal; another mark of the society he is connected with.—Among the disaffected I am so happy as not to be in credit; I never wish to be. As much as I value the good-will of every one, generally speaking, I desire to be excused from theirs. Their friendship in my estimation is hostility, their praise, disgrace. Such I know, as far as their interest coincides with their inclinations, are delighted with any seeming misfortune which may happen to me, nor is the reason far to seek. Whether the mention of this particular ought to operate in the favour of him who makes it I cheerfully submit, and leave it without further stricture, except totally denying that the assertion will hold with respect to any sound or principled whig. To a few shopkeepers, engrossers and sharpers, a kind of cattle he is fond of herding with, it may indeed apply; a greater matter to him, scarce as he is of partisans, a trifle to one rich in the public confidence.

This awkward braggadocio has the effrontery to talk big of his birth, education, figure and breeding, partly in direct terms and partly under the colour of discussing mine. I shall say nothing of myself in these respects, both because I am averse from explaining what I might call my own good qualities whether natural or acquired, and because no one is ignorant of any particular whatsoever concerning me. Among my fellow-citizens have I openly led my life; I have never concealed myself from public view, I have never owl-like shunned the face of daylight, or left my country to seek safer and better times in the interest and service of its enemies. What I wish to remark here is an instance of that unaccountable though common foible, which induces the shallow and weak-minded to value themeselves most upon that in which they have the least semblance of excellence. This *Hard-money*, amidst all his straining at high figure to cover real fact, and pretending to derive his genealogy from the *sun-beams* is well known to be descended of as low, obscure, mongrel and motley a mixture as any

to be met with. The old man of the family is a mulatto, the mother an Indian; only one of the race has any tolerable pretensions to whiteness of complexion, and this must be the effect of bastardism or of some wild anomalous lusus naturae, or whim of nature, as the philosophers call it, which however has no influence upon his low manners and native stupidity. As to estate and occupation, it can be ascertained that he came from the eastern continent to South-America many years ago in straitened circumstances; there drudged at mining and fishing, and might have acquired a handsome competency had he not sent all he could scrape up to Europe for fineries, to which the family have an unconquerable propensity, and which as well become them as superb trappings would a mill-horse. As to education I know he has had the best opportunities and has travelled much, but what do these avail where they have nothing to work upon but *solid dullness*. The utmost scope of his learning is to repeat a few historical dates and Latin names without design, sentiment or coherence. Let any judge whether I did not make greater progress in knowledge, classical as well as moral and political, in the course of one year, than he has made in all the centuries of his life. As to travelling it is well known I am not yet come to the proper time of life for improving that advantage, nor were I, could I think of leaving my struggling country till the contest is over. I am not *Hard-money*, who sculks away traitorously, cowardly and selfishly when his service is most wanted. When the season arrives, and I hope it is not far off, I flatter myself, I shall travel to much more advantage, both to my country and to myself than he has done.—His figure forsooth is an object of much self-complacence. In this and similar cases the publick will determine how far such an extrinsick and accidental quality, were it even possessed in a high degree, ought to weigh in the estimating of worth. I shall only say that having lately happened within ken of him on one of his by-road excursions I had an opportunity of observing, but such a rusty, old-fashioned, squallid, bizare, lousy object never did I meet with in the traverse of a Bedlam. An old worn-out weatherbeaten, long-bearded miser who had not seen the sun in a twelvemonth, but had been bending, peering and brooding over his rusty bags, could not have exhibited a more out landish caricatura.—As to his breeding I mean to be silent. There is no need of speech. A self-evident proposition can be rendered doubtful but in one way, and that is by setting about to prove it. The uniform tenour of his conduct is at open war with all kind of breeding and politeness. Distrusting himself upon the ground of reasoning, or what he would call so, though I believe he never found the way to logick, he resorts to scripture, in which he appears to be but late-read, otherwise he would have known that this book, out of which he quotes the *land of Havilah, and Micah* and the Danites, calls him a *calf*, and applies to him every epithet of a senseless blockhead; and so he must be, or he would have been silent on this subject, for it is evident enough from what he hints he has a sneaking inclination to bring up again

the exploded fashion of graven images, and would be highly tickled with homage and adoration. But thanks to the good sense of modern days which has brought him down to the office of a shoe-boy instead of splicing him up into a god.

This supplanter has impudently invented a story of my setting for my picture in order to hide his own baseness, and destroy the force and effect of truth by cloaking it. I will lay the facts before the publick, the consistency of which will prove the train of the whole transaction. The British Ministry in conjunction with their General in America, were mean enough to make use of the instrumentality of this miscreant and some of his associates clandestinely to take my likeness. They had frequent opportunities of doing this when I was upon duty on the lines. By this means they endeavoured to deceive the people into a belief that I had attached myself to their party, and engaged in their service. Unfortunately at the time they undertook this piece of rudeness and villainy my clothes being worn out in the labours of campaigning, I had a suit made at York-Town in Pennsylvania, which being not so well executed, they found it level to their abilities.[1] This I have laid by and expect shortly to appear in one which will be a touch above their ingenuity.

How often has this sulker secretly traversed our country in order to sow the seeds of bribery, corruption and venality among us, a trade which he learned to high perfection during his residence in Great-Britain! Who does not remember that the British Commissioners brought him with them as an instrument fitting for their use, when they came to Philadelphia? Here he was a busy servant. And who can have forgot that he was apprehended, formally tried in Congress, condemned on the clearest evidence not only for his own personal treachery, but for endeavouring to circumvent and corrupt others, and would no doubt have been hanged had he not broke gaol and fled?

One thing further I wish to take notice of, that throughout his whole remonstrance he has carefully avoided making pretensions to whiggism. Two reasons decided him in this case. Weak and unprincipled as he is, he does know it would operate against him to say in direct terms that black is white, and white is black. That one who is known to be a pestilent spiteful tory, and to keep company with none but men of that class, should pretend to be a whig, would be daring beyond the prudential line. And further he is not yet fully convinced which way the beam will turn, and should we fail through reverse of fortune, he thinks it not amiss to have friends of the mammon of unrighteousness.

I have only once more to declare that I have not appeared here under a consciousness of any blame whatever. I have fully declared my motive. I am well convinced the gratitude and justice of the United States, in consideration of the essential benefits I have rendered them, will not suffer this despicable changeling to tarnish my

[1] Referring to a poorly printed issue of paper money which was easily counterfeited.

reputation and blot out the memory of my services. These are not unknown. They are notorious as they are numerous. I appeal to every person who has had an opportunity of knowing whether I have spent one day in idleness since the contest began; whether I have ever withdrawn myself from any toils or dangers when the interest of my country called me; whether I have not uniformly manifested as much alacrity and attention to duty, in council, in camp and in the fields of fight, under the severest adversity as in the brightest hours of success. Whether I have not even more. The Congress have seen me tried. The brave and patient soldiery and their worthy General have seen me tried. They have seen my conduct in the day of peril, and in the day of triumph. Let them be my witnesses. The character of my accuser, I have submitted. So far as it affects me it is below contempt. It is not mine to prescribe. The publick will do justice. Let that take place and I am satisfied.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

Mr. COLLINS.

HAVING *made my defence to the Publick, I have a word or two to say to you. I do not think you have done altogether handsomely by me. You have sometimes published to the world that things of low and pitiful estimation were to be bartered for me, and, what is worse, in an unworthy proportion. This puts life into the hopes of my enemies, who daily wish and pray for my downfall. And lately when G— L— sent me round the country to look for one of his dogs, a service which I undertook reluctantly, as you might well suppose, and out of mere respect to the high station of him who imposed the command, you were pleased to give a relation of the affair in your paper, which opened all the ways far and near upon me. The disaffected too improved the occasion to sneer and jibe my awkward situation; for as you are a whig they knew the truth of the publication would not be questioned. Now though my character is, I flatter myself, sufficiently established to set at nought all their efforts to shake it, yet that is no justification of you. Mr. Collins, I am far indeed from believing that these things have been done with design; I attribute them solely to [in]advertence. But as reputation is a tender thing, and an inadvertent wound is not much less painful than an intended one, you will not take it amiss that I suggest the propriety of a little more caution.*

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

TRENTON, MARCH 24.

We learn that a few days ago a large body of the enemy from New York arrived on Staten Island, where they have collected a number of waggons, &c., as tho' they had a plundering expedition in contemplation. In consequence of which a strong detachment from our army, under

the command of General Muhlenberg, marched from Middle-Brook, in order to counteract any designs the enemy may have in making another descent into this State.

We hear Major-General Arnold hath obtained leave to retire for a-while from the duties of his station, to take charge of his domestic affairs. During his absence the command, it is said, devolves on General Hogan.

Sunday evening last a heavy northwest storm of wind, snow and rain came on, and continued till next morning, when it abated; which has probably done great damage to the enemy's vessels on our coast.

TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at the subscribers, at Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred HORSE

ARABIAN

Rising nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only.

ARABIAN is full blooded, fifteen hands and two inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay, his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. Arabian was got by that famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by Old Sterling, his great grandam by Merry Andrew, out of Laughing Polly. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childen, her dam by Cancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Lugge, and her great grandam Davill's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's flying Childen. This horse, the sire of Arabian, was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq., at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the

particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance.

MERCER & SCHENK.

WILL COVER,

This season, at George Woodward's and at Mansfield Meeting-house, from the fifth of April, two weeks at a time at each place, the famous HORSE

LEOPARD,

WANTS one sixteenth only of a full blood; was got by Granby, his dam was got by old Bullerock out of a Briton mare; he is fifteen hands and an inch high, and equal for strength and beauty to any imported horse. He will cover at Sixty Dollars the season, and Ninety Dollars to ensure a Foal, and One Dollar to the Groom, the money to be paid when the mares are taken away. Good pasture will be provided for mares at a reasonable rate. The said horse is equal to a Leopard for colour.

GEORGE WOODWARD.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Crolius, jun., potter, of New York, deceased, by bond, note or book debts, are desired to come and pay them off before the first day of July next, to George Janeway, or John Crolius, at Bound-Brook, or to Peter Crolius at Trenton, or they will be put in suit against them; and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring their accounts properly attested.

George Janeway,
John Crolius,
Peter Crolius,
} Executors.

WHEREAS one Michael Montgomery did on the 18th day of June last, purchase of the subscriber a horse, and was to take the said horse away within one month after the purchase, And as I have not heard from him since, this is to give notice, if said Montgomery is living, or any person in his behalf will come and pay the demands on said horse, and take him away within one month from the date hereof, otherwise I shall expose the said horse to sale in order to pay the demands.

Princeton, March 18.

DANIEL MANNING.

Middlesex County. Whereas inquisition has been found, and final judgment entered in favour of this State, against the following persons, and their real and personal estates are to be sold, to wit: Thomas Leonard, a tract of land containing about 200 acres, part of which is cleared, situate near Deep Run, four and one-half miles from Spotswood, where it will be sold the 23rd of April next. Thomas Hooper, two houses and lots of land near Assanpink Bridge, on the road leading from Princeton to Allentown, to be sold the 24th of April, at Hight's-town. To be sold at the same time and place, a tract of woodland, Oliver Delance's, near Col. Samuel Forman's; likewise his part of the valuable plantation (if ascertained before the day of sale) called Delance and Kyler's tract, near Hight's-town, now in possession of Benjamin Ward. Likewise a small place improved, late the property of Daniel Coxe, near Kingston, where it will be sold the 25th of April.—The vendue to begin each day at ten o'clock, when a more particular description of the places will be given, and as soon as may be, deeds made by

JOHN LLOYD,
WM. SCUDDER, } Commissioners.

WHEREAS inquisition having been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State, against Edward V. Dungan, late of Middlesex county:—Notice is

hereby given, that the houses, lands and all the real estate late the property of the said Edward V. Dungan, in the county of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Saturday the first day of May next, at one o'clock of said day, at the house of Samuel Smith, inn-keeper in Elizabeth-Town. Particular descriptions and attendance will be given at the time and place of sale by

JOHN CLAWSON,
DANIEL MARSH, } Commissioners.

Was found the day of the battle at Monmouth, the 28th of July, 1778, by one of the company of militia under Capt. Parker, of Col. Frelinghuysen's battalion, and put into Capt. Parker's baggage waggon, a good shirt marked I. L. and a pair of trousers or drawers, inclosed in a knapsack.—Whoever gives the further particulars and proves property, shall have them by applying to me at Baskinridge.

ENSLEY DALGLIS.

TO BE SOLD,

The saw and grist-mill, both in good repair, where the subscriber now lives, standing on the south branch of Meticunk river, in the township of Shrewsbury, which is a never failing stream, and where boards can be rafted from the mill to where sloops can take them in; with about 440 acres of land, some good for rye and Indian corn; about 100 acres of which is cedar swamp; Also 60 acres of salt-meadow lying about six miles from said mills. There are on the premises a good convenient frame dwelling-house, kitchen, barn and smoke-house, all inclosed with cedar. For terms apply to Tunis Denise, in Freehold, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

DENISE DENISE.

N. B. The two emissions called in will be taken in payment.

March 8, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

For good Continental Money of any emission:

A LOT of land situate on Maidenhead road, about one mile from Trenton, containing near 28 acres, all fenced in. On the premises are a small log house, a good spring of water, and about 200 trees of excellent fruit, viz. apples, pears, peaches, plumbs and cherries, and about 7 acres of meadow cleared, and as much more may be made by clearing a good piece of swamp. Also a house and lot in Trenton, fronting the Main-Street and Church-Alley, which is a very convenient house with four rooms on a floor, two stories high, and a good cellar under the whole, with a kitchen on the back-side of the house and joined to it by a shed. On the lot is some excellent fruit trees, viz. pears of six or seven sorts, and plumbs of as many, and several sorts of the best cherries and peaches. Any person inclining to purchase may be better informed by applying to William Plasket, on the premises.

TO BE SOLD,
BY JAMES EMERSON,
In TRENTON;

A QUANTITY of imported SALT, for which the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, will be taken in pay.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house in Mansfield, Burlington county;

A FEW barrels of best TANNERS OIL, extracted from blubber.

CLEAYTON NEWBOLD.

WANTED,

By the subscriber in Trenton:

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN WHEELWRIGHT, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given, by

WILLIAM CANNON.

TO BE SOLD,

By public vendue on Monday the 29th of March, at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, in Trenton:

SUNDRY sorts of household furniture, mens wearing apparel, tea by the chest or smaller quantity, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. By whom GOODS are taken in for sale.

JACOB BENJAMIN.

SALT WORKS, &c. for SALE:

To be sold by public vendue, on the 30th day of March inst. on the premises, those valuable works known by the name of the Union Salt-Works, on Manasquan river, in the township of Shrewsbury, county of Monmouth, and State of New Jersey, together with all the utensils thereunto belonging.

THE works consist of a boiling-house, about 90 feet long and 33 feet wide, in which are five copper and four iron pans, the copper weighing upwards of 3000 lb. four of which pans are round, about 6 feet diameter and about 12 inches deep, the other about 13 and a half feet long, 6 feet wide, and 14 inches deep. The iron pans are made of wrought iron plate near a quarter of an inch thick, two of them are about 12 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 14 inches deep; and the other two are each about 16 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 17 inches deep; all of which are fixed in the

best manner for the business of salt-boiling. Adjoining to the boiling-house is a convenient store-house, capable of containing 800 bushels of salt, and contiguous thereto is a pump-house in which are two pumps almost new, by which the water from the bay is conveyed either immediately into the pans, or into a covered cistern holding about 150 hogsheads, at times when the water is saltest, and from thence let into the pans.

The lot of ground whereon these works stand contains about five acres of good land well fenced, on which are also erected a dwelling-house, stables, smoke-house and other buildings, which are very convenient. The dwelling-house was lately erected, being about 35 by 24 feet, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, and an excellent pump of fresh water at the door. The stables are likewise new, capable of holding about ten tons of hay, a considerable quantity of grain, and sufficient room for sixteen horses.

Will be disposed of with the above premises about 160 acres of land, wooded mostly with oak, about two miles and a half from the works.

At the same time and place will be sold about 20,000 good bricks, two horses, a cow and calf, a good waggon well ironed, a large well built scow, two batteaux in good repair, a quantity of old iron, and several small bars of blistered steel; also household goods and kitchen furniture, consisting of four feather beds with suitable bedding, bedsteads, with many other articles.

The works and buildings are pleasantly situated on the river aforesaid, (which abounds in plenty of fish) about one mile from the main ocean, commanding a fine prospect, and in short these works are allowed by competent judges, who have viewed the different salt works on the shore, to be equal if not superior to any in the state.

And on the 3d day of April next, will also be disposed of at public vendue, a grist-mill and saw-mill situate in Horner's Town, in the township of Upper-Freehold, and

county aforesaid, on a fine stream of water; together with about 14 acres of land, part whereof good meadow, on which are erected a very commodious dwelling-house, two stories high, a good kitchen, and a convenient store for dry goods adjoining the same; Also a large store-house contiguous thereto, suitable for many purposes, a barn, shed and several other buildings, all very handy and convenient for carrying on business extensively.—The grist-mill consists of one pair of stones and two boulting-mills, in tolerable good repair, capable of doing a great deal of business, having seven feet head and fall, and a constant stream in the dryest seasons, being in a good wheat country amidst a number of wealthy farmers, and a healthy situation. The saw-mill is in good order, well fitted for sawing a large quantity of timber, having the same advantage of the water as the grist-mill. A tumbler dam was erected in the best manner, and well secured with piling at this place last summer, which is sufficient to vent the water in the time of great freshes. These mills are distant from Bordentown about 14 miles, and from the above salt-works about 30 miles, from which a supply of grain may be furnished.

At the same time and place will likewise be disposed of at public sale, seven very good team horses, with suitable gears, two four-horse waggons well ironed, and sundry other articles. The conditions will be made known, and attendance given in behalf of the proprietors on the days of sale, by

NATHANIEL LEWIS,
JOSEPH NEWBOLD,
JOHN KAIGHN.

N. B. All persons who have any demands on the Union Salt-Works Company, are desired forthwith to bring them in to the subscribers, that they may be discharged; and those indebted are requested to pay, that all the accounts may be settled.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 8th inst. a negro man named TOM; a well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. Had on when he went away, a short bearskin coat, white vest, buckskin breeches, a round hat; he likewise took with him a brown coat lined with brown shalloon, one striped Damascus vest, and sundry other clothes.

Whoever takes up the said negro man, and brings him to his master, in Trenton, or secures him in any gaol so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Samuel Henry.

N. B. He is supposed to have gone the York road, and endeavoring to get to the enemy.

TO BE SOLD,

Or rented for a term of years.

SPEEDWELL saw-mill and lands, formerly known by the name of Randle's mill, lying on the east branch of Wading River in Burlington County, West New-Jersey, with a good log waggon and four horses, about thirty head of horned cattle, chiefly milch cows and heiffers, a plough, harrow, hoes, axes, and other farming utensils, &c., &c. There is on the premises a good new two story house, framed and covered with cedar, good cellars walled up with stone, good brick hearths and oven, a good log house for the sawyer, a large commodious barn and stabling for sixteen or eighteen horses, a good bearing peach orchard, and a young apple orchard. The mill goes with two saws, newly repaired, and the dam raised the last fall. The mill, pine lands and cedar swamps, will be sold with or without near two hundred acres of iron ore, as good as the State affords, with about seven hundred acres of West-Jersey rights not laid out. The horned cattle and team as best

suits the purchaser.—If rented, security is required.—There likewise may be made with very little cost a great quantity of good meadow.

The above may be entered on as soon as suits the purchaser. Any person may view the above described lands, &c., by applying to John Jacobs, overseer on the premises, and for further particulars to the owner in Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH.

N. B. The above is sold because the local situation of the owner renders it impossible for him to attend it properly.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 68, *March* 24, 1779.

Egg-Harbour March 20.

Notice is hereby given to all the Seamen and Landsmen that were on board the armed sloop Chance when she captured the ship Venus and made a prize of her, that they meet the subscriber at Colonel Richard Wescott's at the Forks of Little Egg-harbour, then and there to receive their respective dividends of the prize money; And likewise all those that purchased shares from said sailors are requested to meet at the same place, on Thursday the second day of April next.

DAVID STEVENS, Capt.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, March* 27, 1779.

*From a Rebel Paper.*

CHATHAM, March 25.

Last week, at Sussex, a Mr. Gardiner, and one Mr. Tharp, brothers-in-law, having a dispute about two dogs that were fighting, blows ensued, when the latter stabbed the former in his breast with a penknife, of which wound he expired in a short time. Tharp is confined in Sussex gaol, and, 'tis expected, will receive the punishment due to his demerit.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, March* 29, 1779. *No.* 1432.

*For the* NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

## A FABLE.

IN the days of Æsop, brutes, by their *supposed* conversation, instructed the world; but if ever the follies of mankind could produce such effects on inarticulating animals, the vices of this age will make brutes eloquent.—The Lion, with the repacious beasts of the desert, when pinched with poverty by the barrenness of their own dominions, waged war against the horse and other domestic animals. The generous horse, with crouded ranks, under the intrepid bull, to sustain him, advanced a full front to the enemy; while the asses, *long renowned for penetration*, were chosen as a council to direct the monkey tribe, well accustomed to attract the admiration of every gaping fool, by their tricks of agility, were esteemed by the council proper persons to take charge of the public magazines; forgetting their alertness at every kind of villainy; but their grand accomplishment was, that with their fingers, *heretofore* employed in numerous petty thefts, they could *astonishingly* count ten.—After many hard encounters, with various success, the horse saw, with honest indignation, that the cringing monkies, by their *bickering* adulation, entirely gained the ear of the council, and could wrest their easy integrity to their own purposes; while the gallant services of the line were either forgotten or thought a common tribute due to the public, for which they were bound to make no return.—At length, by the parsimonious and partial distribution of the stores, the army were reduced to skeletons; while the self-sufficient group of monkies lived in splendid luxury by their *pilfering* villainies; and, under cover of the council, grinned secretly, a monkey-like content. Roused, with generous resentment, the horse, in behalf of his companions of the war, thus addressed the dull, the stupid council; "To you, who *ought* to be the guardians of our rights, and chearfully extend to us a reward for our services, we are *forced* to apply for a redress of injuries. We ask you to remember, that before the approach of this common calamity, you were but *merely* known in our society; but by the fortuitous concurrence of events, were chosen the civil representatives of the community.—When misfortune pressed *close* upon you, we covered you from destruction; and, in despight of your *sluggish* inactivity, you *even* hastened from before the lion.—Where then were your monkey friends? Far, very far, in our rear; *screaming* cowardly dismay; almost wishing to be encircled in their chains again, and *obscenely* prancing before a gigling crowd to gain an apple.—*Sweep* then those *miscreated* drones from posts of trust; supply us as we have deserved, and bid the castigated crew view, at humble distance, that worth they never *dare* aspire to."—The council, to this address, with *bestial* elocution, made this legislative great reply: "We, Sir, asses as we are, will do as we pleases. The monkies is very clever people, and knows a great deal, so they do; and when such smart folks spends their time in our work, they shall have what they wants,

for they are right saving. As for you, see, don't we feed you? that's enough, and you shall fight, for you can't live any other ways." One of the council then rose, the *first* of asses, and the last of brutes, and pricking his *long* ears, observed, "That he did not know why the officers should have more pay than the privates, for they did less; and, look you brother asses, the privates are contented." At which collective Folly brayed applause. The martial horse, with scorn and mingled pity, left the *brutish* throng, and the monkies, elate with his defeat, followed to indulge their spleen with a view of the miseries of the army; but were soon spurned into awful distance, notwithstanding the *harsh* clamors of the council in their favour; and 'twas said the indignant horse and his associates would soon reduce that house of *complicated* ignorance to their *original*, though *now forgotten*, panniers, and elect a new council in their place.

*BROWSE,*

A Beautiful bay HORSE, four years old, and fifteen hands high, the property of the subscriber, will cover at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS the season, or TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, at Horseneck, in the county of Essex, and state of New-Jersey. He was bred by the proprietor, out of a handsome Britain mare, and got by General Heard's young figure. He is allowed by good judges to be equal to any horse of equal blood in the state for size, shapes, and activity, if not superior. Good attendance will be given, and good pasture for mares by

CALEB HETFIELD.

To be LET, for the term of one year, by way of public vendue, on the 6th of April next,

THE place where George Armstrong lately lived; it contains sixty-five acres and a half, pleasantly situated on the road from New-Brunswick to Black-River, within three miles and a half of Pluck'emin, about half a mile from Mr. Joseph Crane's mill. There is on said place a good dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, and two fire places, a good kitchen, a barn, and a large horse shed, with convenient stabling for six or seven horses, a proportionable quantity of meadow, a good bear-

ing orchard sufficient to make one hundred barrels of cyder, with other fruit trees, a good garden, all in good repair, and well watered. The premises may be seen at any time by applying to John Armstrong, near the place, who will give attendance at the day of sale.

Somerset county, Bedminster township, March 28, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from New-Ark the 11th instant, a black MARE, with a star in her forehead, trots, four years old this spring, branded A on the near shoulder, and H K on the off thigh. FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable expence will be paid for taking up the said mare per HENRY JACOBUSE.

Peckeman River, Essex county, March 23, 1779.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living near Springfield, on the night of the 18th instant, a large black HORSE, stout made, in good order, eight years old, about fifteen hands high, with one white hind foot, and a natural pacer.—Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the owner, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES CLARK.

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

PASTIME,

Six years old this grass, is now in excellent order, and will cover this season at the plantation of the subscriber, at the Scotch Plains, at Forty Dollars the season, and Twenty Dollars a single leap, the money to be paid at the stable door.

PASTIME is a beautiful bay, with black legs, main, and tail, two white feet, a star and a snip. He is of full size, fifteen hands high, and well set for his height, and is allowed by the best judges to be the best moving, gayest, and handsomest horse in the state.[1]

This colt was bred by Col. Horatio Sharpe, was got by Othello, who was got by Crab, and is brother in blood to the following eminent racers, viz. Bastard, Oronoeko, Black-and-all-Black, Shepard's Crab and many other horses of high fame. Othello's dam was got by Hampton Court Childers, his granddam by Hobgoblin, his great grandam by Old Snake.—The dam of this colt was Mariamne, got by Old Figure, allowed to be the best blooded horse ever in America. Pastime's grandam was Col. Tasker's Selima; she was got by Godolphin Arabian, her dam by Flying Childers; her great grandam by the Bolton Sloven; her great, great grandam by the Duke of Bolton's Bay Bolton; her great, great, great grandam by Brimmer; her great, great, great, great grandam by Dodsworth, out of the Leater Barb mare. J. RIDOUBT.

All persons who choose to have their mares covered by Pastime, shall have good pasture at a reasonable rate, and proper attendance given by a good groom.

AMOS SWAN.

A FEW pair of men's SHOES may be had of the Printer hereof for country produce.

## CHATHAM, MARCH 30.

Came ashore in the snow storm, on the 22d instant, at Egg-Harbour, a sloop from the West Indies, belonging to Boston, but lately captured by the enemy.

The same day a ship belonging to the enemy drove ashore at the above place, and out of one hundred and seventy people that were on board, only twenty were saved.

[1] See page 167, *ante*.

THE Trustees of New-Jersey College are required to attend a meeting of the board at their hall in Princeton the 21st of April next, at 9 o'clock. The business is of such importance to the institution, that it is hoped no member will be absent.

JAMES CALDWELL, Clerk.

Mr. Collins and Mr. Loudon are requested to insert the above.

MATTHIAS HALSTED,

In Elizabeth Town, has for SALE,

EXCEEDING fine flavoured West India rum by the hogshead or barrel, Scotch snuff by the hogshead or bladder, plugg and pigtail tobacco by the barrel, and a few dozen of black Barcelona handkerchiefs—Likewise one fire in a forge on an excellent stream, about three miles from Morris Town; and a good horse for the chair or draught.

N. B. The dead emissions of Continental bills of credit will be taken in payment until the middle of April, and perhaps longer.[1]

TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at Morris Town, the horse

HERMIT.

HE is of full size, a good bay, rising five years old, is a colt of Old *Liberty* from a half blooded mare. He is allowed, by the best judges, to be as neat a moving horse as any in the state. Will cover at twenty dollars the season, and eight dollars the single leap.

JOHN DUNHAM.

---

[1] Matthias Halsted was Ensign and Quartermaster of the First Battalion, First Establishment, Continental Line. Also Brigade Major on the staff of General William Winds, and Aid-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Philemon Dickinson, of the New Jersey Militia.—W. S. S.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, at the house of Jacob Hallett, in Chatham,

A WAGGON and horses, one milch cow, cyder, cyder royal, a large quantity of cyder hogsheads, a quantity of carpenters and joyners tools, a good plough, a corn harrow with iron teeth, onions, a large spinning weel, crosscut saw, beetle and wedges, a sulky, a quantity of empty bottles, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin on Tuesday the 6th of April, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living on the First Mountain, near the Falls mill, in Essex county, a pale red cow, with a crop out of her left ear, short legs, whitish belly, and part of her tail white—Whoever will give information of said cow, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM TANER.

*NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that application will be made unto the legislature, at their next sitting, for a law to enable the owners of meadows at Maple-Island, in New-Ark, to erect and maintain a dam over Maple-Island creek, to prevent the meadow from being overflowed.*

EUNICE the wife of JOHN SCOTT, having eloped from his bed and board, and three different times since broke open his house and robbed and carried off to her sister's, the widow Morris's and elsewhere, household goods to the amount of six hundred pounds, although

there was an article, under our hands and seals, before married, that neither party should have no right to each other's estate, which article was acknowledged before Benjamin Halsey, Esq; nevertheless the said Eunice, by the assistance of her brethren and sister, has endeavoured to run me in debt: This is therefore to give notice to all persons, that I will not pay any debts of her contracting, being wholly clear by said agreement, and she the said Eunice being administratrix to her former husband's estate, is liable in law for all her contracts; therefore, in justice to myself and the public, I give notice, that I will not only prosecute the said Eunice for the burglary and robbery committed, but also all those who purchase any of the said goods, or harbours her or them, to the extent of the law.

JOHN SCOTT.

N. B. Said Eunice, by having a key, which she promised, before Benjamin Halsey, Esq; to deliver up, with all the goods stolen, and that on oath, if I would leave matters to said Halsey, Joseph Young, and Richard Johnston, to settle, between the estate of Moore and me; the same being done, and by them settled, yet, contrary to all faith and truth, she, by said key, has opened my escrutore, and carried of leases of yearly rent to the amount of at least two hundred pounds, and other bonds and papers to the amount of two thousand pounds.

THE INJURED HUSBAND.

What friendly ray, in pity drest,
O say, can hope bestow,
To give distraction sight or rest,
Or sooth eternal woe?
Life's little lamp, one tender beam
To grief no more can spare,
But faintly turns a dying gleam
On anguish and despair.
Look down unending source of fate,
From your obedient skies,

And, Oh! instruct a wretch to hate
The fair he must despise.
Whatever tortures rend his breast,
Whatever conflicts roll,
Teach him to tear her from his breast,
And root her from his soul.
Once, pure as winter's whitest snow,
She gave her sacred vow!
Once, pure as innocence, but Oh,
Just heaven what is she now?
Then grant a wife, indulgent fate,
On which my heart is set,
Or if I must not think to hate,
O let me but forget.

TO COVER

THE NOTED HORSES

BOHEMIA and INDEPENDENCE,

At the stable of the subscriber, living in Mendem township, about five miles west of Morris Town, at the rate of twenty-five dollars for Bohemia, and twelve for Independence.

BOHEMIA is full sixteen hands high, and is as handsome a horse as any in the state, as allowed by the best judges; and his pedigree of the first rate, being got by Old Authella, who was the sire of True Briton, and out of an imported Barbara mare; his stock like himself are large and handsome, much resembling those got by said Briton, except being more fine and delicate.

INDEPENDENCE is full fifteen hands high, and is elegant and fine, was got by Young Sterling, and like his sire, is famous for running, having received forfeiture from the most noted horse in the state, on account of failure on a late race. Good pasture for mares at the rate of one dollar per week, and due attendance will be given by a proper groom.

WILLIAM LEDDEL.

N. B. If any person's mare should have a white colt, or miss having a fole, shall be entitled to the benefit of another season for half price.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol.* I., *Numb.* VII., *March* 30, 1779.

[No. II.]

Mr. COLLINS,

I Concluded my last essay with declaring my intention to *point out on a future opportunity, the causes of our national evils, and the remedies for their cure.*—I confess it is much easier to discover the symptoms of a disorder than their causes. However an attempt to cure diseases by only attempting to check or remove symptoms, without knowing or endeavoring to remove the causes, is the business of empiricks and quacks, not physicians.—If I should be so happy as to discover the true ones of our national evils, I expect to meet with opposition and enemies; for such diseases are seldom or never cured, without causing pain and distress in the affected members, which will always exert themselves to avoid it, and render such attempts abortive. However, as my sincere intention is to serve my country, I shall at all times gratefully receive instruction, and the discovery of any of errors tendered to me with candor, and totally disregard and despise the rancour and abuse of any who may appear to be actuated from principles of irreligion and love to private and self interest.—I thus beg the impartial attention of my fellow-citizens to what I shall endeavour to offer with candor on this subject.

1. It appears to me highly probable *that the ungrateful conduct of this nation towards God, our kind benefactor and just arbiter of the universe, is to be ranked among the causes of our present distress.*

That God, in the course of his providence, is wont to chastise and punish nations he has particularly favoured, for their profane and abominable ingratitude, is evident from the whole of divine revelation. After the leader of Israel had prophetically denounced a mixture of national calamities on that people, he declares, *All these curses shall come upon thee, and shall pursue thee, and overtake thee, till thou be destroyed, because thou hearkenedst not to the voice of the Lord thy God, to keep his commandments and his statutes, which he commanded thee.** Compare with this what happened to this nation not long ago after their possession of that land of liberty and liberty.† If government by misrule from ignorance, imprudence or villainy, become the immediate causes of a nation's distress, yet a holy God permits it, and in justice directs it, for a punishment to the guilty nation. Thus the Sovereign of the world threatens, *and I will give children to their princes, and babes shall rule over them, and the people shall be oppressed, every one by another, and every one by his neighbour.*‡ Ancient and modern history, both profane and divine, bear testimony to this truth.—It has been frequently asserted in our public prints, that it was evident God gave the government of Great Britain up

to foolish counsels, in order to punish the nation for their sins. The events have hitherto proved it. Before I proceed to show that our sins are such as require national chastisement and punishment, I beg leave to observe, that in the best of nations there are always some abandonedly wicked; and in the worst of nations some moral good.—That in the most abandonedly wicked nations, all the individuals are not guilty of the same vices, nor in the same degree; but some of one sort and some of another, and so in conjunction make out and aggravate the whole.—That a nation is denominated vicious or virtuous, according as the one or the other of those opposite characters become public and honourable in the opinion of the prevailing party. I fear the vicious will overbalance the morally virtuous in our community, and that our sins are of such an aggravated nature, being committed against light and mercies, as require severer calamities than we have as yet experienced. My reasons for this fearful apprehension I shall attempt to give with candor and without exaggeration and agreeable to truth, as far as my knowledge of men and manners in our community extends.

1. *The leading principle of vice is libertinism, i. e. a maintaining by words or actions, that the laws of religion ought to have no restraint upon men.* Principles as destructive to civil society as dishonourable to the Supreme Being. These are the principles so much in vogue and practice among those who assume the character, air and deportment of gentlemen among us.—To our shame it must be confessed that there are men among the honourable members of the august council of this empire, which are too well known to make ridicule of all religion and everything sacred, and yet are entrusted with the management of the important affairs of the contest, which is committed to God for a decision. It however affords satisfaction to the virtuous among us, to see by several resolves of Congress, that men of such an abondoned character have as yet, not the majority in that house. In one of these resolves it was warmly recommended to the different Legislatures to pass laws for the effectual curbing of vice. The good people of this State have long complained that the laws under the former government were insufficient for that purpose, and I hoped that our new Legislators would have amended them, especially when I saw it so warmly recommended by Congress; but when I reviewed the titles of the laws they passed, I found, to my surprise this was neglected. If this neglect has proceeded from a disregard and indifference respecting these matters, it is too evident a proof that some of the leading members are too much tainted with these principles.—I have a true regard for the gentlemen of our army, as far as their bravery in the defence of our country demands it. But I am sorry to have so much reason to believe that a great part of them are intirely swayed by such Epicurean principles. I am induced to believe this from their public conduct. The last thanksgiving day, proclaimed by Congress (under whose immediate authority they act) was almost wholly disregarded by that part which is quartered in Somerset. His Excellency the Commander in Chief

was then at Philadelphia. Add to this their frequent balls, at a time when so many of our fellow-citizens groan under the frowns of heaven. Their drinking to excess, their heaven provoking custom of profane cursing and swearing, their shocking profanation of God's holy day, and an intire disregard of all public worship due to our Creator; their neglect of the laws of Congress for restraining vice in the army. All which affords too much ground for such suspicion. Chaplains in our army, who eat their country's bread and draw their pay for doing no other duty than reading service to their brigades less than a dozen of times in a twelve month, are probably actuated by no better principle. If we view the gentlemen and ladies engaged in the affairs of private life, they will exhibit to us a still more deplorable sense of vanity and debauchery, shown in their balls, assemblies, extravagant dress and unaccountable fashions, their unrestrained profanation of the sabbath, by pursuing their vanities or secular affairs. The whole of their luxury and dissipation, joined with that intire disregard of the instituted worship of God and all sacred things, strongly evinces that the maxim of Epicurus, *eat, drink and divert yourselves, for after death there is no pleasure*, has much greater influence on such dissipated minds than those of the holy religion of Jesus Christ.—What adds to the awful guilt of those of superior rank in a nation, is the *powerful influence* the conduct of such have upon the morals of the rest of the community.

2. Though it must be supposed that the generality of inferior rank in our different States, of whatever christian denomination they be, still believe that the laws of religion ought to influence our actions, *yet the destructive examples before recited, the many temptations of the present day, and the prevailing corruptions of human nature, have carried like a mighty torrent, the multitude down the stream of vice, even against the dictates and checks of their own consciences.* This is at least evident, that the general neglect of divine truths and the public ordinances of God, the profanation of the Lord's Day, even by members who profess to believe the divine command for the sanctification of it; the horrible practice of profane cursing and swearing, drunkenness, and all excess of riot, have made such advances of late, as threaten the destruction of the rising generation, by thus bursting asunder the laws of religion and society.

3. *The culpable neglect of civil Magistrates in the execution of our laws against open profanity and vice, though I mention in the last place, is by no means one of the least of our national sins.* The civil sword is entrusted to them to check vice and punish wickedness. *For he is the minister of God to thee for good, but if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain.* This is the language of a writer whose authority and veracity our magistrates will not presume to dispute.—Though I confess with pleasure that the Attorney General and Grand Juries of our courts have in a late instance exerted themselves for punishing gamesters at horse-racing, I must, however, acknowledge I know of no other instance of any

civil magistrates fining or any ways punishing for profane swearing, cursing, sabbath-breaking, gaming, or any public vice punishable by the laws of the land, ever since our glorious revolution has happened. Though these vices have never been more public and daring among us than since that time. What many of such officers do with their consciences I know not. I suppose they generally excuse themselves because no complaints are lodged with them. But who in the whole community are under such obligations to inform as these gentlemen are? Why do they want to be informed of what their eyes behold and their ears hear? If they want information why do they not send for evidence and examine them respecting credible reports of vices punishable by law, having been perpetrated in their respective districts? Such conduct would soon put a stop to public vice. Why then is it not done? Because many Magistrates dread more the frowns of men, of abandoned men, than of a holy and a just God, to whom they are held responsible for the neglect of duty, and the injury therefrom accruing to society. It is descriptive of the distracted state of Israel, where a sacred historian says—*In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes.* There is no sin more provoking to God and destructive to society than that those to whom Providence has committed the civil sword, refuse to use it for the end it was given, and by their sinful neglect rather encourage the vices intended to be thereby prevented than check them.

The foregoing hints exhibit to us, my fellow-citizens, an awful but a true portrait of the moral character of this distressed country. Can the honest person, when he seriously reflects upon it, wonder that our empire labours under a complication of disorders? How can those who really believe the existence of a God and the government of the world by his providence, expect that he will pass by those destructive and God-provoking vices, in a people which make professions of christianity, which he has constantly punished, even in Pagan nations? We are certainly a people laid under many obligations of gratitude to God, to them I may say in the language of Moses, *Do ye thus requite the Lord. O! foolish people and unwise!* What will be the issue of a perseverance in such conduct? *If God be against us who shall be for us? Shall there be an evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it?* Ought not every true friend to his country, to exert himself in order to remove this chief cause of our national calamity? I know addresses of a serious nature generally afford matter for ridicule to libertines and atheists. My proper business here is not to attempt a confutation of their principles: I only call their attention to what they must acknowledge to be a truth attested by the history of all ages, namely, that luxury and all manner of public vice have at all times proved the procuring causes, or at least the forerunners of national calamities; and therefore I would conjure them, for the welfare of themselves and fellow-citizens, to reform, at least in their moral conduct, in order to remedy our

present calamities and avoid greater. Those who are as yet not proof against the precepts of the gospel, I would address in the words of a prophet, to his *wicked* and *luxurious sovereign. Wherefore, O! king, let my counsel be acceptable unto thee, and break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by showing mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of thy tranquility.* Let such as are led captive by their corruptions and the power of their vices, seriously reflect upon their past conduct, compare it with the precepts of the holy gospel, and maturely judge for themselves. Does your profanity and vice afford you any real profit, advantage or true and lasting pleasure? Is there a God? Is there a final judgment and a future state of punishments and rewards to be expected? Are you responsible to the supreme Judge for all your moral actions? I appeal to your consciences for answers to such important queries. Consider yourselves as members of civil society, and I venture to assert, if you are tories you have Balaam's disposition, you would readily have cursed our Israel, you have done your endeavour to injure it, is it wonder that such should do their utmost to lay offences in our way, and bring the indignation of God upon us? knowing that would be worse than all the power and force of our enemies. Such will sooner or later get a Balaam's reward. But you who esteem yourselves friends to your country, can you persevere in a conduct so evidently calculated for its destruction? You have reasons to be convinced that our sins have done us more hurt than our inveterate enemies. And will you go on to ruin your country, and bring yourselves and fellow-citizens in still greater distress? Have you a spark of love left for your bleeding country, forsake the evil of your ways, and turn to that God who has justly smitten us, and in wrath has often remembered mercy, and still shows, by his providence, that he waits not for our destruction, but for our repentance, in order that he might save and deliver us in a way honourable to himself. Let me beseech our civil Magistrates to reflect upon the trust committed to them, *fear not men, but him who is able to destroy soul and body in hell.* Exert your power to save your bleeding country. I am confident you can do more for the preservation and advantage of it, by exercising the powers in your hands for the curbing of vice, than numerous armies in the field. I hope the Legislature will give you all the assistance in their power, by enacting or amending laws sufficient for the purpose.—Were we once a reformed people, I am confident we would soon be a happy people, enjoying peace, liberty and plenty.

In my next, Mr. Collins, I purpose, if life and health permits, to show the more immediate causes of our calamities to be discovered in the civil misconduct of our citizens and rulers.

I subscribe myself, Sir, your friend, and the Publick's well-wisher,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

*For the* NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.

Mr. COLLINS,

WHEN the measure with which we mete is measured to us again, we cannot call the treatment either unkind or unfair. In several instances the Monthly Reviewers make themselves merry with convicting people who come within their jurisdiction, of *Hibernianism*, as they call them, but which are more currently called *bulls*.—These Gentlemen-criticks will permit me to mention a case in which they themselves seem to have fallen into the same infirmity they so pleasantly expose in others, and I leave them to determine how far it may be considered a deserved punishment for bearing hard on persons whose meaning is good, though they may not always be the most happy at expressing it. In their review for January, 1778, article 10, remarking upon, Mr. Anderson's "Essay relating to agriculture and rural affairs," they tell us that "in his 20th disquisition he enumerates several criteria by which a man may judge with some degree of certainty, whether plants, or animals, *will prosper in one country if transplanted to another?*" This they have not given as a quotation from the book which is the subject of animadversion, and therefore have the credit or burden of it as it may happen to stand or fall on examination. I candidly endeavoured by analysing the sentence several ways, to reduce it from the imputation of *Hibernianism*, but if I am not greatly mistaken the quality is inseperable from it. I disclaim the least intention of derogating from the merit and utility of that laudable institution, and more especially as the members are Whigs, but take liberty of interesting myself as far as [to] suggest the propriety of tenderness and forbearance, as we have had occasion, more than once, to observe that they themselves are fallible men, and liable to the lapses of others their fellow-laborers in the harvest of literature.

SILENTIO.

TRENTON, MARCH 31.

JOHN MAYHEW, Esq. was lately elected a Representative in General Assembly for the county of Salem; Colonel BODO OTTO and Mr. SAMUEL HUGG, Representatives for the county of Gloucester, in the room of Col. Joseph Ellis[1] and Mr. Joseph Cooper declined.

Monday se'nnight the scow Molly, belonging to Boston, came ashore near Barnegat, in this state. She was bound

[1] For a note on Col. Joseph Ellis, see N. J. Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 557.

from Baltimore to Amsterdam—but was taken about 25 leagues to the northward of Cape Charles by the Delaware, a British frigate, when Mr. Douglass, the midshipman, was sent prize master, with six seamen, who, when the vessel struck took to their boats and saved themselves. They were sent to Philadelphia. The mate of the scow who was the only person on board belonging to the former crew, remains with her in order to take care of her and save the cargo; his name is said to be Coop.

Wednesday following the sloop Success, bound from Martinico to Boston, came ashore in the snow storm at Barnegat. She had been taken by the Diligence, a British armed brig, and was on her way to New York. She had a very valuable cargo of rum, molasses, coffee and cocoa on board. The prize master and three hands are made prisoners, who arrived at Princeton on Saturday last.

In the late snow storm the transport ship Mermaid, belonging to Whitehaven, in England, with troops, bound from Halifax to New York, was driven on shore at Egg-Harbour. Upwards of 100 of the people on board perished, the remainder by the exertions of the inhabitants on shore, were saved. We expect further particulars.

It is reported that one or two other vessels were driven on shore at the same time.

Yesterday evening arrived here from Philadelphia, Generals De Kalb and Woodford, and this morning they set out for Head-Quarters at Middle-Brook.

* * * We are desired by the Commissioners of Somerset county, to inform the Publick that the plantation of Joseph Stockton, near Princeton, will be sold on the 6th of April ensuing; that of Daniel Coxe at Rocky-Hill, on the 7th; the estate of John Honeman at Grigg's-Town, on the 8th, and the plantation of John Vandike in Sourland, near the Meeting-house, on the 9th following.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof,

The Mighty Destroyer displayed.

In some account of the dreadful havock made by the mistaken use as well as abuse of DISTILLED SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. By a lover of mankind.[1]

*Ecclesiastics vii 29. Lo this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions.*

To be sold at vendue, on Friday the 9th April next, at Tom's-River:

THE sloop SUCCESS, as she lays on Island Beach; Also her cargo consisting of rum, molasses, coffee and cocoa.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

Jos. POTTS, Marshal.

TO BE SOLD.

AT PUBLICK VENDUE, on Thursday the 8th day of April next, at the house of the subscriber in Princeton.

A cow and heifer; a neat book case; large and small tables; looking-glasses; knives and forks; chairs; a variety of men's wearing apparel; bedding; queen's and delf ware; kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day.

ENOS KELSEY.

To all whom it may concern:

New Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-Town, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of

[1] Anthony Benezet.

John Burrows (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Betsy, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any or shall buy any land of Mr. John Scott, of Morris county, that I Eunice Scott, his wife, shall come in for my part of said lands, as soon as the law shall allow of, as I expect he is going to the enemy.

EUNICE SCOTT.

Morris County, March 14, 1779.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons not to purchase the house and lot in the city of Burlington, advertised as the property of John Carty, as the said house and lot never did belong to him, but to the subscriber, as heir at law to her late uncle, Ralph Peart.

JANE PEART.

Philadelphia, March 19, 1779.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Hopewell, near Pennington, a dark brown HORSE, both his hind feet white, and his near fore foot also white, about 14 hands high, 9 or 10 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN MOORE.

THREE DOLLARS per bushel will be given for good clean FLAXSEED, delivered at Richard Well's oil-mill in Burlington, by JAMES SMITH, jun. who hath for sale linseed-

oil of the first quality, for burning in lamps or other uses. —Also flaxseed meal, which is an excellent feed for horses, cows or hogs, and will be sold in cakes or by the bushel, at the mill, or exchanged for flaxseed.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber,

A PLANTATION containing 194 acres of land, in the county of Morris, in Hanover township, three miles from Whatnon to Chatham, a house two stories high, with four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and three rooms may be made above, two good orchards and a cyder-mill, a good barn, fruit trees of all sorts, forty acres of good English meadow, and more may be made; woodland, plough-land and pasture-land. The whole well watered, the situation very pleasant and advantageous, but one mile from a grist-mill, and a mile and a half from a saw-mill. Whoever inclines to purchase the said farm may apply to John or William Wick, who lives on the premises.

March 22, 1779.

Dr. RYAN'S

INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES;

So exceedingly valued by all people who have had of them in Great Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent excellency in the destroying worms of all kinds, both in the bodies of men, women and children, by not only breaking the knots in the duodenum, or gut next the stomach, but they pass through the smallest passages of the body, and purge away those ropy and slimy humours, which are the cause of those pernicious vermin, and the source of many other disorders; they are one of the best purges in the world for gross-bodied children that are apt to breed worms, and have large bellies; their operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleance the bowels of all stiff and clammy humours which stop up the parts, and prevent the juce of food from being conveyed to the liver and made blood, which is often the case with children, and is attended with a hard belly, stinking breath, frequent fevers, rickets, and a decay of strength in the lower parts: Likewise settled aches and

pains in the head, swellings, old sores, scabs, tetters, or breakingsout, will be perfectly cured, and the blood and skin restored to its original purity and smoothness; they purge by urine, and bring away the gravel, and effectually cure all obstructions of the urine, or ulcers in the kidneys. They at once strike at the true cause of the scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic humours and effects, root and branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to both taste and sight, as loaf sugar; and in their operation as innocent as new milk.

I have by these plumbs cured a great many children of whooping or chin-coughs, and agues, which distempers are very common and troublesome to families, and the want of these plumbs are the ruin of many childrens constitutions.

These plumbs enrich and sweeten the whole mass of blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid humours, and create a fresh and healthy complexion in such as are affected by any putrid matter.

The plumb is a great diuretic, cleansing the reins of slime: It expels wind, and is a sovereign medicine in the cholic and griping of the guts. It allays and carries off sour vapours, which occasion many disorders in the head. It opens all obstructions in the stomach, lungs, liver, reins and bladder, causes a good appetite, and helps digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such persons as are going into chronical distempers, as asthmas, phthisics, or shortness of breath, dropsies and yellow jaundice. Now I hope all impartial persons are satisfied, that the medicine which works upon such humours, will almost reach any distemper, if not too far gone, since corruption and putrefaction are the fore-runners of all diseases: therefore no better physic can be taken for all ages, sexes and constitutions, from infancy to an old age. These plumbs are highly serviceable to the female sex from the age of 14 to 20 years, and from 40 to 50. Each box contains one dozen of these plumbs, price Eight Dollars with directions. Sold by JAMES EMERSON, at his store in Trenton.

SIGNS *of* WORMS.

PALENESS in the face, itching of the nose, hollowness of the eyes, grating of the teeth when asleep, dulness, pains and heaviness in the head, a dry cough, and itching in the fundament, white and thick urine, unquiet sleep, often starting, lost appetite, swelled belly, gnawing and biting about the stomach, frightful dreams, extreme thirsts, the body decay'd and lean, fits, often vomiting, stinking breath, &c. Also imported SALT.

To all whom it may concern:

New Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-Town, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Price, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Success, lately com-

manded by Edward Finlay, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo; To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,
Register.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 68, *March* 31, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Somerset County, State of New-Jersey, about the 21st of February last, by a certain Henry Rush, the following articles.—

A woman's gold watch and key, the watch has a gold face, chased case, representing Pompey's head shewn to Caesar, maker's name supposed to be Wilsman, London; on the key is represented a hautboy, fiddle, flute, trumpet, &c. lying across each other; also a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, silver epaulet, (made out of knee garters) the coat is lined throughout with white durant, except the skirts which turn up, and about four inches the fore part, which is red shaloon, the buttons are white-flowered, (two or three lost) hooks and eyes, in the fore part, are some of black wire, twisted, some single white wire; also a white twilled vest and breeches, the vest lined with white fustian, the breeches not lined, buttons white flowered; all which clothes he went off in;—likewise a full welted hunting saddle, not half worn, the tree has been broke, and is mended by a piece of iron clinched on the inside; the saddle cloth, blue long ells, with a stripe of white cloth, three quarters of an inch wide, sewed round near the edge, and lined with tow linen; a bridle, the

reins tied to the bit.—The said fellow was born in Philadelphia, has straight hair, a scar on one side of his face, is very talkative, and speaks both the English and German very well; it is expected he will endeavour to pass for an officer, as he has procured himself a sword, and an old commission. He is now deserted from Capt. Van Heer's troop of light horse, and it is supposed he is gone to Goshen, in the State of New-York, as he has said his mother lived there) or to Albany, where he is well acquainted.—Whoever will secure the said thief, in any of the State's gaols, shall receive one hundred dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, and for the watch, one hundred dollars more, paid by

JOHN J. SCHENK.

*Somerset County, State of New-Jersey, March* 1, 1779.

CHATHAM, March 30.

Came ashore in the snow-storm, on the 22d instant, at Egg-Harbour, a sloop from the West-Indies, belonging to Boston, but lately captured by the enemy.

The same day the Mermaid of Whitehaven belonging to the enemy drove ashore at the above place, and out of one hundred and seventy people that were on board, only twenty were saved.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 262, *April* 3, 1779.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

A Party of 12 Continental Troops with an Officer, were taken last Friday Night on Bergen Neck, by a Detachment from the 64th Regiment that lay at Powlis Hook: They were brought to Town Saturday Morning last.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1433, *April* 5, 1779.

[No. III.]

Mr. COLLINS,

IN my last essay I endeavoured to show the chief meritorious cause of our present calamities, I now purpose an attempt to investigate the immediate efficient causes of them. Here I beg to be indulged with that liberty and freedom of disquisition which every free born American has a right to enjoy.

2. The second or efficient cause then of our present distresses, I do not believe so much to be the war carried on against us by a relentless and savage enemy, which we have fought with unparalleled success, and broke their main force; but humbly conceive it to be *bad principles and practice in many of our citizens, and misrule in our civil superiors.* In order to make this assertion evident, I must premise one or two observations. I observe then,

1. *That a circulating medium for commerce and trade, is necessary for the ease and convenience of our civil society.* This medium is called money. Mankind almost generally has fixed upon gold and silver as such, because it is scarce and rare, and has something brilliant in its appearance. Because there is not a sufficiency of this to answer every purpose in commerce and trade (and if there was it would lose its value, and the end intended thereby) to make up this inconvenience, bonds, bills, notes, &c. have been invented and used. Now all these are not real property, nor absolutely necessary to our subsistence, individually, nor in society; for none of that can either feed or clothe us. And as every individual in society can not raise what is necessary, the bartering of the produce of one's labour for that of another, is become expedient; but as society and this kind of commerce encreased, bartering became inconvenient, and so was the medium of money introduced, in order to remedy that inconvenience. Hence is evident that money is by common consent, a kind of bill or note. For example, one person has more of one commodity than he needs, he gets money for it, which intitles him to get other property which suits him, to an equal amount of what he sold. Hence also is evident, that it makes no material difference whether money is of gold, silver, iron or paper, provided it will answer the purpose of trade and commerce. That of the Spartans was iron. Among us it has mostly been paper for a long time past, and has answered all the necessary purposes which gold and silver does in other nations.

2. I observe also, that it is absolutely necessary for the security of the community, that this circulating medium should have a certain determinate value stamped upon it, and that secured to the possessor by some sanction, in order to answer the purposes thereby intended. For if the nominal value of money is the half less to-day than it was a few weeks or months ago, and probably will sink one-half more in a few to come, it is as evidently destructive to trade and commerce, and so to civil society, as the other is beneficial. This nominal value must be estimated, not by its bulk, for the same bulk or weight of gold will purchase much more real property than

that of silver; nor by what is inscribed on the bill, for if the bill asserts that the bearer shall be intitled to receive Eight Dollars, and he cannot get one for it, nor the amount of one in real property, then the true value of that bill is not one spanish milled dollar. I confess it is difficult exactly to make out the value of this nominal property. A more particular discussion of this subject would lead me farther than I am at present disposed to go. I must however here observe, that I cannot agree with such as make land or houses *the only true barometer by which we should measure the value of our money.* Let such only consider that these are mortgaged for the sinking of the whole sum, and are unmoveable property, and not such matter of trade. Are these sold, it must be under these incumbrances, and the apprehension of the future appreciation of the money or depreciation of the lands, which is the same; and that is the reason land sells at present so much under its true value, compared with other things. As the money is only nominal property, I apprehend its real value is best measured by its own specific difference, comparing it with what it would purchase before depreciated, and in all probability will, when reduced to its former standard. It is certainly worth less than the present difference, from whatever causes this may arise.

3. I observe that all money depreciates or appreciates in proportion to the quantities to be exchanged, so if gold and silver exceeds the bounds of a necessary medium. This was the case in Solomon's time. Or if real property becomes scarce, and there is not a sufficiency to answer the circulating medium. There are instances of scarcity that has depreciated gold and silver as much as our currency is at this time.—It is universally acknowledged that our *paper currency is much depreciated,* at a medium to twenty for one at the least. The causes are reduced by a Gentleman in the Pennsylvania Packet of February 16, to these heads: 1. *A scarcity of many articles*; 2. *A monopoly of many articles;* 3. *A want of confidence in the credit of the money.*—He supposes the depreciation which naturally flows from the superabundant quantity of our money to be four to one. Add the scarcity of articles, which operates in the same way as a surplus of money to the former, and then it is probably five or six for one.—Now it appears evident that all what our money has depreciated below that, has arisen from the *bad principles and practice of many of our citizens.*

It appears to me undeniable, that the depreciation of our paper currency (our only medium for trade) is the sole efficient cause of our present calamities. And, according to the canon or maxim *causa causæ est causa causatio,* the authors of this depreciation are the authors of our calamities.—Before I proceed to offer my thoughts on the remedies for this evil, I will endeavour to discover the authors of this depreciation in their respective advances, in order that their country may the better know how to trust and treat them in future; and then briefly hint the natural tendency of this cause to produce all the evils we groan under.

Among these depreciative are to be ranked such as form a suspicion of the credit of the money they were obliged to take, offered much more of it for real value than it was worth, that they might have this property secured, let the scale turn either way. Such plainly shewed that their principle was to secure their interest at the risk of the community. Others knew that this money was the sinews of our war, and therefore stopped at no prices, but made such monstrous offers for articles of sale, as has often shocked even the venders. This they did with a view entirely to destroy both the value and credit of it. We need not ask from what principle such suicides and abandoned traitors to their country acted. Next were many of the gentlemen merchants, who begun under the non-importation agreement, according to which they were bound not to take advantage of the scarcity of foreign produce, by raising their profits of sale on them. These, in order to elude the vigilance of the several committees, have been known to make the same property pass through a circle of sales, each receiving the usual profit without ever moving it; others moving it at considerable expense, on pretended sale, to a distant merchant, and directly back to the owner. All this with express view to raise the price. To this has succeeded the general monopoly and extortion to an unheard of degree. Let such men their actions interpert their principles. King Solomon pronounced their doom—*he that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him.* The prices of foreign produce having by these means risen to monstrous height, the farmer and mechanick were of course led to raise the price of their labours in self defence. Tories among them were loath to part with their real property for Continental money, and a few others acted from a principle of extortion. But for the most part thoses prices have thus risen from forestallers and commissaries offering higher prices than ever the farmer would have thought to ask. Thus I venture to assert that the farmers and mechanicks have acted the most upright, sincere and persevering part in this contest, of any class of our citizens; and I aver that the safety of our liberty and political happiness, under God, chiefly depends upon them.—Among all the harpies which have preyed upon our vitals, none have been worse than Quarter-masters, Commissaries, and the whole host of their deputies. They having their certain per cent. for all the public money passing through their hands, it became their private interest to enhance the prices of their respective purchases. And their card they seem to have played to their advantage and the Publick's ruin, without controul. I hope the time is not far distant that their injured country will make the guilty among them meet with their just deserts.—By these several steps the prices of things have risen, or our money is got so unnaturally depreciated; and from thence appears which sort of men our citizens have to consider as the principal authors of it.

Before I dismiss this subject I cannot avoid hinting the influence that misrule in our civil superiors has had upon this prenicious evil.—Before I proceed I beg leave to declare, that what I am about to offer does not proceed from any personal malice, envy or grudge against any

of my superiors, for which I have not the least cause; nor from a disrespect to them. I conscientiously believe lawful civil power to be *the Minister of God unto us for good*, and such I truly esteem those entrusted with the government of this new empire, since the glorious rvolution. I however esteem them *fallible* men, and a *discovery of their errors*, lessons *to them, and a spur to the community to guard against the abuse of their power, and urge them to a proper discharge of their duty.*—The misrule I chiefly have in view, I humbly conceive to consist in the following particulars.

1. As the origin of the depreciation is the surplus of our money, it is evident government should have emitted no more than what was necessary for a circulating medium. The prodigious surplus gave an advantageous opportunity to monopolizers and forestallers to get quantities of it in their hands, and use it to the vilest of purposes.

2. The neglect of due attention to the civil or staff department of the army. Their pay to be so much per cent. was a manifest inducement to the raising of prices, and wanton destruction of whatever they purchased, and a dilatory idleness in all that fell within that department. For whatever had a tendency to increase the demands upon the public treasury in this way, turned to their private emolument. Add to this the opportunities they have for embezzling the public money, in receiving immense quantities of it, without being called to a settlement of their accounts at certain proper periods. Suppose there should be now seventy or eighty millions of our public money disbursed, which had as yet never been properly accounted for, how difficult will it be to make a true settlement of such large, various and intricate accounts? beside the danger of losing millions in the hands of villains.

3. A third error is the method fallen upon to prevent the necessity of emitting more money for the exigencies of the war, by funding or taking money on loan. Here the remedy was worse than the disease: because it is calculated to take in a great quantity of depreciated money, and make the community liable to render it good to the particular proprietors, besides a heavy load of yearly interest to be paid. The consequence of which will be a prenicious national debt, and it has not after all answered the intended purpose. For there was at that time a surplus of money, its depreciation has kept much more than pace with it, and therefore there was no more than a necessary medium for a kind of trade then and as yet carried on. It is not the quantity but the value which settles the sufficiency for a medium. For if 30,000,000 of dollars at their former value was but sufficient, then at the present depreciation we must have twenty times that sum to make it equal to what is necessary. It is true that putting it in bank was not taking it out of circulation, but it was true that most of those who got it in their hands, thought they could employ it more to their emolument, in the kind of trade carried on, than receiving six per cent. on loan. If my views of these matters are right, then our government has erred by doing what was wrong. I also humbly conceive they have erred and greatly promoted the depreciation of our currency, by not doing what they ought to have done.

4. As soon as they had emitted money sufficient for circulation, they ought immediately to have raised the sum necessary for carrying on the war by tax. The public zeal and patriotism which at that time so remarkably distinguished Americans, would have induced them to pay those taxes more cheerfully than they will now; and the ardor that forced heavy and just fines from tories for their refusal of personal service in the militia, would have forced this from them. Thus would new emissions have been effectually prevented, and the money have a proper circulation, if frugally and prudently applied.

5. Government foresaw, as they easily could, that our particular circumstances would give singular advantages to monopolizers, forestallers and extortioners, and the train of evils they might bring upon the community, as they have done. To prevent which Congress recommended the passing regulation acts, the only effectual means of preventing it. Some states complied, others refused. If Congress has exerted all the powers they were possessed of to carry those salutary resolves into execution, the refusing states must take all the national calamities which have thence ensued to their charge. Congress ought to have been convinced by that, that it was a most dangerous tendency to lodge the power of making war in the representative body of the United States, and still leave it in the lawful power of the minority, to ruin the whole while engaged in it, and to have induced them to remedy that evil in the confederation.

6. The last error I shall mention is the mode Congress has adopted and published, for sinking our money and paying our national debt; an error which I conceive to be unjust in its nature, and highly injurious to the most numerous and virtuous part of our community. But as this is intended as a remedy for the evils I have been endeavouring to investigate the causes of, I shall defer it to a future essay, in which I intend a thorough examination of this matter, and to apprize my fellow-citizens of its most dangerous consequences.

From what I have offered, it becomes evident from what causes the depreciation and uncertainty of the value of our currency has chiefly arisen: it requires no great penetration of thought to see that this is the sole efficient cause of our present calamities and disorders. These are the plain and natural effects of this cause. View its effect upon public spirit and patriotism. The fluctuation of the value of money makes every kind of commerce and trade precarious, and as every individual is more or less interested in it, the innate principle of self-preservation prompts them to be continually on their guard. Thus the whole of that care and attention which was given to the public weal, is turned to private gain or self-preservation. View it with respect to the division of property, we will find this the sole cause, that hundreds of our most respectable citizens, widows and orphans, who have large or comfortable estates in money at the commencement of our troubles, are now not worth the twentieth part, whereas many of the vilest among us have by the same means amassed immense estates.—With respect to social virtues, it is evident what tendency it has had on the one hand to put charity, honesty, veracity and truth on the rack; and

on the other to banish sobriety and oeconomy, and open the sluices to luxury and dissipation.

The cause of so many evils, fatal to society, demands our serious attention and vigorous exertions to discover and apply the proper remedy, which may afford me the subject for another essay. I am, sir,

Your's and the Publick's sincere friend.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

*For the* NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.

Mr. COLLINS.

IN the English, as well as American papers, we are told, Mr. Commissioner Johnstone declared in the British House of Commons, November last, "that two-thirds of the people of the provinces," so he is pleased to call them, meaning the American States, "wish to return to their allegiance to Britain." Lord North vouches for the truth of what the Commissioner says, and fixes also the precise proportion for the whole *union*, "that two-thirds of the people were inclined to return to the allegiance of Great-Britain." It is a good rule of prudence, not forwardly to pronounce a thing impossible because it is strange and unaccountable, or because, from aught that appears, there is an arrant absurdity and contradiction in it: but to disencumber this rule from absolute scepticism. I cannot therefore help asking, might not these orators every whit as well have said "all the people of American to a man" were of the disposition mentioned? Or that the pretence of their being an opposition in that country to the counsels and measures of Great Britain was a malicious falsehood, without the least colour of foundation in fact? The one to me appears equally probable with the other; nor can the transcendent abitilies, the profound judgment or enlarged information either of the studious Premier, so famous for knocking his head against paradoxies, and splicing up prophecies *not yet fulfilled;* or of the laborious Commissioner who has lately travelled so extensively in America, as from Philadelphia to New York *by water*, formed so wide an acquaintance *by letters not yet answered*, and picked up so many "*things to tell his children about*," give it sufficient weight to attract my belief. It is a natural question, How do these knowing ones become possessed of their knowledge? From the Whigs of America they can scarcely derive it, neither their interest, their principles or their inclinations leading them to have any connection or correspondence either with the Minister or Commissioner, or any of their missionaries, nor would they be so imprudent or self-denied as to discover the weakness of their party. Do the disaffected, do the tories of America furnish it? Are these the days of Bernard and Hutchinson? Can a thousand men, can a single regiment now march from one end of America to the other? Is the cry about a little contemptible faction yet in fashion? If so I know the oracle which has been consulted, and can readily distinguish the genuineness of the response. But if dire experience has for years taught a different doctrine, if facts have long since contradicted the vain boasts of courtiers and their little officious retainers, what are we to think of

that callous effrontery which dares to persist, or of that unmixed stupidity which seems to be as credulous as ever.

There is something which would induce us to believe this mysterious position, as far as his Lordship is concerned, originates from reflection instead of information, as we meet with a similar stroke of the marvellous in the prosecution of his speech, where, in consideration of the critical state of affairs, he warmly exhorts to vigour and perseverance, and intimates that the nation has not yet, to use the words of a small poet in a like case, "*whistles its favourite tune.*" "Formerly, Mr. Speaker, when one third only of the Americans were in our interest twenty-five thousand men were amply sufficient to curb the republican spirit of that country; two thirds are now for us, and we find our account in it; for fifty thousand are now compleately a match for the crumbling transatlantick minority; we need but exert ourselves like men, and when three thirds come over to our purposes, let us convince the rest, the unavailing remnants of the expiring rebellion, that we are in serious earnest, and send out an hundred thousand. There is nothing like a firm well-timed boldness of enterprize." A refined stroke of court-rhetorick, far above the reach of vulgar comprehension. Leaving Great-Britain out of the question, when two-thirds of the American are against one, and that one, to use the current language of his Lordship and his comforters, composed of a few demagogues of much violence but no judgment, at the head of the dregs of the people without interest, system or consequence, we must be contented to be surprised at hearing exhortations to extraordinary exertions, till we become better acquainted with the principles of his reasoning. Far be it from me to insinuate, I have not done it nor will I, that these assertions are palmed at a risque upon the gentle unthinking ignorance of those to whom they are uttered; or that the Minister trusts himself to such a length of daring and conscious falsehood, steadied by the countenance of the converted Commissioner and depending upon the fidelity of those he has purchased for value received, or secured by expectancy, and the credit of such with their subordinates and dependents. And yet to hear it gravely said, that, in a government such as that of the United States, considered either collectively or individually, a minority, and, to beg the expression, less than a minority, made up as before observed of the insignificant inferior mobile, without wisdom or wealth, without head or hands, should either impel or draw after them the majority, or more than a majority, opposite to them in every respect, is a strong temptation to hard thoughts. If two-thirds of the Americans are disposed to return to the allegiance of Great-Britain, why have they not returned? Who appointed our publick bodies to whom the conduct of national affairs is committed? Do not the people mediately or immediately give them their life, motion and object? The people in the strictest sense; the whole, almost without exception, having a right of voice. Moreover this creation of rulers being repeated at short periods, if the disposition of the people were as declared, is it possible they would continue to countenance men who daily run counter to their planest ideas and purposes. If I employ an

agent to transact a matter of business for me, and he abuses my confidence, sacrifices my interest, and wilfully acts in direct contradictions to my declared intentions, will I repeatedly employed him?

One thing may be suggested in palliation of this extravagant assertion. Who has not remarked how wildly and uncertainly the people of one country commonly reason concerning those of another differing in situation of territory, progress of cultivation, in manners, interests and the modes of life. It may perhaps be beyond the power of language and description to give a domestick Briton an adequate idea of the state of America. He judges of things similar by analogy, and fondly thinks they cannot be otherwise in America than they are in Great-Britain. If, as we are told, the wheels of government in Great-Britain move upon the principles of bargain and sale; if a system of venality is established throughout the whole train; if the opinion of the Prince is that of the Ministry; if the opinion of the Ministry is that of their dependents; if the influence of these is extended through the mass of the people, such I mean as are of any account, in numerous and diversified degrees of subordination, all referring to the same object and promoting the same purpose; in such a government, with a standing army the duration of which is unlimited, and where but a handful of the people, comparatively with whole number, have any voice or agency, the idea of two-thirds being ruled by the remaining one is not so absurd or contradictory. In America it is, and I hope always will be, inconsistent and ridiculous. I am not far from being incensed at the prevalence of this prejudice on the other side of the water. They are welcome to all the consolation they can derive from it. They never will derive more than we do when we reflect that to their credulity, ignorance and stupidity we owe, under Providence, our escape from the grasp of tyranny and oppression. The infatuation of our enemies, their campaigns of blunders in the beginning of the struggle gave us time and opportunity to look into our unknown resources, to marshal our scattered, untried strength, and to form ourselves into a well-combined regular opposition.

Silentio.

## TRENTON, APRIL 7.

We hear the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this state are notified by the Hon. the Speaker to meet at this place on Tuesday the 20th instant.

We are informed that on Wednesday night last the house of the Hon. Robert Ogden,[1] Esquire, in Sussex county, was broke open by a number of armed tories, who robbed him of a considerable sum in cash: being pursued by a party of our militia, they betook themselves to the

[1] For a sketch of Robert Ogden, see New Jersey Archives, 9: 451.

mountains. Whether any of this banditti have yet been taken we have not learned.

The account inserted in this Gazette of the 24th ult. mentioning the arrival of a large body of the enemy on Staten Island, altho' roundly asserted by many people at that time, proves to be premature.

Since our last Major-General Green passed through this town on his way to camp.

*Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-town, March 26.*

"The enemy have an expedition on foot to the eastward, and have taken with them every privateer in the harbour at New York. Their troops were embarked from Long-Island. General Clinton, it is said, is gone with them.—Admiral Gambier, who sailed four days ago from the Hook, is arrived at Rhode Island.

Our accounts corroborate those under the Philadelphia head, of the loss of 14 of the enemy's transports in the east river, the failure of the above-mentioned expedition, and the return of Sir Henry Clinton to New York.

A correspondent, who has just arrived in this state from Virginia, informs us, that there have been lately raised in that state upwards of 2000 men for the continental service, who are to march early in this month for camp. He further says, "I have just seen Capt. Armitage, who made his escape from New York on Sunday evening the 28th ultimo, he says that a reinforcement is not expected there this summer, and that the few troops who lately arrived there from Halifax, have re-embarked for Georgia.

By two men who came on Saturday last from the Minisinks we learn, that a number of Indians have lately committed some depredations on a small settlement at *Cuhichtun* on the Delaware; and that another party of savages had, about a fortnight since, carried off one prisoner, and a number of horses and other cattle from the neighborhood of Wyoming.

TO COVER.

The ensuing season, at Colts Neck, Monmouth county, at the Farm of Capt. John Van Mater, in this state, the beautiful full-blooded HORSE

Liberty,

At forty-one dollars the season, the money to be paid at the stable door.

LIBERTY is a fine blooded bay, fifteen hands and an inch high, very lengthy and strong, and allowed by all good judges to be as handsome a horse as any in America. Liberty was got by Dove, [who] was bred by Mr. Thomas Jackson in the north of England, was got by Young Cade, his dam by Teazer, his grandam Scauing's Arabian, and out of the Gardner mare that won six royal plates of one hundred guineas each; he run at Newcastle upon Tyne at four years old, on the 21st of Oct 1760, and distanced the Duke of Cleaveland's roan filly Coxana, beat the bay colt Swift belonging to William Swinburn, Esq, Charles Willson's bay colt Windless, William Comforth's bay colt Montreal, and Seteinton's bay filly Nameless. Liberty came of Milley, got by old Spark, and full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacalet, her dam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrove's grey Arabian, a most beautiful horse for which he refused 500 guineas, he was set at ten guineas a leap; her dam by the Hampton-Court Childers, her grandam by the Chestnut Arabian, her great great grandam by Leeds, her great great great grandam was a Barb brought over by Mr. Marshall, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's Grey Hound. It would be needless to say anything of his performance, as it hath been so often ascertained heretofore, and established through this state.

FEARNOT

Will cover at the above said place at thirty-one dollars the season, and the money to be paid at the stable door. Fearnot is a fine bay, nigh sixteen hands high, three-quarters blooded; was got by the famous horse Dove, his dam a fine Briton mare, grandam a very fine New England mare. He is allowed by good judges to be the handsomest horse of his blood in this state, and equal to any in moving, gaiety, spirits, and ease to the rider. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a moderate rate.

Strayed or stolen from the plantation of Benjamin Mitchell, near Kingston, in Somerset county, on the 16th of March last.—A brindle cow, about 9 years old, with a white face and belly, heavy with calf, has a red ring round each eye, marked with two halfpennies, one on the end and the other on the under edge of her off ear. Whoever takes up said cow and delivers her at the plantation above, if strayed, shall receive Five Pounds, and if stolen, and the thief secured, Ten Pounds.

The Trustees of Queen's College, in New-Jersey, are hereby informed that a Meeting of said Trustees is ordered to be held at New Brunswick on Tuesday the 27th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, hoping their attendance will be punctually given.

Jacob R. Hardenbergh, Clk.

Raritan, March 31, 1779.

FLEETWOOD.

A Beautiful full-blooded dark chestnut horse, three years old this grass, fifteen hands high, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of Daniel Hunt in Maiden-

head, at Twenty-five Pounds, and a Dollar to the groom; The money to be paid at the stable door. And as appears by the undermentioned pedigree and certificates is as high a bred horse as any in America.

Fleetwood was got by Janus, his dam by Janus, his grandam the noted running mare Pol Flaxon, she was got by Jolly Rodger out of the high blooded imported mare Mary Gray. Mary Gray was own sister to Young Sterling in England, and was bred by Mr. Croft in Yorkshire, and got by Old Sterling, his dam by Mr. Croft's Partner out of the grandam of Lampton's grey mare Miss Doe, which was got by Mr. Croft's bay Barb, her dam by Makeless, her grandam by Brummer, her great grandam by a son of Old Dodsworth out of a Barton Barb mare,

Thomas Turpin.

Virginia, Oct. 1, 1778.

I do hereby certify the above pedigree to be genuine.

John Harris.

N. B. He is to cover but twenty-five mares, and a number of them are already engaged. Those who are inclinable to send their mares to Fleetwood, by a letter to Daniel Hunt, and as such will claim a preference until the number is made out.

Taken up and left with the subscriber, at the sign of the Blue Anchor in Burlington, a stray Mare and Colt. The mare was formerly the property of Thomas Hopkins of Philadelphia. They are both bay coloured, 13 hands high, and trotters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

James Esdell.

To Be Sold.

By publick Vendue, on Thursday the 15th day of this inst. (April) on the premises,

A LOT of land, containing one acre and a half, whereon is a very convenient house 50 feet front and 30 deep, two stories high, with 5 fire places in the same; being a very suitable stand for a tavern, where there has been one kept for many years. It is very pleasantly situated on the post road leading from New Brunswick to Princeton, about two miles from New-Brunswick, at the Three Mile Run, in the county of Somerset, known by the name of the Yellow House. Also to be sold at the same time and place, a good lot of meadow ground containing ten acres, joining the same, only separated by the road. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known and attendance given by the subscriber.

Thomas Manley.

N. B. A free and indisputable title will be given.

To Be Sold,

YOUNG FIGURE. He is very handsome, and a fine bay, rising five years old. He was got by Old Figure, his dam by True Briton, his grandam a three-quarter blooded Dorsen mare. Inquire of the Printer.

April 6, 1779.

To Be Sold.

At private SALE, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A Plantation situate in the county of Hunterdon, township of Reading, containing 315 acres of land, a good dwelling-house with two fire places and kitchen, a very good frame barn, a good bearing orchard, with a sufficient quantity of meadow, well timbered and watered. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN BERGEN.

Reading-Town, March 30th, 1779.

WILKES,

A Beautiful bay horse, full blood, nine years old this grass, fifteen hands two inches high, will cover the ensuing season at William Chamberlain's in Amwell, at Thirty Dollars the season, and a Dollar to the groom. WILKES is the property of General Nathaniel Heard, bred by Col. Grant, and got by Samuel Galloway's well known running horse Selim, that took the large sum of £1000 from True Briton, on the Philadelphia course in the year 1762. His gransire Col. Tasker's Othello, came out of Col. Grant's Milley, who was the dam of True Briton, Britannia, Liberty, and the Earl of Dunmore's fine horse Regular, full brother to Wilkes, got by Old Spark, and full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet; her dam was Queen Mab, got by Musgrove's Grey Arabian, his dam by the Hampton-Court Childers, her grandam by his Chestnut Arabian, her great grandam by Leeds, her great great grandam was a Barb, brought over by Mr. Marshal, and was the dam of Mr. Croft's Greyhound.

Mares will be properly attended, and pasture procured at as low a rate as possible.

YOUNG GRANDBAY,

A Beautiful bay horse, handsomely marked, with a star and snip, in excellent order, five years old this grass, fifteen and a half hands high, will cover this season at the stable of Nathaniel Lowrey, at Koughstown, near New-Shanick, State of West New-Jersey, at Thirty Dollars the season, and one Dollar to the groom; the money to be paid at the stable door. Young Grandbay is full brother to that noted and celebrated horse called Major-General, wants an eighth of being blooded, was got by the famous horse

Old Grandbay, out of a Bullerock mare, whose stock and blood being so well known in this and the adjacent States, and allowed by competent judges to be some of the foremost breed on the continent, therefore renders it needless to say any more of his pedigree.

WILL COVER,

The ensuing season at the stables of the widow Ten Eyck, near Vanveighter's-Bridge, on Raritan, the noted HORSE.

PACOLATE,

AT the moderate rate of Ten Pounds per mare the season.—It is needless to fill a paper with a pedigree, as the number of his colts in this country, added to his own beauty, will recommend him as one of the first covering horses in this country. Great care will be taken to provide pasture at at moderate rate.

N. B. The money to be paid at the stable door.

To Be Sold,

By public vendue by the subscriber, near Princeton, on Thursday 15th of April,

HORSES, cows, and calves, young cattle, a waggon and cart with gears, some farming utensils, house hold and kitchen furniture, some hay, and a few bushels of the best imported salt. The vendue to begin at one o'clock.

Attendance will be given by

JOHN LITTLE.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the subscriber, an apprentice lad named Enoch Jones, by trade a fuller, about 17 years age, of middle size. Had on when he went away, a good drab or light brown broad-cloth coat, leather breeches much worn, coarce linen shirt, good shoes with buckles, a felt hat; but as it is probable he has taken other clothes with him he may change his cloathing. Any person taking up the said apprentice and securing him so that his master may have him, shall be entitled to the above reward, with reasonable charges if brought home.

Abraham Skirm,

Burlington county, Nottingham, }
6th of 4th month, 1779 }

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 8th ult, a negro man named TOM; a well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. Had on when he went away, a short bearskin coat, white vest, buckskin breeches, a round hat; he likewise took with him a brown coat lined with brown shalloon, one striped Damascus vest, and sundry other clothes.

Whoever takes up the said negro man, and brings him to his master, in Trenton, or secures him in any gaol so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward.

Samuel Henry.

N. B. He is supposed to have gone the York road and endeavouring to get to the enemy.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 70, *Wednesday, April* 7, 1779.

*Waterford Township, West-New-Jersey, April 2*, 1779.

All persons indebted to the estate of JOSEPH MATLOCK, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any demands, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for payment, to HANNAH MATLOCK, Administratrix, or to

RICHARD COLLINGS, Administrator.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, April 7*, 1779.

A party of 12 Continental troops with an officer, were taken last Friday night on Bergen Neck, by a detachment from the 64th regiment that lay at Powles Hook: They were brought to town Saturday morning last.—*The Royal Gazette, No. 263, April 7*, 1779.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

By Persons of Credit lately arrived from the Enemy's Country, we learn that Colonel Joseph Brant, had sent a Flag into Sussex County, in New-Jersey, to inform the Inhabitants of his having been apprized that many of them who last year pretended Friendship and Attachment to the Cause for which he was carrying on Hostilities, had since taken up Arms; he now gave them Notice, that no longer any Regard for Professions of that Kind would be attended to, for that every Man who did not join him upon his Approach to their Country, should be deemed and treated by him as an Enemy, and that he should soon lay the Country waste as low as the Muskankunk. His Troops had been again at Wyoming, drove off all the Cattle and every Thing else without the Fort that was moveable, where several of the Rebels had been killed and taken Prisoners.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No. 1434, April 12*, 1779.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, a Negro man named PRINCE, but has since he went away changed it to ADAM DICK, and has had it inserted in a pass given by some evil disposed person: He is about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on and took with him a pair of leather breeches, a felt hat half worn, a new brown home-made shirt, a light coloured jacket without sleeves, and a dark brown great coat very short, being torn or cut off; he walks somewhat crippled, his feet having been frozen, and he has lost some of his toe nails; he is about twenty-two years old, and is a lusty strong fellow. Whoever takes up said Negro and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol so that he may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN DANIELS.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

New-Jersey, April 13.

TO BE SOLD *at Vendue*

At Absecom Bridge, on Wednesday the 21st instant, The Snow POLLY, per inventory. Also her CARGO, consisting of about one hundred and twenty hogsheads of TOBACCO.

*By order of the Court of Admiralty.*

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

The Trustees of the New-Jersey College are required to attend a Meeting of the Board at their hall, in Prince-

ton, the 21st of April next, at nine o'clock.—The business is of such importance to the institution, that it is hoped no Member will be absent.

James Caldwell, Clerk.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April* 13, 1779.

## CHATHAM, April 13.

On the 11th ult. four men armed were discovered passing privately through the mountains in the Eastern part of Sussex county: The inhabitants, on receiving intelligence of it, immediately proceeded in pursuit of them, and having a number of excellent dogs for tracking, they pursued them different routs upwards of thirty miles, when, by the assistance of the dogs, they were discovered. Two of them made their escape, and the other two are safely lodged in the provo of the continental troops stationed at Minisink. They proved to be spies sent, by the British commander in New-York, with dispatches to those infamous butchers Butler and Brant. One of the above prisoners is named Robert Land, was formerly a magistrate under the tyrant George Whelps, Esq; and lived at Coshecton.—No doubt but the court-martial, which is now trying them, will honour them with a share of continental hemp.

On Friday night the 2d instant, were taken on Bergen Neck, by a party of the 64th regiment, Lieut. Paul and twelve privates belonging to Col. Shreve's regiment.

On Wednesday night last was married, at Elizabeth Town, Mr. Thomas Eaton to Miss Sarah Woodruff, a young Lady of merit.

## TO BE SOLD,

At vendue on Monday the 19th inst. on the premises,

A P[L]ANTATION pleasantly situated on the north side of the creek opposite Quibble Town, Middlesex county; containing 90 acres of excellent land as any in the township, and may be easily kept so by supplying it with rich dirt or dung from the creek, to which it adjoins, of which there is a great quantity which may be easily come at; there are 12 acres of good meadow, which will produce plenty of timothy, an excellent orchard of grafted fruit, containing near two hundred trees, about 14 acres of wood land, the remainder tilling land, and will produce good summer or winter grain. There are on the premises, a good dwelling-house, with a store house at one end, which, and other circumstances, make it convenient for that business; a good well of water near the kitchen door, a barrack, a garden well boarded in, and many other conveniences. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, when conditions will be made known, and due attendance given by me

MELANTHON FREEMAN,
Practitioner of Physics.

## TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Monday the 19th inst. at the house of the late John Mascho, deceased, of the county and Township of Morris, at Longhill;

TEN or twelve waggon horses, some young ditto, oxen, cows, young cattle, swine, sheep, four waggons with their apparatus, farming utensils, bees, cyder, cyder spirits, and a number of household goods too tedious to

mention. The vendue to begin at 9 o'clock in the morning of said day, when the conditions will be made known and due attendance given by

SAMUEL POTTER,
DANIEL S. WOOD, } Executors.
CATHERINE MASCHO, Executrix.

## TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, opposite the Liberty-Pole, Chatham, the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

PART of the effects of Eunice Horton, deceased, viz. two cows and one calf, one hog, slay and harness, wheelbarrow, rakes, pitchforks, broad hoes, post s[ ]de; kitchen furniture, such as washingtubs, waste casks, andirons, shovel and tongs, trammels, iron pots, iron and brass kettles, pewter basons, porringers and spoons, knives and forks, bakepan, frying pan, griddle, gridiron, smoothing-irons, teakettles, copper coffeepot, pewter teapot, stone jugs and pots, earthen platters, plates and cups of different sizes; tin kettle, bleaching pot, pans, half gallon and quart measures, several tables and stands, chest of drawers, spinning wheels, wool cards, cotton cards, wheat griddle, baskets of different sizes, one barrel of racked cyder, one bushel of indian corn, &c.

Those who stand indebted to the estate of the deceased, are desired to make payment as soon as may be; and such as the estate is indebted to, are requested to bring in their accounts, with the proper vouchers, that they may receive the balance due to them from the subscribers.

AZARIAH HORTON,
FOSTER HORTON, } Executors.

## TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on THURSDAY the 15th inst. at the house of Valentine Silcock, innholder in Flanders, in Morris county;

A Valuable and very pleasant PLANTATION, containing 62½ acres of land, of which 5 are good meadow; the upland is fertile and good for all kind of grain and pasture. There are on said farm, a tollerable good English barn, and a young thriving orchard of about 70 or 80 bearing trees. Also 70 acres of land, and 6 acres of good meadow, adjoining said farm, on lease to the 1st day of December 1780. The vendue to begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon on said day, when attendance will be given by

MARY MILLS.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, a black cow, about four years old, with small h[ead], her feet, her hind legs, and under her belly, white. Whoever takes up the said cow, and brings her to her owner, living opposite to Mr. Winan's tavern, in Elizabeth Town, or gives information so that she may be recovered, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

BENJAMIN SWAN.

WHEREAS Mary Arnold, the wife of John Miller, of Elizabeth Town, has eloped from his bed and board, taken away his goods and property at sundry times, disposed of them, and has continued drunk six weeks, and is likely to continue so. These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account,

as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting; and all persons are forbid paying any debts due me to her.

JOHN MILLAR,

Elizabeth Town, April 10, 1779.

WHEREAS the subscriber has great reason to believe that his wife Hannah is determined to run him in debt, as she has been guilty of many lewd practises, and has bedded with another woman's husband for a considerable time: This is to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

LEVY GARDNER.

April 5, 1779.

Wherea[s] a most malicious and infamous advertisement, signed Levy Gardner, hath been published, greatly to the prejudice of his wife Hannah Gardner: This is therefore to inform the public, that said Gardner eloped from his bed and board, left his wife with five small children, and cohabited with other women; and as he is a man addicted to all kinds of vice, she forewarns all persons bedding or boarding with him.—Any person that will take up said Gardner, and secure him in any gaol, so that his wife may have restitution made her, shall have thirty dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

HANNAH GARDNER.

To be disposed of at private sale,

AN old fashioned CUPBOARD, little or none the worse for use. Apply to Phebe Hambleton or Isaac Woodruff, jun.

Elizabeth Town, April 10, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Cheapside, about the 21st of September last, a red heifer, coming two years old, with a half crop in the left ear, half penny upperside, and a saw-tooth on the same.

ENOS BALDWIN.

## TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at Chatham, the beautiful bay HORSE

## *DABSTER.*

HE is full fifteen hands and an inch high, a blood bay, three years old this grass, got by Old Travellor, and his dam by Briton. He is allowed, by the best judges, to be as active and handsome as any horse in the state, and will cover at three dollars the season, payable in grain, at the old rate, to be delivered by the first of November next ensuing.

JOHN LEARY, Junior.

THE FAMOUS AND WELL KNOWN HORSE

## *TRAVELLOR,*

NOW rising nine years old, will cover the ensuing season at the plantation of the subscriber in Piscataque, on the road leading from Bound-Brook to Quibble-Town.

TRAVELLOR is of full size, fifteen hands and a half high, well set for his height. His colour is a dark claret, very beautiful, and sprung from the best blood in Great-Britain. His pedigree is the same as True Briton, they being brothers. His carriage, beauty, behaviour, and spirit,

make him equal, if not superior, to any horse in the state. —He is to cover at twenty-six dollars the season for each mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be paid at the time of covering, or before taken away, if required. Good pasture will be provided for mares at one dollar per week.

ABRAHAM FREEMAN.

TO COVER,

THE FAMOUS HORSE

*LIBERTY,*

AT the stable of the subscriber at New-Ark Mountains, in Essex county, about five miles from New-Ark, on the road to Morris Town, at twenty five Dollars the season, and thirteen dollars the single leap, the money to be paid when the mare is taken away, if required.

LIBERTY is a beautiful bay, upwards of fifteen hands high, and well set in proportion to his height, five years old this grass, and in excellent order; he is allowed, by good judges, to be as well made, handsome, and good moving a horse as any in the state; his pedigree is of the first rate, being got by old Salem, and out of the Dove mare. Pasture will be provided, and attendance given by a proper person.

JOHN CONDUIT, Junr.

N. B. Liberty will cover three first days in every week at the stable of Matthias Denman, in Sprinfield, where pasture will be provided and attendance given likewise.

## TO COVER,

The ensuing season, at the house of the subscriber,

THE GOOD HORSE

## *HECTOR.*

HECTOR is an imported, full blooded horse, a dark brown, and is equal in shape, blood, and goodness, to any horse in this state. He will cover at six pounds the season and one bushel of indian corn, to be paid next fall, the money to be paid down. Pasture will be provided for mares at one dollar and a half per week.

NATHANIEL SEABURY.

## THE NOTED HORSE

## *GOLDEN FARMER*

WILL cover this season at Mr. John Hutchinson's, in Troy, at fifteen hard dollars the season, or produce to the value. Also, YOUNG FORRESTER, at ten hard dollars, or produce to that amount. He is rising three years old, upwards of fifteen hands high, and was got by the famous horse Bold Forrester.—Good grass for mares, and proper attendance, on moderate terms.

THE NOTED HORSE

*YOUNG WILKES,*

WILL cover this season at the plantation of Moses Tuttle, Esq; in Morris county, twelve miles from Morris Town, and three miles from Mount Hope ironworks, at thirty dollars the season, and fifteen dollars a single leap, or forty shillings in grain of any kind, to equivalent value at the old price; the money or grain to be given at the stable door.

WILKES is of a beautiful dark brown colour, with three white feet, a star, and small snip, of a full size, sixteen hands high, and well set for his height, and is allowed, by the best judges, to be the best moving, gayest, and handsomest made horse in this state; his blood and pedigree is equal to any country bred horse on the continent, viz. His sire, Old Wilkes, and dam out of True Briton, and grandam Bullyrock. He was bred at Vanwicklar's in Monmouth county, and has been kept for three years at the drowned land. He took the purse at Goshen last fall, and is thought to be as swift a running horse as any in America. He is noted for getting as fine colts as any horse that was ever imported.—Any persons who choose to have their mares covered by Young Wilkes, shall be provided with good pasture at a reasonable rate, and proper attendance given by a good groom.

CORNELIUS HOAGLAND.

WHEREAS the subscriber purchased a plantation in the autumn of 1776, situated in Westfield in the borough of Elizabeth Town, of Samuel Smith, and paid the greater part of the consideration Money; but as said Smith soon after fled to the enemy without giv-

ing a title for said plantation: NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the General Assembly of this state, at their next session, in order to get an act passed that the property of the above premises may be secured to MOSES TUCKER.

FOUND, a few days ago, in Springfield, a pocket book, containing money and some papers. Any person describing it properly, and proving his property, by paying charges, may have it by applying to Mrs. Dayton in Springfield, or the subscriber in Elizabeth Town.

JONATHAN J. DAYTON.[1]

RAN away, from the subscriber, a Negro fellow named JOE, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, and had on when he went away, a brown jacket, leather breeches, and blue stockings. Also took with him a white coat with blue facings and regimental buttons, with the letters U S A on them, and several other clothes. It is supposed he will endeavour to get to the enemy, as his former master is with them.—Whoever takes up and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall have FORTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges paid by

EBENEZER BLACHLY, jun.

N. B. Said fellow is something lame in one of his legs.

Mendham, Morris county, April 7, 1779.

[1] For a sketch of Dr. Jonathan J. Dayton, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 2 : 526.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on T[h]ursday the 15th of April.

THE PLANTATION of John Spinning, jun. deceased, containing about 45 acres of excellent wood and meadow. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

JOHN CLAWSON, Executor,
HANNAH MARTIN, Executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

*By* JASPER SMITH,

At Hanover, Morris county.

A Quantity of good new HEMP SEED, a few bars of good steel, and saw-mill saws.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, by the subscriber, the 15th instant, on the premises,

A LOT of land containing about five acres of good mowing ground, with a good orchard of the best fruit, lying in Elizabeth Town, near the barracks, on two roads, one of which leads to Morris Town, and adjoining the land of Cyrus De Hart and William Stiles. The vendue to begin at 1 o'clock said day.

JACOB CLARK.

## TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM belonging to John and William Wick situated in Hanover township, and county of Morris, about three miles from Morris Town court-house, lying on the road which leads from Whatnon to Chatham, containing 194 acres, 30 acres thereof being excellent good meadow, and 30 acres more may be made with little expence; there are on the premises two good orchards of about 300 bearing trees of the best fruit, the remainder is woodland, pasture, and plough land; there is also, on said premises, a large double dwelling-house, two story high, with four rooms on a floor. The land is generally well watered, &c.—Any person inclining to purchase may apply to the said John and William Wick, living on the premises, who will agree on reasonable terms, and give an indisputable title for the same.

April 5, 1779.

THE public is again notified that on the 14th of September last, the subscriber took from a suspected person, at his house in Morris Town, a likely bay mare, in good order, which he confessed was not his own, but that he took her up at Hackensack. She is about 14½ hands high, supposed to be four years old, a bow neck, and blaze from her eyes to her nose, hind feet white, and a natural trotter. The owner, by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

FREDERICK KING.[1]

Morris Town, April 5, 1779.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol.* I., *Numb.* IX., *April* 13, 1779.

[1] For a sketch of the King family, of Morris county, see New Jersey Archives, 20 : 562.

[No. IV.]

Mr. Collins,

In my last number I have laboured to make evident to my fellow-citizens, *that the present depreciation of our currency was the only efficient course of our national calamities and disorders.* According to my declared intention, I am now to offer my thoughts *on the remedy proper to be prescribed for its cure.*

The cure is self-evident—*Its credit must be supported, and its value raised.*—An author in the Pennsylvania Packet of the 16th Feb. last, has justly observed, *that the credit and the value of money are distinct things.* I have before shewed how the *value* of money is to be ascertained—Its *credit* rests on different foundations. That of gold and silver is its being without more alloy than than the laws and customs of nations allow, and having full weight: That on bank-notes in England, which pass as their paper currency, depends upon the sufficiency of the bank from whence they are emitted, to repay them in gold or silver when demanded. The *credit* of our paper currency, as it is emitted on a national debt, depends upon that debt being duly paid, and so the emitted money sunk or destroyed: The *credit* of our loan-certificates depends upon that of our paper currency.—The reason for suspecting the *credit* of our currency can only arise from the *probability that our nation will* not be able to sink it, or not be faithful to its engagements. Had England succeeded in their attempt to subdue us, in human probability the money would have been lost, together with whatever is valuable and dear to us in this world. In the commencement of the war, while victory, to appearances, hung in suspence, tories and timid whigs had some pretext for their suspicion of this debt. But according to present circumstances, England seems to be in more danger of being subdued than America. As to the *ability* and the *pledged faith* of this nation, none will pretend to suspect but such as are influenced by principles of enmity, and with a view to embarrass, as much as possibly they can, our national affairs. I suppose such persons would not suspect the credit of an English bank-note, tho' it really is a thousand times more precarious than our money. The bank, on which its credit depends, can never answer all its demands, in case the nation fails; and that owes an hundred and forty-five millions of pounds sterling more than the whole of their gold and silver currency. Some of their own friends affirm, they owe twice as much to the United Provinces as the whole amount of their circulating cash. And what kind of *security* or *credit* can such notes have? I take it then for granted, that the *credit* of our money is at present as well established as that of any nation; and its depreciation cannot proceed from that cause. And thus no remedy is necessary *for the better establishment of its credit.*

It is then only the *sunk value of the money requires a remedy.* The Pennsylvania author, before recited, asserts, *that our money is depreciated on some articles ten, on others twenty, others thirty.* Supposing then we should take it at the medium, *twenty for one*, and I am apprehensive this will be near the matter at the present day. How

long it will remain there, no one can tell. I shall proceed, in my further animadversions, on the supposition, that twenty for one is the medium of its present value. From what I have before observed, it is manifest, *that the present true value of money* evidences, what real property its possessor is entitled to receive for it. In the commencement of the war a continental dollar was worth a Spanish milled dollar, or its value; and it was the intention of Congress it should remain so. But through *errors* in government; *fraud, villainy*, and *necessary self-defence* in our citizens, the value has, by degrees, been reduced to twenty for one. Whatever individuals may have suffered by this reduction, here they are. Their money is worth no more. They can get no more for it. This undoubtedly is *a* great, *injurious*, and destructive national evil; which requires a speedy and efficacious remedy. And the only one is, *that which will bring its value to its old standard with the most justice and equity to individuals, and the least oppression and ruin to the community at large.* But, hic labor, hic opus est; here is the difficulty. I have before observed, that our national debt is the fund on which our money and bank-notes are emitted. Now this debt is a *real thing*, it is *real property* and *real services* for which it has been incurred. The money, as first emitted, was a true evidence of the value of these properties and services received; but the money being now, by the common consent of the nation, (for so it passes) reduced to twenty for one, is no longer a true evidence of the national debt. Suppose the nation was now to pay what they owe by barter; give property for property, and service for service; it is evident that they, in such case, must give twenty dollars for the same property and service they had for one at the original value. Consequently, if we suppose the nominal national debt to be an hundred and sixty millions of dollars, at their present value, then eight millions of dollars, at their original value, would purchase a sufficiency of property and service to answer the whole. So that the true conclusion from the premises is, *that the depreciators of our currency have, by an exact inverse proportion, reduced our national debt as the depreciation has increased.* I am confident if this nation was to borrow eight millions of Spanish milled dollars, and distribute them in just proportion to individuals for all the monies and bank-notes which have been emitted, that these eight millions would purchase as much real property or service as the whole of the other. And if my confidence is well founded, then another consequence would be incontestible; namely, *that the individuals, by giving twenty for one, would not have lost one farthing by such exchange.* Permit me to elucidate this by a familiar similitude: Suppose a man exchanges twenty shillings in coppers for one pound in gold or silver, does that man lose one farthing by such exchange, tho' he gives twenty for one? Will not that one pound purchase as much as the twenty shillings? I confess, if money had retained its original value our national debt would have been much greater than eight millions; Or if Congress was to purchase property and services sufficient to answer that which they have had for the national debt, at the present value of money, that the total amount would be vastly more than an hundred

and sixty millions. I therefore say, *that the depreciators have reduced our national debt by exact inverse proportions.* In fact, it has been a voluntary paying of our national debt, though unknown to them who did it. To make this evident, let us suppose *A.* sold to-day real property for a dollar original value; a little while after he applies to B. for the same, or property of equal value: If A. then gives B. one-sixth more than the dollar he received for it, (from whatever motive this may arise) he consents to lose or sink one-sixth; And if from such example a general rule and practice is deduced, then the nation, by common consent, has sunk that one-sixth in paying their national debt.—Thus have depreciators proceeded; and, by an unaccountable infatuation, have voluntarily paid the national debt, till in fact and reality it is brought down to a mere trifle. My readers will be pleased to observe, that I speak of our national debt as exclusive of our foreign debt; which has been contracted for hard money, and therefore must be paid for in that, or the amount of it in produce. In this critical situation of affairs our civil government have an opportunity either of effectually ruining this country, for which the depreciators have calculated their conduct, or seizing the opportunity which their misconduct has afforded, to render their country infinite service.—At any rate, the present fluctuation of our currency must be remedied, and reduced to a fixed standard, or the nation cannot exist. This is a self-evident proposition. I take for granted that the community will cordially agree that it ought to be reduced to its former value. What I have thus far argued, opens to us the way which is to be pursued for bringing the value of our currency to that standard.

In order to prosecute my design in this important matter, I lay down, as a fundamental rule in good policy, *That the national debt ought not to be increased more than absolute necessity requires.* I suppose more[1] will dare presume openly to undertake the defence of the contrary.—I also observe, that as our currency and loan-certificates serve as the only medium for trade, *the community have it among them, estimated at its present value;* The farmer, mechanick, and tradesman, as well as the merchant, quarter-master, commissary, and their deputies, each his share; pursuant to their respective principles, opportunities, and agency of acquiring it. Also that monies entrusted to bodies politick or others, for the use and benefit of churches and seminaries of learning; and that was laid out before the depreciation had taken place to any considerable degree, for the maintenance of superannuated persons, widows and orphans, from its interest and income, *can have had no other agency in the depreciation than what hard necessity forced to be taken from the principal, for indispensably necessary support.* I humbly conceive, that in point of *good policy, equity* and *justice,* these three important particulars ought to take the lead in investigating the necessary remedy for the disorder. I shall, at least, endeavour to square my thoughts on this subject by these rules, and leave my candid fellow-citizens to judge of *their policy, equity* and *justice.*

[1] None.

It appears evident to me, that there are only three different ways to recover the lost value of our money to its original: That is, *by a tax in the usual manner;* or, on *the money itself*, in order to reduce the surplus quantity; or, *by borrowing a sufficient sum of foreign powers to substitute in its room.* Each require a candid and thorough examination.

The Congress seems to have adopted the first; as is evident from their resolves of the second of January last. Though the wisdom, judgment and integrity of that august body, the representatives of the United States, demand our reverence and due respect; yet they leave the liberty to the free subjects of this empire to *examine their proceedings with candor*, and *scrutinize their determinations by the strictest rules of good policy*, equity and justice. On these principles I proceed to examine the mean for the recovery of the lost value of our money, recommended by Congress to the different states, as contained in their resolves for that purpose.—A late author, in a piece published in Mr. Holt's Journal, No. 1811, under the signature, A Real Farmer, has held forth the second, namely, *a tax on the money itself*, in whosever's hands it may be found, and thereby reduce the money and loan-certificates to their original value. I shall compare them in their respective natures and effects, in order that the *preference* may more clearly appear from such contrasts, and so take both methods under consideration at once.—Let us then consider them.

1. With respect to *sound and good policy.* They will carry in this relation these unavoidable consequences and tendencies with them.

1. If the tax is laid on *real property*, it will *increase the national debt by an exact inverse proportion.* The true national debt is now about eight millions of dollars. If, pursuant to the resolves of Congress, taxes on real property should pay an hundred millions in thirteen years, then the remainder is supposed to have retrieved its former value. Consequently the farmers shall have sweated and laboured thirteen years to increase the national debt from eight to thirty, by paying an hundred millions.—The other scheme takes the community at their own bargain. They themselves have brought, by mutual consent, the value down to twenty for one; And if every individual gets for his money the value he holds it at, what reason has he to complain? He exchanges only shillings for pounds. Now let every friend to his country; particularly let every farmer, mechanick and tradesman judge, whether they would choose to pay an hundred millions of dollars in thirteen years, and then have thirty millions more to pay (after money shall be as scarce as it used to be) in five years more? or give up all the money they have, and receive one for twenty when they will be left able to buy as much for the one as for the twenty; and then the whole debt of the nation to be but eight millions?

2. If the tax for the recovery of the value is laid on *real property, it will incourage the vilest of men in their pernicious attempts to injure the state;* The other will have the *directly contrary effect.* If this be true, there is no doubt which is to be preferred in point of good policy. That is true, may appear evident, if we consider that the very men

who have acquired most of the money, have, by their manner of acquiring, depreciated it. Their view was either immoderate gain at the expense of others, and in hopes that real property, or in other words, chiefly the farmers should be obliged to make good their money; or they did it with a view to ruin our cause in this contest; which is now the *last hopeful resort* of the tories. Now the plan Congress has resolved to pursue seems perfectly to coincide with the former; because it is evidently calculated to oblige the farmer to make the money good in the hands of those miscreants who have amassed great sums of it. This would give a sanction to their nefarious practice, and lay open the way for them again to pursue, on every similar occasion; to the still greater embarrassment than we are in at present. —And the plan requires so long a time to produce the desired effect, that the tories are still sanguine in their hopes that our ruin will be compleated before this remedy can effect the cure. The plan to lay this tax on the *money itself*, would evidently be the reverse. For if these blood-suckers were to bear their proper proportion in reducing the money to its original value, a greater number of them would suffer more than gain: And as such are only actuated by prospects of lucre, they would hereby be effectually deterred from similar attempts in future. And it is evident that it would, at one blow, overturn all the remains of the tottering hopes of the tories.

3. The first plan would be *exceeding dangerous to the civil liberties of the people, as now established on and by their authority.* The other *would effectually secure them.* To prove this, let it be observed, that our present governments were intended to be *democratic republicks;* that is, a government in the hands of the people. We have been happily situated for such a government: A very great majority of the community being either independent freeholders or mechanicks and tradesmen of comfortable circumstances in life. But if real property must pay both the tax to retrieve the value of the money, and that to pay the true national debt, then I am positive the necessary equilibrium or balance between our commonalty and gentry will be broke, and the government fall into the hands of the great; and so change from a *democracy* to an *aristocracy.* To make this plain to our common people, let us recollect the case in New Jersey for instance; If the three hundred thousand pounds, our continental quota for the current year, be added to the hundred thousand now levying, then this state will raise four hundred thousand; and this whole sum will not pay one half of its quota towards this year's national expense, still then our debt increases. Those who have amassed thousands and tens of thousands and thrown it into the loan, must have their six per cent. out of the money thus raised, and pay not one farthing of it towards the tax. If this method is pursued till our national debt is paid, I plainly foresee that our case is unavoidably similar to that of the Egyptians in Joseph's day. We have our seven years of plenty of money, and a number of Pharaohs hoard it up. The seven years of scarcity will force the generality of farmers and mechanicks to purchase it from them, to pay the tax for sinking it. First all their money

will go; then their cattle and herds; next their lands; and then their persons. And do you farmers and mechanics expect to have any share in the government of this empire, after an amazing over-balance of wealth shall have been thrown into the hands of comparatively a few gentlemen? If you do you will be fatally mistaken.—If the money be taxed, the nation will remain as it was. A few individuals may suffer; but as each will pay only a proper share of what he has of it, none will be ruined more than are already: And so the necessary balance of wealth between the commonalty and gentry be perserved, and our democratick governments secured.

4. *This measure threatens greater imminent danger, instead of a remedy, to the national evil; and therefore must be exceeding impolitick.* Beside the dangerous situation of all commerce and trade, on account of the fluctuation of our currency, (which if it holds much longer, I cannot see what will become of all our trade and commerce)—I say, beside this, the military department of our army are undoubtedly the greatest sufferers of any active set of men in the whole community. The case is so clear, that I need not point out particulars. These are the very men who fight our battles, defend our properties and liberties; and to deserve the most at our hands. And these *very men*, who have been so active in amassing and depreciating the money, are the chief causes of their distress. What must this part of the army say or think if such men meet with the tender care of their country to enhance their unjust acquired riches, while their ruin is permitted to go on? And what effect can the Congress-plan have to remedy their grievances? Several years must elapse before the effect can be felt. This is an evil which requires immediate redress. Should it be by raising all their pay proportionable to the present depreciation, no one knows how long the money would stand at the present value. And if this additional expence was to be paid within the eighteen years limited by Congress, by a tax on real property, what would the consequence be? I need not answer it.—If this tax was laid on the *depreciated money*, which has caused the evil, it might be effectually redressed in less than six months; *money be brought to its original value; regulating laws passed to keep it there; justice be done to that part of our army; commerce and trade be carried on with regularity and safety.*

On a review of the foregoing particulars, I cannot pretend to judge how it may appear to others; but to me it is evident, that the Congress-plan is *exceeding impolitick*, and *pregnant with insurmountable difficulties* and *prenicious evils to the publick weal.* The other manifestly founded *on good policy*, and of *immediate tendency to promote the publick interest.*

I intend also to consider these different plans *in their relation to equity and justice!* But as my chain of reasonings has already led me almost beyond the limits of a newspaper, I beg leave to defer this to a future opportunity.

I take the pleasure, Sir, to subscribe myself,

Your's and the Publick's true friend and real well-wisher,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

TRENTON, APRIL 14.

Officers commanding battalions in the militia of this state, are desired to pay the strictest attention to their men's arms and accoutrements, that they may be in the most perfect order. Those in want of ammunition will make an immediate return to the commissary of military stores at this place. It is particularly recommended to both officers and privates to pay the greatest attention to SIGNALS, and the strictest compliance with the orders they will receive.

We hear that Commissioners, appointed by their Excellencies General Washington and Sir Henry Clinton, met on Monday last at Perth-Amboy, in in order once more to endeavour to settle a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners.

THE Subscribers who are indebted for this Gazette for 1778, will oblige the Printer by discharging their respective Arrears. To facilitate this Duty, Accounts have been made out and transmitted to the Gentlemen to whom the Packets were directed, and with whom the Individual Subscribers of each Packet are requested to settle their accounts.

It may not be amiss, perhaps, here to remark, that the Price of this Gazette hath not exceeded one Half its Value ever since the regulating Act was suspended, compared with that of the Necessaries of Life.

TO BE SOLD, the 30th day of this instant, at Princeton, the house and about twelve acres of good land, and a framed house with a cellar under it of stone, with three rooms on the floor and two rooms in the second story, and a good stoned well by the door, and about twenty bearing apple trees on said lot. The house and land the property of the Rev. William Tennent, deceased, sold by us,

JOHN COVENHOVEN,
AARON MATTISON.

April 5, 1779.

TO COVER

For Thirty Dollars the season, at the subscriber's in Mansfield, near Bordentown, the beautiful STALLION, called

CLEAR ALL,

and known by many by the name of Grover's Black.

THIS horse was got by Old Bullyrock, and his dam a remarkable fine three-quarters blooded Dorsen mare. His performances are so well known in running, and getting good colts, that more need not be said of him. Attendance given by

JOSHUA FOSTER.

State of New Jersey, April 9, 1779.

YOUNG FIGURE,

A Beautiful brown, in excellent order, five years old this grass, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of John Reading, in Amwell township, county of Hunterdon, West New-Jersey, at the moderate price of Forty Dollars the season, for cash only. Young Figure is nearly a full blooded horse; was got by the famous horse—Old Figure, his dam got by the noted horse Old Valiant, his grandam by the Old Bullyrock, whose stock and blood being so well known in this and the adjacent states, need no further recommendation. Good care will be taken of mares, and pasture provided at a moderate price. The said Reading lives within two miles and three-quarters of Flemington, adjoining the South Branch of Raritan.

The Old Valiant, formerly belonged to George Coryell, and lately to the aforesaid John Reading, covers this season at William Betts, in the state of Pennsylvania, within five miles and a half [from] Coryell's ferry, and

one mile and a half from Buckingham meeting-house, at Sixty Dollars the season, ready cash. Pasture provided at a moderate price by said Petts, and good care will be taken of mares.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A ROBBERY.

THE shop of Robert Eastburn, in New-Brunswick, was broke open on Monday night, the 15th of March, and robbed of the following goods: 1 piece of blue taffeta, 1 piece of black russel, 1 piece of cambrick, a remnant of scarlet broadcloth, 2 pieces of striped holland, the one broad the other narrow-striped, about a pound and a half of sewing silk, one pound or upwards of fine thread, 2 large blue sailor's jackets, 2 remnants containing about ten yards of black gauze, 1 blue cloth cloak the hood cut off; also sundry buttons, brass buckles, ribbons, broad silk ferret, white, yellow and black, cap tape, stay laces, brass oval sleeve buttons, fine, coarse and crooked horn combs, and some coffee. Whoever can discover the robber or robbers, so that he, she, or they may be brought to justice and convicted, and the goods recovered, shall receive the above reward, or 150 dollars for the goods, or a proportionable reward for any part of them that can be recovered. All merchants, traders, and others, are desired to stop any part of the said goods that may be offered for sale by suspected persons.

N. B. The said Eastburn has for sale, tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, tamarinds, currants, sweet oil, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, citron, pasteboards, West-Indian rum and molasses by the gallon, imported fine salt by the barrel, bushel, or less quantity, writing paper, ink powder, pen knives, wafers, pipes, tobacco, watch-chains and seals, pins by the pound or ounce, check, striped and white linen,

buttons, buckles, knives, razors, pocket bottles, needles by the thousand or less quantity, coarse and fine threads, Castile and common soap, snuff in bladders, allum, brimstone, copperas, earthen ware, choice indigo, redwood, logwood, straight and crooked combs, and sundry other articles. April 5, 1779.

TO BE SOLD.

At publick Vendue, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, at the house of the subscriber near Baptist meeting-house, in Hopewell;

Several draught horses, mares with foal, English colts; Milch cows, a yoke of oxen, young cattle, and sheep; imported salt, and some shop goods, with sundry other things too tedious to mention.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by

TIMOTHY BRUSH, jun

April 12.

To be sold, a plantation, containing 200 acres of good land, well watered and timbered, and good meadow ground, with a small frame house with two rooms, a Dutch barn not thatched, with a young bearing orchard; situate in Bedminister, Somerset county, state of New Jersey, adjoining Peter Demond, about two miles from New-Germantown on a road leading to Pluck'emin, and may be entered upon immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises.

DANIEL HENRY.

April 2d, 1779.

All persons indebted to, or that have any demands against Daniel Smith, saddler, of Morristown, are re-

quested to call on him with their respective accounts, in order for a settlement.

Morristown, April 5, 1779.

WANTED, a Journeyman Saddler. Any person who will come well recommended, shall receive the current price given at this time, by applying to Daniel Smith, at Morristown.

Morristown, April 5, 1779.

Middlesex, New-Jersey. By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Annie Okill, against the administrators of Peter Sonmons,[1] deceased, I have taken and seized a tract of land situate at the Roundabout, on Raritan river, containing by estimation 600 acres. All which I shall expose at publick sale on Monday 26th day of April next, at the house of Joseph Dennis, innholder at Spottswood, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

Feb. 26, 1779.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of Trenton gaol, in the county of Hunterdon, the 13th of March last, a Robber, who called himself Adam Ruff, but has changed his name three times. Said robber is a down-looking fellow, with straight black hair, has the appearance of an Indian, is about five feet nine inches high; had on when he went away, an old brown coat and plush breeches, white cotton stockings, old shoes tied with strings, and old wool hat. Whoever takes up said robber, and secures him in any gaol, or brings him to Trenton gaol, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JOS. INSLEE, Sheriff.

---

[1] For notices of Peter Sonmans, see N. J. Archives, 2 : 467; 11 : 18; 19, 425.

N. B. Said robber is supposed to have gone towards Virginia, from whence he came.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Wednesday, Vol. II., No.* 71, *April* 14, 1779.

DESERTED,

From the Fourth Regiment of Light Dragoons, now lying at Lancaster,

JAMES WATSON, twenty-five years of age, born in New-Jersey, five feet six inches high, well set, light hair, fair complexion, took with him a handsome bay horse, black mane and tail, six years old this grass, branded on the rear buttock 4 L D. The said Watson formerly lived at Bordentown, and it is supposed is now in or about that neighborhood.

The above deserter took with him the uniform of the said regiment, consisting of a green cloak with a red cape, green coat turned up with red, red waistcoat, buckskin breeches, boots and a leather cap mounted with bearskin. Whoever takes up the aforesaid deserter and secures him in any gaol on the Continent, or brings him to the regiment, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward.

ANTHONY W. WHITE,[1]
Lieut. Col. Com. 4th Reg. L. D.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April* 15, 1779.

*Newtown Township, Gloucester County,* 4th Mo. 9th.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS three men came to the house of the subscriber about One o'clock last night, pretending to be Continental soldiers, and demanded entrance to search

[1] For a sketch of Col. Anthony Walton White, see N. J. Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 363.

for some of their men, and being let in, asked for a candle and searched the house, when finding no men about house but myself, they presented their bayonets to my breast, and threatened to take my life unless I delivered my money, and also threatened to break open the drawers, whereupon myself and wife through terror unlocked the drawers from whence they took about One Hundred and Fifty Pounds in old paper money, Four Hundred and Forty Dollars in Continental money of those two emissions called in, a bag containing Ten or Twelve Pounds in Spanish pieces of Eight and small pieces of silver, and a bag containing about Ten Shillings in pennies. One of the said men was of a low stature, wore a blue coat turned up with red, and the others were of a middling size; one of them had on a red jacket and pair of trousers, the other wore brown or blue turned up with red. Whoever apprehends the said men so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, paid by

AQUILLA JONES.

Philadelphia, April 16.

*One Thousand Dollars Reward.*[1]

On Friday the ninth instant, as Captain TRAPP was on his way from Boston to this city, between six and seven in the evening he was met by two men in the road from New Windsor to Morristown, in the Clove, when one of them with a musket stopped him, and swore if he did not immediately dismount he would blow his brains out. Capt. Trapp asked by what authority? He replied if he did not get off he would show him. By this time the other one came and took the horse by the bridle, and took a pistol out of his pocket. Capt. Trapp then alighted, and they took him and his horse out of the main road, where they tied the horse and took off the saddle-bags, in which

[1] Continental money, of course.

were upwards of Eight Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds, lawful money, and all his cloaths, and ordered him up the mountain, where they stopped and demanded the key; he told them he had lost it; when they with a knife cut them open. One of them then guarded him almost to the top of the mountain, when seeing an opportunity he ran and made his escape from them, and came to the first house from the place, where he found some riflemen, who went in pursuit of them, found his horse where they left him the next morning, and found his whip, but could find nothing of the robbers. The night before they broke open and robbed a house near the same place. One Cole and one Straw, who belonged to the same party, were executed the same day at Hackensack.—There have thirteen of them been seen, and it is supposed there are between forty and fifty now on the mountains near the same place.

Whoever takes up the robbers and secures them in any gaol on the Continent, so that they may be brought to justice, and the money be recovered, shall be entitled to the above reward.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April* 17, 1779.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

Last Monday night a detachment of the 4th battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, (Lieut. Colonel Buskirk's) Commanded by Capt. Van Allen, Lieut. Haslop, and Ensign Earle, surprised a Rebel guard at the Little Ferry, consisting of two non-commissioned Officers and 12 Privates of the Carolina Brigade and one Militia man. Lieut. Haslop and Ensign Earle with 18 or 19 men were ordered by Capt. Van Allen to cross the river, which they did by lashing two Canoes together, and after marching thro' Swamps and Woods about 3 miles (during the violence of the Storm) to get in the Rear of the guard, they came up undiscovered to the Centry at the Door, and upon being challenged rushed in, killed two, wounded two that at-

tempted to escape and made Defence, and took the Remainder Prisoners, with all their Arms and Accoutrements, without any loss to the Loyal Party, who returned on Wednesday morning, after Sunrise, with their pockets filled with paper Dollars.

Wednesday Morning died in her 27th year, Mrs. Mary Lawrence, the amiable Consort of Lieut. Col. Elisha Lawrence, of Brigadier-General Skinner's Brigade, and Daughter to the Hon. Lewis Ashfield, Esq., of Monmouth County, in New-Jersey, deceased; and on Thursday her Remains were deposited in the Family Burying Ground in Trinity Church-Yard.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Genuine copy of a letter from Mr. Livingston, titular Governor of New-Jersey, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. &c.

Elizabeth-Town, 29th March, 1779.

SIR,

"After having apologized for my delaying your and Mr. Franklin's dinner by being accidentally abroad when you did me the Honour a few Days ago to send Col. Stirling to wait upon me to New-York, I beg leave to acquaint you that I am possessed of the most authentic proofs of a General Officer under your Command having offered a large sum of money to an inhabitant of this State to assassinate me, in case he could not take me alive; this Sir is so repugnant to the Character which I have hitherto formed of Sir Henry Clinton, that I think it highly improbable you should either countenance, connive at, or be Privy to a design so sanguinary and disgraceful. Taking it however for granted that you are a Gentleman of too much spirit to disown any thing that you think proper to abet, I give you this Opportunity for disavowing such

dark Proceedings, if undertaken without your Approbation, assuring you at the same time that if countenanced by you, your person is more in my Power than I have reason to think you imagine.

I have the Honour to be with all due respect,
Your Excellency's most humble Servant,
(Signed) Wil. Livingston.
General Sir Henry Clinton.

His Excellency's Answer.

New-York, April 10, 1779.

SIR,

"As you address me on a grave subject, no less than life and death, and your own person concerned, I condescend to answer you, but must not be troubled with any further correspondence with Mr. Livingston.

Had I a soul capable of harbouring so infamous an idea as assassination, you Sir, at least would have nothing to fear; for be assured I should not blacken myself with so foul a crime to obtain so trifling an end.

Sensible of the power you boast of being able to dispose of my life by means of intimates of yours, ready to murder at your command, I can only congratulate you on your amiable connections, and acknowledge myself,

Your most humble Servant,
(Signed) H. CLINTON,
William Livingston, Esq.; New-Jersey.

We hear the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey is now sitting, and that they are busy framing a Law in Order to impress every 8th Man in the Province, to serve in the Militia for the Campaign of the year 1779. —*The New-York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1435, *April* 19, 1799.

TRENTON, April 7.

*Extracts of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, March* 26.

"The enemy have an expedition on foot to the eastward and have taken with them every privateer in the harbour at New York. Their troops were embarked from Long-Island. Gen. Clinton, it is said is gone with them. Admiral Gambier, who sailed 4 days ago from the Hook, is arrived at Rhode-Island."—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, Numb.* 1821, *April* 19, 1779.

*Maidenhead, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, April* 16.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen last night out of the yard of Capt. Quigley in Trenton, a large likely sorrel HORSE, near sixteen hands high, has a white mane and tail, clumsy trot, four years old, and shod all round. Any person taking up and securing said horse and the thief, so that the owner may have his horse and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward; or for the horse alone SIXTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOSEPH BREARLEY.

On Wednesday the twenty-eighth instant, at the house of Col. Richard Wescott, at the Forks of Little Egg harbour, The following VESSELS, viz.

The Sloop Hornet, burthen about seventy tons, mounting 8 four-pounders, and 6 swivels, a fast sailor, being compleatly fitted for a privateer, and now ready for sea, per inventory to be seen at the day of sale.

The schooner Rattle Snake, burthen about forty tons, mounting 6 two-pounders and 6 swivels, sails remarkably fast, and now ready for sea, being compleatly fitted for a privateer.

The Sloop Chance, burthen about thirty-five tons, her sails all new, and now ready for sea, being compleatly fitted.

At the same time and place will be sold, a quantity of Goods, three good Anchors, a quantity of Sails, and sundry other articles of Merchandize.

*Forks, April* 16 JOSEPH BALL.

TO ALL whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-house in Trenton, on Friday the seventh day of May next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Tilton (who as well &c.) against the snow or vessel called the Polly, lately commanded by Michael Barstow, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel, her apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

*By order of the Judge*

*Salem, April* 12. Joseph Bloomfield, Reg.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April* 20, 1779.

*For the* NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

*Vectigalia nervos esse reipublicæ semper duximus.*

CIC.

IT is the duty of every citizen to contribute to the services of his country, by counsel and action. The public papers are a channel by which every individual may convey his opinion and advice for the public good. I think the States in general, and *this* in particular, labour under some obvious political evils; the remedies of which are

easy, and yet too much neglected. I am by no means of the *whining*, hypocondriac class of scriblers, who talk wildly of our country being in *convulsive struggles*, labouring under *malignant distempers*, in danger of *ruin*, and *political dissolution;* that our *virtue*, *our patriotism*, and *public spirits are lost*, &c. For my part, I abhor such stuff, which are either *guns of distress* from political *quacks* unpensioned and out of place, or the mere *ebullitions* of ignorance, stupidly false and basely ungrateful. There is much real patriotism and public spirit in our country. There is not the same call for the exertions of these virtues that was a few years ago, before our civil governments were formed and established, and therefore they do not glare with such splendor; but was the necessity the same as formerly, the living coals would instantly be fanned into a blaze, and pour, like port-fire, flashes of confusion upon our foes.

It is readily granted, that we labour under some partial evils, but I firmly believe there never was a country, in the recent circumstances of a revolution, laboured under so few; and it is the part of a good citizen and *true patriot* not to exaggerate these evils, but to state them with precission, and administer practicable and effectual remedies. The unanimity, firmness, bravery, humanity, patience and perseverence of these states will be the admiration of the world, and the *boast* of our posterity.—The principal evil which this country labours under, and demands the attention of its virtuous citizens, is the ABUNDANCE OF MONEY. If our virtue and patriotism have at all declined, the declension is chiefly to be attributed to this cause. That vice should make a considerable appearance where money abounds, is neither new nor extraordinary. It is almost an invariable effect from such a cause; take away the cause, and the effect, so far as produced by it, will cease. I do not say that *the abundance of money* is the *only* cause of the decay of virtue or increase of vice; but I say it is a very principal cause; it operates more this way than any other; yea, than all other causes (the depravity of nature excepted) put together. An abundance of money creates idleness, pride, dissipation, and avarice, and these co-operate with the money in the quick production of luxury, debauchery, gambling, and every species of prodigal extravigance. Now lay the axe to the root of these evils, reduce the quantity of our money, and you will instantly reduce multitudes to industry and frugality, the friends of virtue, enemies of vice. The continent is involved in much debt, by reason of non-taxation for the support of the war. The carrying on so heavy a war, for four years, merely by the strength of *self credit*, by the public spirit and patriotic virtue of the country, without previous funds, foreign loans, or internal taxes, is a new phenominon in the political world. All those vast sums of money (money invented by political imagination and supported by such credit as has confounded our enemies and astonished the nations of *Europe*) exist among us and must be sunk. Now this money which must be annihilated by taxation, to be wasting it in dissipation, gaming, sumptuous and riotous living, is hurtful to our morals, and

wears an unfriendly aspect on our national faith and credit. But the disease is far from being dangerous, because the remedy is plain, the application is easy, and the cure will be infallible. Let the Honourable representatives of our country (who have performed wonders, and who will receive the admiring praises of millions unborn) only recommend the levying of very large taxes; hereby we shall pay our just debts, be restrained from those vices and extravagances which our vast sums of money naturally produce; our political disorders will be cured, and our civil constitution be rendered firm, robust, and immortal. We have been too remiss in this important matter heretofore. The Continent should have begun to tax in the year 1777, and raised about ten millions of dollars; last year we should have paid fifteen, and this year twenty millions. This measure would have sunk forty-five millions, which we now pay interest for at six per cent. This would have been a saving of many millions to the Continent; it would have greatly checked the depreciation of our money, restrained the exorbitant prices of home produce and foreign goods; and it would have prevented much idleness, extortion, gambling, and other such evils as have arose from a neglect of it. But though our delatoriness must cost us a great deal of money unnecessarily, yet I know we have an abundant sufficiency to pay all our debts, and the Continent be millions richer than when the war commenced. And for a people who are growing richer in reality, notwithstanding they are deeply in debt, it is a shame to see them dejected, or hear them complain, as if they were on the borders of bankruptcy and ruin. The only thing almost wanting to recover us from every danger, is to pay more tax, as we have paid too little in the years past.

The American debt is about one hundred and twenty-three millions of dollars. Suppose thirty-two millions to be converted to loan office certificates by the first of June, when there is to be an entire end to the two emissions taken out of circulation; and suppose thirty millions more of other emissions lent to the continent; these will make sixty-two millions at interest at six per cent, which interest amounts annually to three millions seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars. This shows us that one quarter nearly of the fifteen millions to be raised this year must be expended for interest, which (to use a phrase well understood) is paying for a *dead horse*, and this many wise men have done as well as we.

But though the Congress have been slow in recommending taxation, expecting no doubt but the respective states would be wise enough to be stimulated hereto by their own emolument, they have my joyful thanks for what they have done this year; and had they recommended thirty millions instead of fifteen, the country would have paid it with pleasure, and borne it with great advantage. I know not a greater favour, I know nothing more profitable to this country, or would add more to its wealth and felicity, than to tax the Continent this year thirty millions of dollars, next year twenty, and after that about ten millions per annum, till we shall have paid all the debts of the war.

Can it possibly be wise or advantageous in a person, who has money sufficient in his hands to take up his bonds which are running on interest, to suffer his money to lie dead by him, and pay annually a large interest, and must pay the principal one day or other? A great part of the continental money is now bearing interest, we must be taxed to pay this interest yearly, and sometime or other must pay the original debt. Were it not infinitely wiser policy, and better oeconomy to pay a very large tax instantly, in some proportion to the quantity of money emitted, and the call for it to support our army? And thus save millions of interest, and hasten the return of the valuation of our currency, which has sunk into a state of disreputable depreciation, not through want of credit, or being on a precarious foundation (for no bills of credit were ever on a surer bottom than the American) but mainly by its being suffered to accumulate to such enormous sums, through neglect, the unhappy, unnecessary, and mischievous neglect of taxation. The Continent ought, before this time, to be taxed forty-five millions of dollars for defraying the expences of the war. If this had been done, our money would not have been half so much in debt; and we should scarcely have had any interest to pay, which would have been a saving of four millions per year. Upon this plan, raising fifteen millions this year, and six millions per year, might have answered; but suffering matters to run to so great a length, without taxation, and now recommending it in such small proportions, its operation will be slow in effecting a cure; and instead of having only six millions a year to pay for eighteen years after this, we shall have ten, in case the war ceases, and if the war continues another campaign, I will not mention the number of millions we ought next year to pay, upon a fair calculation of the expence of the war, the depreciation of our money, and the interest we must pay, added together. For depend upon it, if the war proceeds, the fifteen millions to be raised this year, will neither prevent the encrease of our money, nor its depreciation.

AGRICOLA.

WILL COVER,

This season, at Elizabeth Town, the noted horse

*MAJOR GENERAL,*

Late the property of Col. Matthias Ogden, at forty dollars the season, or twenty dollars the single leap, the money to be paid at the stable door, at the first covering of the mare.

MAJOR GENERAL is 7/8 blooded, sixteen hands high, and as well made as any horse in this state. Attendance will be given by

EPHRAIM MARSH.

N. B. One dollar to the groom.
Elizabeth Town, April 17, 1779.

WHEREAS *many people make a practice of passing through the meadow of the subscriber, to the great detriment of the same: This is therefore to forewarn all persons to desist from the like practice for the future, as he is determined to prosecute the first offender after this public notice.*

DAVID VANDERPOOL.

On Tuesday night last, a most unnatural and cruel murder was committed on the body of Joseph Morss, of Morss Town. It seems that this horrid act was concerted by his wife's father, in conjunction with an Irishman that formerly lived with Morss, who, a few days since, he severely cained. They employed his own negro to be his murderer, for which he was to have his freedom and a handsome premium, which he effected by shooting him through the body when in bed. The negro has confessed the whole matter, and they are all three safely confined.

At the Supreme Court held at Somerset Court-house, on Tuesday the 6th instant, William Smith Livingston, Esq; was admitted after taking the usual oaths, to practice as an Attorney at law in all the courts of record within this state.

*Ten Dollars Reward.*

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at the Hibernia furnace, on the night of the 12th inst. a sorrel mare, with a large white blaze down her face, nine or ten years old this spring, about 14½ hands high, the hair worn off her sides by working in the gears, her hind legs are something crooked, her gaits a pace and rack-trot; she has neither brand nor ear mark that can at this time be recollected, has a switch tail.—Any person taking up and bringing home said mare, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, if strayed; if stolen, for taking the thief, ten dollars more.

CHARLES HOFF, jun.

## TO COVER.

The ensuing season, at the subscriber's plantation in Mendham, about five miles west of Morris Town, the celebrated HORSE

## BOHEMIA.

THIS horse, in the estimation of good judges, yields to none on the continent for beauty and elegance of figure. He is full sixteen hands high, strong and bonny, and has an uncommon majestic form. He is half brother to True Briton, by that very famous and noted stallion Othello, so remarkable for the beauty and speed of his stock; his dam was a very fine natural Barb. Bohemia has been kept as a covering horse in Virginia, Maryland, and West-Jersey, and, by certificates, he hath not covered less than one hundred mares per season for three past, and has ever supported the highest reputation, for the strength, speed, value and size of his stock.—A

number of gentlemen having engaged their mares early in the season, and judging that money will be as valuable as ever, occasioned the low rate of twenty-five dollars to be fixed per season, and allowing all those mares to be brought the next season that shall miss being with foal, or shall have a colt which will likely become white. Mares from a distance pastured at ten shillings per week.

WILLIAM LEDDEL.

TAKEN from the subscriber, by force of arms, on the 2d of December last, a black mare, bridle, and saddle, by one Cloven, who said he was an officer in General Scott's brigade: This is therefore to desire said Cloven to bring the mare by the 1st of march to the subscriber, living near Chatham, or else he will be dealt with according to law.

NOAH CRANMER.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Wednesday the 28th instant, at the house of Joseph Morss, jun. late of the county of Somerset, deceased;

HORSES, cattle, sheep, hogs, houshold goods, farming utensils, grist mill, saw mill, and turning mill irons, a set of blacksmith's tools, carts, a waggon, a quantity of new and old axes, several sets of ox cart irons, chains, and many other valuable articles too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at 9 o'clock said day, where due attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

Amos Morss, jun.<br>
Moses Sutten, } Executors.<br>
Isaac Morss,<br>
Betty Morss, Executrix.

*To be sold the 30th inst. at public vendue, on the premises at Basking-Ridge,*

A PLANTATION containing 85 acres, with a good house and barn, and two good orchards with upwards of 200 bearing trees, situate on the road between the meeting house and Bruster's tavern. The vendue to begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the conditions will be made known and attendance given by

SAMUEL WHITAKER.

*TO BE SOLD,*

By the subscriber, at Tuscan-Hall, five miles from New-Ark, on the road to Chatham,

TWO genteel HORSES, fit for a carriage or saddle, in excellent order.—Two horses will be constantly kept for sale at said place, during the continuance of this advertisement.

EZEKIEL BALL.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol.* I., *Numb.* X., *April* 20, 1779.

On Friday night, the 2d, instant, were taken on Bergen Neck, by a party of the 64th regiment, Lieut. Paul and twelve privates belonging to Col. Shreve's regiment.

April 9, 1779.

Whereas *Solomon Allman,* late of Lower Penn's Neck, Salem County, is deceased, and has left an estate, which is in the subscriber's hands, His heirs, if there be any

living, are desired to come and prove their property, in two months from this date.

JOSEPH COPNER.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, April* 21, 1779.

To Mr. William Livingston, titular Governor of New Jersey.

SIR,

YOUR extraordinary conduct has once more excited my attention; let me entreat you, my dear Livy, to pay no attention to the limited criticisms of short sighted mortals; they envy you because they dread your importance, leave them then to themselves, and permit me to assure you, that notwithstanding the respect due to my infernal rank, I mean to constitute you President of the Council in my dominions; though possessed of every maligant quality that pervades and corrodes the heart, and esteemed and courted as a Daemon of the first magnitude, I am ready to retract certain erroneous opinions concerning you, advanced in my former letter, as ghosts of every denomination now admire your subtlety; and eagerly anticipate your arrival. I am sensible it will cost you many a pang to part with your amiable companions, but where my precious child of darkness can you compose your mind, your agility in New Jersey is become proverbial, they call you the invisible Governor, but conscience, the awful scourger of distinguished guilt, in spite of every turn and doubling will find you out. The British General, invariably attached to the dignity of his Prince and the honour of his country, abhors perfidy, and with one smooth dash of elegant and finished satire has *pourtrayed the meanest of mankind.* Since then you bear so foul a character on earth, you merit an *honourable reception* here. It shall be granted, Sir, I will send the Usher of the Black Rod to require your

attendance before my throne, and proclaim your entrance to the shades in the following terms: "He comes, he comes, the *mighty Livingston* comes."

I am, with every mark
of diabolical respect,
Your cordial and sincere friend,
PLUTO

Infernal Regions,
April 17, 1779.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 267, *April* 21, 1779.

TRENTON, April 21. Yesterday the hon. the gen. assembly of this state met here.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, April* 23, 1779.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

On Thursday the twelfth day of May next, on the premises.

A Valuable Salt Works, situate on Faulkinburg's Island, Little Egg harbour. The buildings are lately rebuilt of the best whole price pine and cedar boards, eighty feet in length, and twenty in breadth, containing one wrought iron pan that will hold three thousand gallons, and five thousand weight of cast iron pans, the whole set on stone walls, built of lime mortars; a quantity of salt baskets, casks, &c. Also a good new boat and fishing seine, and between three and four hundred cords of wood ready cut, near a landing, which can be brought by water to the door of the works. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and allowed by judges the best adapted for profitable works of any on the shore, having the advantage of water carriage for wood, and a large and excellent salt pond within ten yards of the house. The place abounds with fish and fowl. Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place, where attendance will be given by

THOMAS HESTON and Co.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran Away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, a Negro man named PRINCE, but has since he went away changed it to ADAM DICK, and has had it inserted in a pass given by some evil disposed person; He is about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on and took with him a pair of leather breeches, a felt hat half worn, a new brown home-made shirt, a light coloured jacket without sleeves, and a dark brown great coat very short, being torn or cut off; he walks somewhat crippled his feet having been frozen, and he has lost some of his toe nails; he is about twenty-two years old, and is a lusty strong fellow. Whoever takes up said Negro and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol so that he may be had again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN DANIELS.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April* 24, 1779.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

Last Wednesday Lieutenant-Colonel Buskirk sent off Capt. Ryerson, Lieut. Buskirk, and Ensign Earle with a Detachment of 42 Men of the 4th Battalion of New-Jersey Volunteers, who fell in with the Rebels about Day-Break, immediately charged and put them to the Rout, killed and wounded a considerable Number, whom they passed on the Field begging for Mercy, while they followed the rest until reinforced by their Main Body, consisting of about 100 Carolina Troops and sixty militia; Captain Ryerson perceiving his Men much fatigued, drew off his little Party to a rising Ground, where instead of being attacked

by them so much superior in Number, he saw them Retreat. His loss on the Occasion was one Man missing and two wounded.

*The following letter was brought to Head Quarters from New-Jersey a few days ago, but it appearing by the signature to be the production of Mr. William Livingston, titular Governor of that province, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, of course, paid no manner of attention to it.*

*Elizabeth-Town, 15th April,* 1779.

SIR,

I Received your Excellency's Letter of the 10th instant, this afternoon, and had an opportunity about an hour after to see a copy of it in the New-York American Gazette, together with mine of the 29th of March, which occasioned it. Your Excellency by these publications, compared with a certain passage in your letter seems determined to close our correspondence, by precluding me from a reply. But by the laws of England, Sir (the best of which we intend to adopt) leaving the rest to our old friends of the realm, he who opens a cause hath the privilege of concluding it.

It is the observation of foreigners that America has shown her superiority to Great-Britain no less in the decency of her writing, than in the success of her arms. I have too great a respect for my native country, whatever I ought to have for Sir Henry Clinton, to furnish an instance in contradiction of so honourable a remark.

Perhaps, Sir, you entertain too exalted an opinion of your own importance in deeming it a *condesension* in you to answer a letter informing you in the most inoffensive terms, of an overture made by one of your general officers to have me assassinated. Alas! how many a hopeful gentleman has been made giddy by a Star and Garter! It had doubtless redounded more to your honour, and

afforded a stronger argument of your abhorring such infamous measures, to have called upon me for the proofs, and manifested a proper resentment against the criminal, than to flourish about the *capability of your soul,* and to betray a want of politeness so unusual in persons of your rank and breeding, and without any other provocation than my complaining to you of the conduct of one under your command, so repugnant to the law of arms and the sentiments of humanity.

That you *have a soul capable of harbouring so infamous an idea as assassination,* I was so far from intimating, that I told you, I thought it highly improbable you should either countenance, connive at, or be privy to a design so sanguinary and disgraceful; and I remember that when I used the word *improbable,* I had like to have said *impossible;* but that I was deterred, on recollecting numerous instances, by the extreme difficulty of precisely ascertaining the utmost *possibility* of British cruelty. Whatever your *soul* may be *capable of,* I should have ventured, before the receipt of your letter, to have pronounced it impossible for you to be capable of opprobrious language. How far, Sir, I am now to believe this impossibility, I leave you in your cooler moments to determine.

However *trifling an end* you may suppose would be obtained by my assassination, you certainly thought my capture, not long since, important enough to make me a principal object, of what was, in a literal sense, a very dirty expedition.

What could induce you to say, that I boast of the power of being able to dispose of your life by means of intimates of mine ready to murder at my command, I am at a loss to guess: Is there a word in my letter either about *your life* or about *murder?* Or is your Excellency so haunted with the thoughts of murder, from a consciousness of British babarity, that you cannot write three paragraphs without being startled by the shocking spectre? And if there are any *intimates* in the case, how do you know but

that they are intimates of your own? I told you that "your person was more in my power than I had reason to think you imagined." But is there no such thing as that of one person's being in the power of another, without murder? Indeed Sir, from the specimen of your inductions you ought to be a much better General than you appear to be a logician, or America need be under no apprehensions about her independence during your *administration.*

As to your *must not be troubled with any further correspondence with Mr. Livingston,* believe me Sir, that I have not the least passion for interrupting you in your more useful correspondence with the Ministry, by which the nation will doubtless be greatly edified, and which will probably furnish materials for the most authentic history of the present war, and that you cannot be less ambitious of my correspondence than I am of yours; because whatever improvement I might hope to receive from you in the art of war, and especially in the particular branches of conducting (a) *moon light retreats* and planning (b) *secret expeditions;* I should not expect from our correspondence any considerable edification or refinement in the epistolary way. I am therefore extremely willing to terminate it by wishing you a safe voyage across the Atlantic with the singular glory of having attempted to reduce to bondage a people determined to be free and independent.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Wil. Livingston.

His Excellency Gen. Sir Henry Clinton.

(a) *Sir Henry informed the Ministry that in his retreat at Monmouth, he took the advantage of the moonlight; when in reality he did not begin his retreat till some hours after the moon was set.*

(*b*) *It is remarkable that of all the secret expeditions planned by this Gentleman, since he has had the chief*

*command of the British army (and those expeditions have been multifarious) not one of them has been successful. It is therefore to be presumed that Great Britain proposes to obtain, by his Generalship, a most untrifling end.*
—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1436, *April* 26, 1779.

Cape-May County, New-Jersey, March 27.

The Public is hereby informed, That a petition will be laid before the Legislature of this State, at their next sitting, praying that a law may be passed to authorize the petitioners to build a Bridge by subscription (and to be maintained by the subscribers) over Turkehoe River,[1] from the fast land or wharf of James Willet's, Jun. to the land of Joseph Ingolson; of which all concerned are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES WILLETS.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April* 27, 1779.

TO COVER,

At the stable of the subscriber, at New-Providence, the famous and well known horse

STERLING.

HE is a beautiful blood bay, full blooded, fifteen hands and three inches high, rising nine years old, and allowed, by the best judges, to be as well- made and as good moving a horse as any in the state. He will cover at thirty one dollars the season, or fifteen the single leap. Sterling is remarkable sure of getting colts, for out of seventy-seven mares he covered last spring, only seven missed being with foal.

RICHARD SCUDDER.

[1] Tuckahoe River.

*One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

STOLEN, on the night of the 15th instant, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Hanover, a light bay HORSE, half blooded, about fifteen hands high, four years old, natural trotter, canters large, a little white on one foot, several gray hairs on his shoulder, as tho' it had been marked by an English collar, and old shoes all around.—Whoever will take up and secure said horse and thief shall have the above reward; and for the horse alone, eighty dollars, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by me

HEZEKIAH BROADWEL.

STOLEN *from a waggon at Trenton, the night of the 15th instant, a black HORSE about ten years old, has a large star in his forehead, is remarkable thick and stocky,* about 14 hands *high, has a large scar in his right side, a small white spot just forward of his withers, trots somewhat heavy, canters very well, and paces a small travel. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him for the subscriber, living at Westfield, in the borough of Elizabeth, shall have a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS, and the same for apprehending the thief, on his being convicted.*

*JOHN ROSS, jun.*

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, by the subscriber, at his house near Bottle-Hill, on Monday the 3d day of May next, beginning at 12 o'clock;

SUNDRY horses, cows, and five pair of young steers, one feather bed, one chest with drawers, one book case, tables, and sundry sorts of household and kitchen furniture; also one set of jeweller and silversmith's tools, and sundry sorts of joiners tools; two barrels of liver oil for curryers, a quantity of dressed flax, and several new spinning wheels.—Also to be let, at same time, a number of sheep.

SETH GREGORY.

## TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Monday the 10th of May next, on the premises,

A LOT of excellent good land, lying in Watercesson, in Essex county, containing 20 acres, four miles from New-Ark. There is on the premises an elegant new stone house, with good kitchen adjoining it, and an excellent well of water by the kitchen door, a good barn and blacksmith's shop, and a young orchard of 140 trees of the best fruit. The vendue to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when conditions will be made known by

CALEB DOD.

## TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, opposite the Liberty-pole, Chatham, the 29th inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE remaining effects of Eunice Horton, deceased;—a one horse chaise, forte piano, Flavel's works, and a few other books, elegant double flint decanters, candlesticks, tumblers, &c.—Kitchen utensils, water pails, skillets, ladles, keelers, pitchers, pepper-boxes, queen's ware and stone plates, stone butter-pots, warming-pan, a beau-

tiful set of china teacups and saucers, incompleat sets ditto, tea-pots, cream-pots, sugar-cups;—also salt, soft-soap, sand, malt, hops, copperas, alum, rosin;—mohair, ninety dozen of buttons, eight or ten dozen of combs, pins, needles, spectacles, fans, gimp, children's gloves, silk-gauze-handkerchiefs, sewing-silk, &c. &c.—Those whose accounts are still unsettled, may have them adjusted and closed by applying to the subscribers.

AZARIAH HORTON,
FOSTER HORTON. } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on the 30th instant, at the house of the subscriber at Westfield,

TWO ox carts, two waggons, horses, young cattle, and several other articles. The vendue to begin at 1 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known by

JOHN HENDRICKS.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of the subscriber, at Mount-Pleasant, 12 miles from Morris Town, and 3 from Mount-Hope ironworks, on a very public road, within a quarter of a mile of a good grist mill;

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, with a small frame house; 250 acres of which are excellent meadow, a great part has been a black-ash swamp, 200 acres ditched and in good fence; 150 acres cleared fit for the scythe and tilling; the whole is easily watered in the

dryest seasons: It will produce as good hay, hemp, corn, or rye as any land on the Continent; the remainder is timber land, and good out-let for cattle, in the summer season. It will be sold altogether, or in lots, as best suits the purchaser. A map of the whole will be shewn on the day of sale, and an indisputable title given by

MOSES TUTTLE.

STOLEN, out of the subscriber's stable, in Bedminster township, Morris county, New-Jersey, on the night of the 16th instant, a brown MARE, 7 years old, 14½ hands high, a star in her forehead, but one shoe on when stolen, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder with the letter S, but at this time it is not plain to be seen. —Whoever apprehends the mare and thief, shall receive Forty Dollars; for the mare only Thirty, to be paid by the subscriber, living in Bedminster township.

WM. COLWELL.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on Wednesday the 21st instant, a NEGRO BOY named PHILL, about thirteen years of age, short thick set fellow for his age; had on when he went away a sheep's black flannel jacket and breeches, much worn, a white flannel shirt, stockings without feet, very old shoes, an old beaver hat with the brim all off; it is likely his clothes by this time are all very ragged. It is supposed he will try to get towards Newark, as he has lately been persuaded by a white boy in the neighbourhood to go to the enemy.—Whoever will take up said boy, and secure him, so that his master may have him again, shall have above reward and all reasonable charges paid by

AARON KITCHEL.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who are indebted to the estate of Adoniram Prudden, deceased, by bond, note, or book-debt, to come and settle to prevent further trouble; and all those who have any demands on said estate, are desired to bring them in that they may be paid.

NATHANIEL WILLIS, }
AARON KITCHEL. } Executors.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A NUMBER of cutlers, gun-smiths, lock-smiths, white-smiths, brass founders, persons used to the file, and a good file cutter, who will meet with the best encouragement by applying to the subscriber in Morris Town.

JOSEPH MORGAN.[1]

N. B. A neat joiner or cabinet maker will meet with the best encouragement likewise.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living at Cheapside, a dark brown MARE about 13½ hands high, a small star in her forehead, the hair worn off the sides with the gears and girth, low in flesh, and a white spot on the left side of her back.—Whoever owns said mare, by proving their property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

REMINGTON PARSEL.

WAS taken out of the house of Col. M'Donald at Pluck'emin, sometime in February last, a pair of screw barrel PISTOLS, silver mounted. Any person who have them in their possession, and will return them to Col. M'Donald, or the Printer hereof, shall receive a handsome reward and no questions asked.

[1] Doubtless employed as a gunsmith, etc., for the American army.

N. B. The pistols may easily be known, the bores being of unequal size.

*THIS is to give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that they need not trust John Scott*[1] *on my account, as I will not pay any more debts of his contracting, having as Executrix to Stephen Moore's estate, suffered enough by him that way already.—As he has been at the trouble of reporting what is not true about me and my family, I ought in duty to myself and brother and sister, to tell the truth, which will be a plain contradiction to what he has advanced. He says I eloped from his bed and board, which is a mistake, as his doors were locked and nailed against me, and when I drawed the nails and got in, he says I broke open his house, which, if I did, I had a right. He tells of my taking a great deal more than he ever had. As for sister Morris,*[2] *she has neither aided or assisted me, no other way than to take me in in time of need, and endeavoring to help my children to get their just due, for which he is soarly offended with her. He would like her and me very well I believe, if we had given all that my children had left them to him, but I had rather suffer abuse myself than wrong my children. He speaks of an article that I signed to cut me off from his estate, which is a mistake, as it only prohibits him from destroying my children's estate, and their hurting of his. It would have been much to their advantage if he had fulfilled his bargain. He says I endeavoured to run him in debt; I did try his credit once while I lived with him, when he was in his full glory, and I made out so bad, I thought never to try it again;*

[1] John Scott died 1800, aged 87 years. His wife, Eunice, b. April 3, 1743, was a dau. of Samuel Ford and Sarah Baldwin, his wife, and was the widow of Stephen Moore, whom she m. April 21, 1761; he d. January 19, 1777, aged 39 yrs.; she d. March 8, 1802, aged 60 yrs.

[2] Hannah Ford, b. about 1740, dau. of Samuel Ford, m. Joseph Morris, April 12, 1759. He was active in the French and Indian wars; was a major in Col. Daniel Morgan's Rangers; he was shot at White Marsh, December 6, 1777, and d. January 5, 1778; she d. October 12, 1783, aged 43 yrs.

*but seeing him selling all he had, to put the money in his pocket, in order to leave me, as he said he would, I tried his credit again, and made out as well as before; but this was after he fastened me out of the house, and was afraid of my life. His forbidding people to trust me on his account, was quite needless, for they never would, except a trifle. The damage he has done by it is trifling, for I have the same way to trade now as ever I had, and that is with my children's estate, which if I had not had, I might have suffered, I believe, for that supported the family, in some measure whilst I lived with him, and because I would not give it all, I could not stay at home; after I left him I made him offers to quit him, and have no more demands against him if he would give me two hundred pounds, but he said he would not give me one copper, but would take all my clothes from me, which he did all he could get, and locked them up, and the writings belonging to my children, by having a key that would unlock the drawer where I kept them, which I never knew till since, and have missed money several times. I never had one of his bonds, notes, or deeds in my life, but that is like the rest of what he says.*

*EUNICE SCOTT.*

*Morris county, April* 19, 1779.

*PERSONALLY appeared before me Eunice Scott, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that what she has wrote concerning John Scott, her husband, is the truth.*

*EUNICE SCOTT.*

STEPHEN DAY.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol.* I., *Numb.* XI., *April* 27, 1779.

Wanted to purchase.

A NEGRO GIRL not less than nine years of age, nor more than thirteen. She must be of an affable disposition, and free from any particular fault. If bred in the country the more agreeable. Any person having such a girl to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer hereof.

Mr. COLLINS,

*Your inserting the following in your next paper will oblige your most obedient humble servant,*

AZ. DUNHAM.

SIR:

YOUR correspondent, under the signature of A true Patriot, has repeatedly vilified the characters of Quartermasters and Commissaries, and roundly asserted that the cause of our present calamities, the high price of provisions, and depreciation of our money is occasioned by their avaricious disposition to enhance their commissions. A thought so vile would scarcely have entered the breast of any person but one capable of acting such a part himself, was he in that place of trust. And also insinuates that they have repeatedly offered more than the "upright, sincere" and virtuous farmers would have thought of asking for their produce. And in your last paper, No. 70, says, "Among all the harpies which have preyed upon our vitals, none have been worse than Quartermasters, Commissaries, and the whole host of their deputies."

And your paper being printed in the state of New-Jersey, suppose your correspondence resides in it, as he has made choice of it to communicate his intelligence to the publick; and as he has made no exceptions, and I am one of the Assistant Purchasing Commissaries for the state, and superintend[ent in] chief of the purchases made

for the army in the eastern division of it, as such do deny that any of the charge is true, to my knowledge and belief; and do know that the reverse is true, which I can prove in a thousand instances. And as I would wish to deserve and support a good character, publickly call on your correspondent to come forth and support his charge, if any he has, against me, or publickly acknowledge his fault, otherwise I shall esteem him a general caluminator, altho' he may assume the sanctity of a Divine, the importance of a quondam President or Judge, or one dispossed to flatter the farmers and tradesmen.

*Morristown,* April 10, 1779.

We hear that his Excellency the Ambassadour from the Court of France, will shortly make a visit at Head-Quarters, and take a View of the Grand American Army.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia, we learn, that two prizes were a few days ago sent into Delaware Bay by Capt. Douglass, the one a schooner with 135 hogsheads of rum, the other a sloop loaded with salt.

The same paper informs us that a party of twelve continental troops, with an officer, were taken on Bergen Neck and carried into New-York, on the 2d inst. at night by a detachment of the enemy that lay at Paulus Hook.

§ † § The true Patriot, No. 5, to be in our next.

TO BE SOLD at Vendue, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at New Brunswick,

THE Sloop SPEEDWELL and the Schooner Betsey, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshall.

New-Jersey, April 13, 1779.

Was stolen out of the subscriber's stable, (being near Vanpelt's mill, George road, near New Brunswick) on the 13th instant, a brown horse about fifteen hands high, nine years old, low in flesh, lame in one of his fore fetlock joints, shod all round, and much used to the gears. Whoever takes up said horse and thief and secures them, so that the owner may get the horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have Eighty Dollars reward, or Thirty Dollars for the horse, paid by me,

WILLIAM CAYWOOD.

April 15.

The subscriber informs the publick in general, that he has moved from the sign of the college in Princeton, to the stone house almost opposite, where Mrs. Livingston formerly lived, where he now keeps a Tavern: He takes the liberty to return his sincere thanks to all his friends in particular, and to all those gentlemen who have been so obliging as to favour him with their company; he intends to put up the sign of thirteen stars at said house, and is furnished with every necessary for entertainment, where the publick in general may be assured of his utmost endeavours to merit their future favours.

From the publick's humble servant,

JACOB G. BERGEN.

Princeton, 17th April 1779.

Strayed away from the subscriber living in Trenton, the 11th day of this inst. a grey mare three years old, has a very short dock with the hair off of the upper side, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall be entitled to Twenty Dollars reward, paid by

BERNARD JOHNSON.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Trenton, the 5th of April, 1779.

B. CHARLES Bessonet, Esquire, Bristol; William Brown, Esquire, P. G. Brunswick.

C. Mr. John Cain, mariner, Jersey; Lieutenant Patrick Cain, in Major Lee's troop light dragoons; Mr. Christopher Cobright, in Amwell.

D. Mr. Peter Dix, Trenton.

E. Mr. Robert Eastburn, Brunswick.

J. Mr. John Johnson, near Mount-Holly.

L. Major Henry Lee, of cavalry; Mr. Richard Lloyd, Allen-town.

M. The Honourable Robert Morris, Esquire.

N. Hannah Nichols, near Princeton.

P. Mr. William Phillips, Maidenhead; Mr. Simeon Phillips, ditto; Captain James Perkins, master of the sloop Polly.

S. Richard Stockton, Esquire, near Princeton.

V. Daniel Van Voorhees, Burlington.

B. SMITH, P. M.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Taylor, of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth and state of New Jersey, deceased, by bond, note, or book-debts, are desired to come and pay them off, before the first day of May next, to John Van Der Veer in Freehold, or they will be put in suit against them without further notice; and all those that have any demands against said estate are desired to make their demands, and bring their accounts properly attested, by the abovesaid first day of May, to

JOHN VAN DER VEER, Admin.

Freehold, April 9, 1779.

PUTNAM.

A Beautiful, dark brown, well marked and of full size, 15 hands and an inch high, moves well; eight years old this grass, and in excellent order, will cover mares the ensuing season at the stable of the subscriber, in Pennington, Hunterdon county, at Sixteen Dollars the season, or one bushel of wheat; the money to be paid at the stable door, or the wheat delivered. Putnam was bred in New England, got by a full-blooded horse out of a very fine New England mare. It is needless to fill a newspaper with a long pedigree of this horse, as those who put mares to him will have the satisfaction of judging for themselves. Good care will be taken that the mares that come to him are properly served.

STEPHEN BURROUGHS.

April 17, 1779.

WILL COVER,

The ensuing season, at the stable of Major William Baird, at the moderate price of sixteen dollars the season, the famous horse

YOUNG BELSIZE

A Beautiful chesnut brown, three white feet and a snip, full sixteen hands and a half high. Young Belsize was got by that famous horse Grandbay, and is a half blooded horse got out of as famous a mare as any in this state; as for his pedigree it is needless to say any more, as he is allowed by the best judges to be equal to any horse of his blood in this state. Said Belsize four years old next grass.

N. B. In case any of the mares should not prove with foal, and the money is paid in the season, they shall be entitled to a single leap the next season.

Griggs-Town, Somerset, April 10, 1779.

WILL COVER

The ensuing season, at Henry Mershon's in Maidenhead, near Assanpink, a likely three-quarters blooded horse, called

BOLD HUNTER,

at Thirty Dollars the season, and one to the groom. Money to be paid at or before the end of the season.

His son is the noted full blooded horse Old Grandbay, and come of a very fine Hector mare; he rises four years old next June, he is full fifteen and a half hands high, a very clever brown, has good spirits, lofty carriage, moves spry and very pleasant for the rider; he is neat limb'd, and carries a very proportionable body sufficient to perform any service whatever.

WILL COVER,

At Thirty-six Dollars the ensuing season, at the stables of John Phillips, of Maidenhead,

JOLLY CHESTER,

A Fine blooded bay, rising seven years old this grass, has a beautiful star in his forehead, has black legs, mane and tail, is upwards of 15 hands high, very lengthy, gay, boney [1] and of fine spirits, and remarkable for getting exceeding fine foals. Jolly Chester's sire was True Briton, his dam by Old Hero, his great-grandam by Spark, who was also sire of Old Bullyrock. This excellent breed of horses are so well known to this and the adjacent states, that their fame and performances need no enumeration.

Good pasture provided for mares that come at a distance.

THOMAS PHILLIPS.

April 20, 1779.

[1] Bonnie.

PURSUANT to the direction of a law of the state of New-Jersey, entitled, "An act for the regulating, training, and arraying the militia," passed at Princeton the 14th day of April, 1778, two Justices of the Peace and one Field-Officer are constituted a Court, for hearing and determining upon appeals of such persons as may think themselves aggrieved by any fines imposed for remissness in publick duty; this is therefore to inform the delinquents of the 1st regiment of militia in the county of Hunterdon, that Benamin Van Cleve and Jeremiah Woolsey, Esquire, and Major Joseph Brearley were, at our last review, nominated members for said Court; which will set to audit and finally adjust this business on Friday, the 30th of this instant, (April) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Thomas Bullman, in Pennington—of which this is not for notice.

Joseph Phillips, Col.

Maidenhead, April 10, 1779.

CAME to the forage-yard of the first Maryland brigade about the first day of October, 1778, a small bay horse, six or seven years old, shod all round, with a short bushy tail, trots and hand-gallops well, has no perceivable natural marks. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

John McCay, A. F. M.

Middle-Brook, April 14, 1779.

THREE DOLLARS per BUSHEL will be given by the subscribers at their store in New Brunswick, for merchantable FLAXSEED of last year's growth, if delivered in four weeks from the date.

P. & JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

April 7th, 1779.

THE Encouragers of the New-Jersey Gazette, who are in arrears to the subscribers for carrying the packets last year, are earnestly requested to pay off the same to the Gentlemen to whom the packets were directed—who are requested to send the money to the Post-Office at Morristown, or to such other place on the post-road as may be most convenient to them. Unless the subscribers are more punctually paid, it will be impossible for them to continue to ride.

DANIEL BURNET
STEPHEN BURNET

April 18, 1779.

## FRANCIS WITT,

In TRENTON, has for SALE an assortment of Merchandize suitable to the season, viz.

Cambricks and lawns
Serges
Dimitties
Drilling
Stripes
Callicoes
Silks for gowns & bonnets
Camblets
Stocking breeches patterns
Silk & worsted stockings
Sewing silk and mohair
White & colour'd threads
Sealing wax
Pewter, china & queen's ware
Stone and earthen ware
Snuff and tobacco
Hard soap and brimstone
Pepper and ginger
Alspice
Nutmegs
Cinnamon
Spirits, allum & copperas
Desk, cupboards, chest & pad locks
Razors, knives & scissors
Shoe and knee buckles
Silver stock buckles and broaches.

And a variety of other articles which he will sell as low as he can afford, for cash or country produce.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. John Van Cleaf, of Freehold, in the county of Monmouth and state of New-Jersey, deceased, by bond, note, or book-debts, are desired to come and pay them off before the fifteenth day

of May next, to John Van Der Veer, Joshua Anderson, William A. Covenhoven, jun. or either of them, in Freehold, or they will be put in suit against them without further notice: And all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to make their demands, and bring their accounts properly attested to the executors, who will meet at the house where William Snyder, innholder, in Freehold, now lives, on the above said fifteenth day of May, for said purpose.

JOHN VAN DER VEER, JOSHUA ANDERSON,
WILLIAM A. COVENHOVEN, jun. Executors.

Freehold, April 9, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of Benjamin Mitchell, near Kingston, in Somerset county, on the 16th of March last.—A brindle cow, about 9 years old, with a white face and belly, heavy with calf, has a red ring round each eye, marked with two halfpennies, one on the end and the other on the edge of her off ear. Whoever takes up said cow and delivers her at the plantation above, if strayed, shall receive Five Pounds, and if stolen, and the thief secured, Ten Pounds.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 72, *Wednesday, April* 21, 1779.

[No. V.]

Mr. COLLINS,

AFTER I had, in my last, pursued *the consequences and tendencies of the two different plans* under consideration, with respect *to sound and good policy,* I was prevented to proceed by the bounds prescribed to the length of my pieces. I shall therefore now resume and prosecute the

2. *Relation of these different plans to the rules of equity and justice.* I confess it appears to me impossible to redress this general and advanced evil, without doing injustice to some individuals: But it is incontestible *that the injustice is greatly aggravated by the greater number it affects, the ingratitude it might be attended with, and the*

*greater detriment it may render to the community in general.*—Hence the common saying holds true, *of two evils the least ought to be chosen.* If we thus compare each plan with the strict *rules of equity and justice,* we shall find both will be unavoidably infringe them; But I humbly conceive the one in a much more aggravated degree than the other.

1. If the tax for recovering the value of our currency be laid on the *money itself,* it seems to threaten shocking injustice to persons who had their estates in money before depreciated, and some who have sold their real estates before the money was quarter so low as it is now, and others of similar circumstances; these would be obliged to pay as much tax in proportion to the money they possess, as others who got it fifteen and twenty to one for one. However, great part of this injustice might easily be avoided. Let all the monies laid up for the maintenance of superannuated, widows and orphans, be exempted. Also all the monies brought into our loans before the first day of March, 1778. The reasons for this are evident. These monies stand the respective owners at their original value, they have had no agency in the depreciation, and are reduceable to certain classes in the community, without descending to individuals, to which (if it was done) there would be no end. As to those who have sold real property, and come not within the depreciation aforesaid, the advanced price has probably been their inducement; and therefore I cannot see great injustice in their being obliged, like traders, to *balance their loss and gain.* There are many particular cases of individuals similar to this, the injustice which this plan seems to expose them to would be greatly alleviated by considering them in the same point of view.—There is no objection against this scheme, which in the opinion of some, might make it appear very unjust, namely, *that the farmers who possess the soil of all improved America, should be exempt from so large a tax in sinking the national debt.* Whatever colour of injustice this objection may carry on the face of it, I am confident, if thoroughly examined, it will be found void of foundation. Let it only be considered—That this charge supposes several things which are not true, as, *that the farmers will be free of this tax.* Have they got no money? If not, it is a sufficient evidence that they have not been guilty of the depreciation. If they have, they will pay their proportionable share. In each case it will be just.—*That none but farmers have real property.* Have not merchants houses and other improvements, furniture, merchandise, shipping, &c?—*That this tax is to be paid for sinking the national debt.* This I deny; I have before proved the contrary. It is for raising the value of the money. And as much as the depreciation has truly sunk of the national debt, they have bore their part. If this tax is laid on *real property,* it will not sink, but vastly increase the *real national debt,* as I have before demonstrated.—Let us

2. Next examine how it will square with the *rules of equity and justice,* if the tax for recovering the value of our currency *be laid on real property.* I frankly own it appears to me.

1. *In its very nature unjust and oppressive,* because then the farmers would be compelled to give thousands and millions to the monied part of

the community, for which neither they nor the community never received the equivalent, and that to the farmers destruction. Before I proceed permit me to explain my meaning, in the use of two terms. If I use the word *monied-man*, I mean *a person* who *gets his living or has his estate chiefly in money, in trade*, or bonds, bills and notes. By farmer I don't mean a person who has *no money*, but one *who chiefly has his income from the produce of his land.*—Now, in order to make my above assertion evident, let the *monied man* and *the farmer* in this case be placed in their different situations, and the *injustice* and *oppression* will evidently appear from the contrast. Suppose the monied man has now an estate of fifty thousand pounds present value of our currency, in money, bonds, bills or notes. A farmer has five hundred acres of land, which would have readily sold four years ago at five pounds per acre. The land is now worth, according to the supposed medium at twenty for one, fifty thousand pounds. Consequently these two are so far on a par, or of equal estate. The yearly interest for the money is £3000. If he trades with it he gets more. According then to the plan of Congress, this land paying its proportion of tax, in thirteen years one hundred millions will be sunk. Then thirty millions will remain, which we will suppose to be only sufficient for a circulating medium. The monied man had three thousand per year interest, his original stock, which was in true value no more than two thousand five hundred, is now fifty thousand. But the farmer whose estate was but thirteen years before equal to his, is now worth two thousand five hundred. Now only consider how many such able farmers will have to labour and sweat thirteen years, to raise this man's estate from two thousand five hundred to fifty thousand? And then there are the thirty millions of dollars yet to pay, after they have been reduced to their original value. So that farmers by thirteen years hard labour, and many by having their estate sold, *will have made the monied man twenty times as rich as they are now*, and *encreased the true national debt from eight to thirty millions of dollars.* At the same time the monied man may live sumptuous and luxuriously, and daily add to their original stock. If this is *justice* and *equity* in a nation, I confess I know not what justice is.

2. *This injustice would be shockingly aggravated from the multitude it would affect.*—Here the monied men are to be compared to the yeomanry throughout this vast continent. I do not presume to determine in what proportion the number of the latter exceeds the former. This however none will deny, that the farmers vastly out-number the others.—To the number of farmers must be added that of all the merchants and tradesmen, who necessarily must stand, rise or fall with farmers, as well as day labourers.—This set of men need no other argument to convince them of this, than only to recall the present time. Though to appearance they made money by raising the price of their labour, but in fact they have paid dear for what they got for that money, and their full proportion in what the depreciation has sunk of the national debt. Ask the sober and industrious among them, though they have laboured as hard as in former days, whether they have been

well fed and cloathed as before? Had foreign and home produce been distributed without monopoly, forestalling and extortion, not an individual would have needed to suffer any want. Now if this class of men have already felt the sad effects of this evil, while the monied few have been only preparing to make their fortunes, what will they feel when these shall actually make them in the proportion of twenty to one? Add to these the thousands of brave American soldiers who voluntarily confined themselves to the sword and musket, and waded through seas of blood and difficulties, and thousands sacrificing their lives for the defence of their country's liberties and properties; while the monied men have been hoarding up and depreciating millions. And shall these brave men, besides what they have already suffered by the depreciation, be compelled to sacrifice what some of them possess as yet in real property, or their sweat and labour, to make good the depreciated money in the hands of those who have hoarded it up as dust? What would the manes of those heroes who bravely fell in their country's cause say, could they behold their relicts and offsprings engaged in such unworthy drudgery? Now if all the monied men in this empire be compared with those, as to their collective numbers, they will be an insignificant dust in the balance. And what *aggravated injustice* would that be to make so many thousands, yea millions miserable to enrich a few?

3. This injustice will still appear more aggravated if we consider its *inseparable ingratitude.*—The men who have served their country most, are undoubtedly most entitled to their country's grateful reward. Some have served their country in the cabinet, or by salutary councils given their fellow-citizens at large; others in the field.—While our valiant army encountered unparalleled hardships, and braved danger and slaughter; while our farmers, mechanicks and tradesmen bravely stepped forth from their lawful and necessary business, to the great damage of their private interest, to defend their country in the service of the militia, at the risk and hazard of their lives; where then were the monied men of the community? I answer, some sculking about to hoard up and depreciate our money, and to avoid their duty in the field; and when they could no longer escape the penalty for neglect of duty, then to pay their fines with money they had been purchasing at a low value. Others were basking in the sunshine of monopoly, forestalling and extortion, and withal pampering their vile natures in ease, superfluities and luxury.—If all Americans had acted such a part, where would our enemies have been? Where would we have been?—And are these the men whom we should reward, by compelling this patriotic collective body, who at the risk of their lives and fortunes, have rescued this country from slavery and depredation, to give them millions of money for which the community has received no kind of value? O! incomparable and fatal ingratitude! Pagans would put us to the blush; whose proverb was *ingratum dixeris, et omnia dixeris.*

I sincerely declare, that it appears evident to me, this aggravated injustice will be inseparable from the plan of Congress, if carried into effect. Some however may perhaps urge in support of this plan,

*That the faith of the nation is pledged* to make this money good to its possessors.—This I deny. It cannot be proved. The nation has pledged its faith that the money shall be sunk by the community, but it remains still with them to devise the most equitable, just and advantageous means for effecting it. The *matter in question* is here mistaken. The *question* is not *whether real property shall be taxed to pay the real national debt?* but whether *real property* shall be taxed to make *depreciated nominal property good to depreciators?* The evil is unprecedented and singular, and so ought the remedy to be.

Also, *that the farmer get monstrous prices for their produce, and therefore may and can well pay it.* This hardly deserves an answer, after it is considered what I have before advanced. If farmers have got such monstrous prices, they also will have monstrous quantities of this money, and pay monstrous taxes; for their farms will pay still as great in this, as the money instances in the former example. The five hundred acres of the farmer was equal in the present value to the fifty thousand of the monied-man; but after the deduction of nineteen in twenty depreciation, this man has twenty-five hundred true value, and the farmer's land is now worth just the same, and no more.

After I have endeavoured to place the plan Congress seems to have adopted, in this true point of view, I must observe by way of caution, that I sincerely beg not to be understood as if I intended to insinuate *any apprehensions of a premeditated design in that august body, for subverting the democratick government as now established by and on the authority of the people,* or *of injuring any class of their constituents in favour of another.* It is highly probable that there are among them a few abandoned libertines and atheists, who, as they have no God to trust to, ought to be trusted by none in the community, yet that body has given us such proofs of their skill, sound judgment, consumate prudence, patriotic and disinterested zeal for their country (one or two self-interested instances perhaps excepted) as demands from their constituents becoming reverence and due respect, and a firm confidence that they will most readily adopt any measures which their own penetration, amidst all their accumulating business, or the more leisure thoughts of their patriotic constituents may suggest, for the real benefit of this empire.

As I have sincerely and candidly stated both plans in their proper position, I think the contrast plainly shows that the plan of the real farmers *to lay the tax for retrieving the value of the money, on the money itself,* is much more politic, equitable and just, and so more salutary to the community than the other.

The third plan is that of *borrowing gold and silver from foreign powers, in order therewith to redeem our continental currency.*—To borrow a sum sufficient to exchange all the emitted paper money, dollar for dollar, would be one of the wildest schemes imaginable: because the procuring so large a sum is manifestly impracticable; and if it could be had, it would compleat all the national mischiefs beforementioned. Its surplus in circulation would set these champions to run ever a more fatal race, and America sold to the power so large

a sum was borrowed from. It appears however that the borrowing a competent sum would answer a most valuable end, for a remedy of the evil and damage of the empire. Let us suppose that the depreciation is only fifteen for one at a medium, and I am positive it is that throughout the continent, if it is one farthing. Then if our internal debt is at this value an hundred and sixty millions of dollars, the true debt, at the reduced value, would be ten millions of dollars. If in this case fifteen or sixteen millions of dollars could be borrowed, and when obtained all the bonds, bills and notes within the several classes before-mentioned, being previously exempted, and then ten millions of the gold and silver distributed in just proportion for all the paper money and loan certificates emitted in the empire, and then immediately burnt and destroyed; in such case each would receive an equivalent to what was the general true value of his money. The danger of counterfeit not to be so great, five or six millions be in hand for the immediate exigencies of the war, whilst the empire was collecting necessary taxes in the usual method for the support of the war. The whole of the sum, with what is laid up as yet among the community, might be sufficient medium for trade, in the present scarcity of articles. If in such case regulating laws were passed and vigorously executed and the civil or staff department of the army brought within proper limits; then would monopoly, forestalling and extortion be prevented, and we thus become a happy people.—The balance of trade being against us, would probably diminish this circulating medium; but necessary annual taxes would probably help a sufficiency of it till the conclusion of the war; and then, if necessary, the different states might emit bills of credit safely than now, as heretofore.—If hard money cannot be obtained, this measure might be carried into execution by new continental emissions, as the Real Farmer proposes it: That is, let all the emissions of money and bank-notes be called in by a given period, and new emissions ready, different places be appointed convenient for the citizens, and bring all the money and bank-notes in their possession, and receive for them the new emission, except their respective proportions, which is supposed to be held back as so much per cent. to be sunk. The Real Farmer proposes to make trial, first by thus raising a tax of twenty-five per cent. But as all the money and bank-notes are emitted on our national debt, and their present value is by common consent brought down, at the lowest medium we can compute, fifteen for one, the real and true national debt is ten millions, I see no well-grounded objections (on condition of exemptions as before observed) to paying that equivalent in full, and destroy the whole of the other; and what is more necessary for circulation to be kept of the new emissions for the immediate necessary exigencies of the war; and then yearly taxes, regulating acts, &c as in the case of borrowed hard cash before observed, and as soon as gold and silver could be obtained, to exchange dollar for dollar.

What I have further to observe, I shall reserve to my next concluding essay on this subject. I am, sir,

Your's and my country's true friend, and ready to serve,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

TRENTON, April 28.

. . . Last evening His Excellency Mons. Gerard,[1] the Ambassador from the Court of France, with his suite, arrived here, accompanied by Don Juan De Mirrallias, under the escort of a corps of Philadelphia Light Dragoons, being on his way to Head-Quarters, at Middle-Brook.

We hear the Commissioners, who lately met at Amboy to agree upon a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, have broke up without settling it.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in Bergen county on the 12th ult., William Cole and Thomas Welcher alias Straw, were convicted of felony, and executed on Friday the ninth inst.

These are worthies by Mr. Robertson, of New-York, in his Royal American Gazette of the 15th instant, called *loyalists*. They were famous all over the country for robbery, house-breaking, pocket-picking and horse-stealing, few so eminent in that vocation.—Americans may perhaps wonder, but they will be pleased to know these are recommending qualifications in a loyalist.

On Saturday the 17th instant, two of the militia of Bergen county, who in conjunction with several others had been out as a reconnoitring party, suspecting from the conduct of a boy they saw running in great haste towards a

[1] Conrad Alexandre Gerard de Rayneval, the Sieur Gerard, the first French minister to the United States, arrived with the French fleet and troops off the Delaware Capes, July 8, 1778. He produced an excellent impression in America (except among the friends of Thomas Paine), and seems to have won the esteem of Washington. He set sail on October 20, 1779, for Europe, in the American frigate, Confederacy, being accompanied by John Jay, the first American minister to Spain. On November 7-8, the vessel was so badly crippled in a violent gale off the banks of Newfoundland, that it was decided to make for Martinico, which was only reached on December 18. Thence he sailed by another vessel and reached France in safety early in 1780. He d. at Strasbourg in 1790.

house on the bank of Hudson's river, about a mile above Wiehawk, that some of the infamous gang of robbers that have for some time infested this country and the neighboring parts of the state of New-York, were concealed there, advanced as fast as possible to the house; one of them entered immediately and discovered five or six in the house, several of whom had arms, and with admirable presence of mind calling aloud to his companions, as if a large party had accompanied him, discharged his musket and killed the chief of the gang on the spot. Retiring to load his piece, the rest of the villains took to their heels, but were fired upon by him and his companion, by which one of them was supposed to be wounded.

Friday last two soldiers were executed at Camp for desertion. Let such as are instrumental in debauching and spiriting away the soldiers from their allegiance reflect upon their infamous conduct and let others be warned and on their guard how they listen to their solicitations.

On Sunday night the 28th ult. a party of about 30 men, belonging to Lieut. Col. Van Buskirk's[1] corps of tories and embodied refugees stationed at Hoebuck in the county of Bergen, who came out as far as Closter, for the purpose of stealing horses, and of robbing the inhabitants, were attacked and put to flight by nine of the militia, commanded by Lieut. J. Huyler, leaving their plunder behind them, and one of their officers, the noted Peter Myer, Ensign in Capt. David Peak's company, dead on the field. Another of their officers was wounded in the arm, and the infamous Weart Banta, so notoriously known for his complicated villainies, thefts and robberies, was shot through the knee, and it is supposed will, by the amputation of a limb, be disabled from kidnapping and plundering the loyal subjects of this state in future.

[1] For notices of Lieut. Col. Abraham Van Buskirk and the Van Buskirk family, of Bergen county, see N. J. Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 55.

Tuesday last 28 sail of square-rigged British vessels put to sea from Sandy-Hook.

On the 12th instant a detachment of the enemy, consisting of about 60 men, belonging to Buskirk's corps, commanded by a Capt. Van Allen, by taking a circuitous rout surprised one of our guards posted at Little Ferry, near New-Barbadoes in Bergen county. It consisted of two non-commissioned officers and 10 privates of the Carolina brigade, and one of our militia; two of the former escaped, the others were made prisoners and carried to New-York.

We are told that the price of wheat, from the present prospect of very fine crops the ensuing season, has fallen Six Dollars per bushel; and we have no doubt this circumstance will operate forcibly with respect to importations from abroad, as the French, Dutch, and other nations, will be the more readily induced to come to our markets when they find the produce of the country falling so considerably.

On Saturday last Col. Bodo Otto, a Representative in Assembly for the county of Gloucester, was unfortunately thrown from his horse in this town, by which he was hurt so much as to be confined to his bed ever since. We are told, however, that he is at present in a likely way to recover.

*** *We are sorry we cannot oblige Z, it being inconsistent with our plan to admit pieces under the title prefixed to his performance. His correspondence in another line would be very acceptable.*

*The piece for celebration of the festival of St. Tammany, although far from being destitute of merit in it's way, may not be much relished by our moral readers.*

To whom it may concern:

THE subscriber being informed there are still remaining some of the nine months men of this State, who have not been furnished with their October bounty of cloathing:—These are therefore to inform such persons, that by procuring a certificate, signed by one of the Colonels of the New-Jersey brigade, signifying in what company they have served, the cloathing will be delivered to any one bearing such certificate, by applying to me at my house in Princeton.

Aprinl 26, 1779. ENOS KELSEY.

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Skillman, at Grigg's-town, innholder, a red roan horse, his age uncertain, neither brand nor mark, his sides much rubbed with traces. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN SKILLMAN.[1]

The people concerned in capturing the sloop Success, are desired to meet me at Mr. Daniel Grigg's, at Tom's-River, on Thursday the 13th May next, to receive their proportion of the monies arising from the sales of said sloop and cargo.

All persons indebted for goods bought at the above sales, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Aheil Akin, at Tom's-River, or the subscriber in Cranbury, that he may be enabled to close the accounts by the time above-mentioned.

JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

New-Jersey, April 26, 1779.

[1] For some acount of the Skillman family, see N. J. Archives, 25 : 223.

For sale.

A tract of land containing 200 acres, lying near Mount-Pleasant, in the county of Monmouth, State of East New-Jersey, mostly woodland; there is some fresh meadow cleared and in fence. Any person inclining to purchase may view the land at any time, by applying to the subscriber. If not sold before the 8th day of May next, it will that day be set up at public auction, at the house of the widow Amy, at Middletown-Point, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be published by

RICHARD HARTSHORNE.[1]

April 19th, 1779.

Runaway the 4th day of April last from the subscriber, living in Hunterdon county, State of New Jersey, a mulatto negro man named Jupiter, a likely, tall, slim fellow, about 20 years old: Had on when he went away a French wool hat, about half worn, black and white mixed homespun coattee, brown waistcoat, buckskin breeches, flannel shirt, mixed black and white homespun stockings, good shoes, and strokes his hair back. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in Trenton gaol, or delivers him to his master in the township of Amwell, shall receive Forty Dollars reward if taken in the county, if out of the county, Sixty Dollars.

DAVID JONES, Captain.

April 26, 1779.

State of New Jersey, Hunterdon county. Whereas, by virtue of an act of this State, the justices and freeholders of this county are empowered and directed to take charge of certain military stores belonging to said county,

[1] For a sketch of the Hartshorne family, of Monmouth county, see N. J. Archives, 20 : 150.

purchased by certain monies raised in consequence of an order of the Convention of this State, for raising Ten Thousand Pounds—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons within the county, with whom any part of said stores are lodged or entrusted, to attend their Board with full inventories thereof, at their annual meeting in May next, at which time also (that they may with more certainty learn in whose hands said stores are) the Chairman and Clerks of the county and township Committees who have any knowledge of the same, are desired to attend. And whereas by an ordinance passed in Trenton the twenty-eighth of October, 1775, the Captains of militia of this State were ordered to recover fines for neglect of military duty, and lay it out for arms: Those Captains who may have received any such fine or fines are desired to attend said Board at the time aforesaid, with a full and true account of all such fines and forfeitures, as also an account of all such sums laid out by them for arms.

By order of the Board,

JARED SEXTON, Clerk

April 26, 1779.

Burlington, April 26th 1779.

To be sold by vendue on Tuesday the 18th day of May next (if not sold by private sale before) on the premises;

THAT large and commodious house and lot in this city, known for a number of years by the name of the Stage-House, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, near the town or market wharf.—The house consists of 6 rooms on the first floor, one of which fronts the river, and is large enough to dine 50 persons at once, and has an elegant gallery outside: The second story has 8 bed rooms. There is a kitchen with a pump of good water in it, a bake-house, stables and granary, and a wharf running back of the house, which with little expense in lengthening, would

afford conveniences for shallops and flats to load and unload. The lot is 78 feet on River-Street, and extends that width to low water mark. The vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day. The title indisputable.

JOHN WILLS.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 2d instant, April, a brown mare, 5 years old, trots and canters well, has neither brand nor artificial mark. Whoever apprehends the mare with the thief, shall have the above reward, and for the mare only Fifty Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by me.

CALEB SWAYZE.

Oxford township, Sussex county, April 3, 1779.

## STOLEN,

OUT of the stable of Hugh Hunter, a dark brown horse, about fifteen hands high, a blaze in his forehead and snip, wall-eyed, switch tail, and docked late last fall, 5 years old this grass. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, shall have Forty Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

Hugh Hunter.

Amwell, Hunterdon county, April 13th, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the inhabitants of the township of Woodbridge and Piscataway, intend to offer a bill to the Legislature of this State at their present sitting, pursuant to leave [given] them by the honourable House of Assembly, for preventing persons living in the interior parts of the country from turning out their cattle to range on the uninclosed grounds

within the said townships and the north ward of Amboy, and also for preventing the owners of lands in said townships from turning out more cattle than in proportion to the quantity and quality of land they possess.

Middlesex, April 27, 1779.

TO COVER,

At the subscribers, living in Somerset county, about two miles from Kough's-town, and adjoining the place where John Garrison, Esq, formerly lived, the noted HORSE

SCIPIO,

FORMERLY kept by Mr. Gershom Lee, at Fifty Dollars the season. Good pasture will be provided for mares at a reasonable price, by

ROBERT LANNING,

N. B. As it is reported by designing persons that the above horse is not the noted SCIPIO, which Mr. Gershom Lee and T. Stout formerly owned. If so, those Gentlemen who put mares to him shall have the season gratis.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Tuesday the 11th of May next, at two o'clock, at the house of Moses Tuttle, at Mount-Pleasant, twelve miles from Morris-Town and three from Mount Hope iron works, on a very public road, within a quarter of a mile of a good grist-mill;

FIVE-HUNDRED acres of land, with a small frame house; 250 acres of which is excellent meadow, a great part has been a black ash swamp, 200 acres ditched and in good fence; 150 acres cleared fit for the scythe and tilling. The whole is easily watered in the dryest season: It will produce as good hay, hemp, corn or rye as any land on the continent. The remainder is timber land, and a good outlet for cattle in the summer season. It will be sold alto-

gether or in lots, as best suits the purchaser. A map of the whole will be shown on the day of sale, and an indisputable title given by

MOSES TUTTLE.

April 19, 1779.

To be sold at private sale,

A VERY good four horse team: The horses are good, the waggon is as good as any in the State, and the gears are extraordinary good. Any person having a mind to purchase may know the price by applying to the subscriber living in Cranbury.

JOHN VAN KIRK.

Maidenhead, April 26, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bainbridge,[1] deceased, late of Height's-Town, in the county of Middlesex, are requested to pay off their respective accounts, bonds, bills, &c., on or before the first day of June next ensuing, as after that day means will be taken for the recovery thereof, by

William Phillips, Surviving Executor.

N. B. Information is also given to those persons who have heretofore had their mares covered by LOFTY, that it is expected immediate payment will be made for the same to the subscriber, as he wants to close the partnership accounts.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

[1] John Bainbridge, perhaps the father of the above, was one of the signers, August 26, 1703, of an agreement of the settlers of Maiden and Hopewell, assenting and consenting to an agreement made April 20, 1703, between Dr. Daniel Coxe and Thomas Revell on behalf of the purchasers of the land within those places.

THE subscribers who are indebted for this Gazette for 1778, will oblige the Printer by discharging their respective arrears. To facilitate this Duty, accounts have been made out and transmitted to the Gentlemen to whom the Packets were directed, and with whom the Individual Subscribers of each Packet are requested to settle their accounts.

It may not be amiss, here to remark, that the Price of this Gazette hath not exceeded one Half its Value ever since the regulating act was suspended, compared with that of the Necessaries of Life.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Wednesday, Vol.* II., *No.* 73, *April* 28, 1779.

IF ROBERT BOOTHE, Butcher, formerly of Trenton, who some years ago lived in New-York, and AGNES his wife will apply to William Backhouse, in New York, they will hear of something greatly to their advantage from Thomas Marsden, of Lancaster in England.

William Backhouse will be much obliged to any person who will inform him where Robert Boothe or Agnes his wife now live.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 269, *April* 28, 1779.

TRENTON, April 28. We hear the commissioners, who lately met at Amboy to agree upon a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners, have broke up without effecting it.

Philadelphia, April 30. On Monday last, the 26th inst. about break of day, a detachment of British, consisting of seven hundred men, were discovered by a scouting party of col. Ford's coming up the North river, about half a mile below Red bank, who immediately gave the

alarm. The enemy directly landed four hundred men at Painter's point, and about forty of them marched up to Shrewsbury; the remainder went about half a mile to the westward, and came out about Wm. Wardill's place, with a view to cut off the retreat of near three hundred of our people posted on that station. Col. Ford's party (uncertain of the enemy's force) retreated, and got about four hundred yards ahead of them; the enemy pursued them to the Falls, firing all the way, but could not overtake them. They then set fire to high sheriff Van Breenck's house, and a small house the property of and adjoining to col. Hendrickson's dwelling house, which were burnt to the ground. They also fired the houses of capt. Richard M'Knight and John Little, esq; but they were extinguished by the activity of the inhabitants, before they had suffered much damage. The enemy then returned to Shrewsbury, plundering all the way to col. Breeze's whom they robbed of all his money and most of his plate, and at justice Holme's where they plundered and destroyed every thing they could lay their hands upon; and then retreated to their boats, a few militia firing on them. Then then went to Middleton, and joined three hundred who had crossed over there, when the four hundred marched to Shrewsbury, and staid till evening, burning a house and barn, and plundering some of the inhabitants. Col. Holmes had by this time assembled one hundred and forty of the militia, who drove them to their boats near the gut dividing the Highlands from Sandy Hook. One of the enemy was killed, and another taken prisoner. The enemy carried off with them justice Covenhoven and son, likewise several others. They got off by sunset, and returned to New York, taking away some cattle and horses.[1]

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, April* 30, 1779.

[1] The fullest account of this affair has been published by A. M. Heston, Atlantic City.

CHATHAM, (New-Jersey) April 13.

On the 11th ult. four men armed were discovered passing privately through the mountains in the Eastern part of Sussex county: The inhabitants, on receiving intelligence of it, immediatly proceeded in pursuit of them, and having a number of excellent dogs for tracking, they pursued them different routs upwards of thirty miles, when by the assistance of the dogs they were discovered. Two of them made their escape, and the other two are safely lodged in the provo of the Continental troops stationed at Minisink. They proved to be spies, sent by the British Commander in New-York, with dispatches to those infamous butchers Butler and Brant. No doubt but the court-martial, which is now trying them, will honour them with a share of Continental hemp.

THE faculty of Queen's College, in New-Jersey, informs the public, that the business of said college, is at present carried on at the north branch of Rariton, in the county of Sommerset, a retired and pleasant part of the county, where young gentlemen may be well accomodated, and board had as cheap as the present high prices of provisions will possibly allow. For the encouragement of education, the Honorable the Legislature of this State, has passed a law exempting all pupils of our colleges from militia duty. The faculty doubts not but such gentlemen as choose to send their sons to this seminary, shall meet with due encouragement and satisfaction.

About three weeks ago a gang of robbers stole twenty horses, from the neighbourhood of Pompton, in New-Jersey. Some young men pursued them so closely that they recovered 11 of the horses, the other 9 were carried off to the original den of thieves, at New-York. Four of

the young men advanced as far as Hobuck, two of them went down a bank on the river side, when one of them proceeded to examine a block-house, in which he saw one of the robbers with a pistol in his hand, and a carbine lying on each side of him - - - - - coming up speedily to the door, he shot the robber dead, and brought off the carbines and pistol. The report of the firelock, immediately brought the soldiers into view, upon this, our gallant pair of lads, charging their pieces, and the two carbines, prepared to fight them, and when they had got within about 60 yards, they saluted them with a discharge of their 4 pieces, which instantly put them to flight, and the brave youths returned safe home. It is now publickly known, that in New-York, an office is erected for licencing robbers, and conveyers of counterfeit money into the country. Was ever such a species of business and malevolence to men, reduced to a system, before the present royal disturber of the peace, introduced it?—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, Numb.* 1823, *May* 3, 1779.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

A detachment of 650 of the Royal Army under the Command of Col. Hyde, on the 25th inst. fell down to Sandy-Hook, the next morning at 2 o'clock the Col. with one division landing at Shoal Harbour 4 miles east of Middletown, pushed for that place, in which a rebel detachment was supposed to be posted, but it had been withdrawn the evening before. The other division, under Capt. Ferguson, landed the same morning 6 miles on the opposite side of Middletown, and advanced to Shrewsbury, where a battalion of continental troops were quartered, but as this detachment, from the difficulty of the navigation, could not land before day, the rebel battalion escaped with the loss of between 20 and 30 prisoners, a part of its arms, stores and baggage.

In the afternoon the whole assembled under Col. Hyde, who after a march of 5 miles, during which the enemy, as usual, affecting to follow and harrass the rear, reimbarked in the evening with the loss of one man killed, one wounded, and *not one missing.* The enemy's loss is unknown, but from the distance they kept, it is supposed to be trifling. Several deserters availing themselves of the opportunity of joining the King's troops, and some obnoxious persecutors of loyal subjects were brought off. —*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1437, *May* 3, 1779.

## *For the* NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

*Contracta melius parva cupidine.*

Vectigalia porrigam. Hor.

IT is the privilege and happiness of every citizen of this state that he may freely give his sentiments on public measures, provided he does it with decency and propriety. What I would consider and warmly recommend at present is, that the Representatives should especially attend to the finances of the state; and immediately levy a very large tax as what is most conducive to its interest and emolument. I readily grant, it is not in the power of any individual state, however ample her taxes, either to restrain the exorbitant prices of things or the depreciation of the currency; this pertains to a superior *court,* in whose power it is, by *recommending* a timely and *sufficient* taxation, such as the Continent can bear, and would pay with chearfulness, to prescribe hints to both: It is impossible that *funding* the Continental money, while the quantity is not diminished, but increased, and a great share of the tax *recommended* this year must be expended in the payment of interest, can be of any essential advantage; yea, it is demonstrable, that it has a very different tendency, it accumulates our debt, and accelerates the depreciation of our currency. Witness the velocity of the depreciation this winter, by converting the *two emissions* to *stock on interest.* No people have ever exerted greater wisdom in difficulties, fortitude in dangers, patience in sufferings, and temper and humanity under injuries, than the *Americans.* I wish their skill in *financering* was equal to their dexterity in other matters, and they understood the nice and intricate science of *money* as well as the greater arts of *Bellona;* but perhaps

we should then have more understanding and a greater portion of happiness than is alloted to nations in this state of imperfection.—But let the Continent in general take what measures may seem to them expedient, it is our indispensable duty to attend to the circumstances of our own state, and apply the best remedies in our power against the great evils arising from the want of a general and *effectual* taxation, and from the plenty and depreciation of money. In my apprehension, the principal method by which we can preserve ourselves from suffering great damage, is to deposit large quantities of money in the continental loan-office, the interest of which may, in some good degree, balance the quota of interest due from this state upon *continental certificates*. This may be done by throwing in all the monies arising from confiscations, and by hastening on a tax of two or three millions of dollars this year, and as much more the next.

We may mention it freely, as it is too notorious to be concealed, that we have been too inattentive and delatory in this most important affair of taxation. In the year of 1777, we ought to have raised £100,000 by tax, and at the same time called in all the old money emitted under the authority of the King. This would have been a *saving* to the state of another £100,000, which would have made its *exit* in the hands of the enemy, the disaffected and *unbelieving*.—Last year we ought to have raised £300,000; but instead of this there was only levied a trifle of a tax, and it was assessed in a worse than trifling manner, with gross injustice, and shameful inequality. This year, instead of *pidling* about £100,000, considering the depreciation and abundance of money, we ought to have raised already at least £600,000.—In this way we should act like men of enlarged minds, like honest patriots, who understood and had the interest of our country at heart, and would have saved thousands and tens of thousands to our state. Hereby we should prevent much idleness, gambling, extorton, and fraud, and encrease agriculture, manufacturing, and all kinds of industry, by extracting the cash from a body of people who will *idle* and *game* while they have it.

What is it for a people to pay great *founding* taxes, when by mere reason of the superabundance of money, they can get six pounds a bushel for wheat, four pounds for indian corn, ten pounds for a barrel of cyder, one hundred pounds for a middling ox, &c. To say it is scarcity makes produce so high, is not a just representation of the fact. The high prices do not bring a grain more into the country; yea, scarcity is so far from being the cause of dearness, that were people called upon for large taxes, so as to be made to *feel the want of money*, they would instantly sell more produce, whereby this *seeming* scarcity would in a great measure vanish, and provisions would become both plentier and cheaper; but now people feel no necessity of money, and therefore will not part with what otherwise they would. Wheat, I believe, is scarcer in *America* than when the contest began, which will not be the case another year, even if the war continues. *Connecticut*, which has been the great store-

house of flesh for the army, it is asserted, has more cattle in it now than ever it had; wherefore there is by no means a *want* of provisions in the country. It may be laid down as a maxim in our case, "Make money important or *scarce*, and provisions will be plenty." Therefore to be procrastinating taxation, and be involving ourselves in an heavy corroding *interest*, and wallowing at the same time in more money than heart can wish, is greater folly than moon-struck madness.

The quota which New-Jersey has to pay of the continental debt is, at least, an eighteenth part of the whole, which is near seven millions of dollars. Full half of this we have to pay interest for, which ingulphs above a quarter of our 800,000 dollars, we are to raise this year, and neither helps country nor army, but sinks *dead* in the awful, the insatiable, and never disgorging vortex of *interest payment*. We all know that interest is generally deemed a *moth* to personal estates, but is a *devouring monster* when attending a national debt. Let us therefore *stent* its voracious *maw*, by paying a generous tax, adequate to our ability, to the abundance of money among us, and to the exigencies of our circumstances. Hereby we will diminish the principal, and lessen the *accursed appendage*.—It is in every view the best policy in this state to tax high at present.

1. We have no trading city in this state. Our money floats off in large cargoes to the neighbouring states, whose ports are open for luxuries, gewgaws, and useless trinkets. Wisdom and interest therefore dictate that we should make a legal seizure of a large portion of it to pay our share of the national debt. The river which run into the ocean it returns again in a finely adjusted dispersion by the friendly clouds in refreshing and fructifying showers; but not so with the money which flows from hence to the other states; it will require stronger powers than exhalation, rarefaction, and gentle breezes, to bring it back again.

2. Let us attentively consider human nature. A great part of mankind will neither be industrious nor frugal while they have cash in their pockets. Now it is good policy to draw this money from the people while they have it, and it is justly due. We hereby preserve many families from ruin; we make multitudes saving and laborious, and render them useful members of society. There are in this state numbers of people who are not landholders, and can now pay a large tax. There are swarms of forestallers, engrossers, monopolizers, sharpers, gamblers, traders, and pedlars, who are rioting upon the bounty of our country; *all these* ought to be *rated high*, and a vast sum of money might be raised from them, whereby the burden of the honest husbandman, and useful mechanic, may be greatly lightened. After the war is over, few of these *prowling animals*, will be found, and fewer of them still will be able to pay any tax. Their money is *drank* and *gamed* away, and they are become *drones and nusances*, in the community. By taxing *properly*, some of those people may be saved from ruin, and in every view the highest possible service will be performed to the country.

3. Remember, if the floods of money in this state ebb out, before the weight of our debt is paid, it will be a difficult task, more arduous than rowing against wind and tide, to restore it, or cause it to return; wherefore let us pay our debts while the money *is*. If we fall behind other states, and neglect levying sufficient taxes for the discharge of our quota, the consequence will be, that we shall have to pay interest to them; and hereby we shall certainly weaken and depopulate. People will not choose to settle in, but rather emigrate from a state where money is scarce and taxes high, and pitch their tents where the burden is become lighter.

I shall now take the liberty to conclude this paper in an earnest, brief and respectful address to the fathers, the guardians, the representatives of this state. I entreat you, gentlemen, to have mercy upon your constituents, to have mercy upon the farmers, and all the worthy part of the community, by *blessing* the state with large *taxes*. You cannot give your country an higher pleasure, or do it a more essential service. If you desire (and I know you desire it with great ardor) to have your state free from debt, populous, virtuous, rich, flourishing, contented, and happy, tax away with a generous hand.—If you choose to have it poor, waste, miserable, and uncultivated; to have it filled with lewd debauchees, idle gamblers, and strolling vagrants, tax very little or none at all.—But you love your country, and account it your highest pleasure to promote its felicity, wherefore, with much fervency, I beseech you by every motive and consideration, by humanity, by justice, by honesty, by patriotic affection, by the dictates of common sense, by sound policy, and by every virtue, to levy large taxes in some rational proportion to the prices of produce, to the superabundance of money with which we are deluged, and to the great debts in which we are involved.

AGRICOLA.

## To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE resolutions of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, for the relief of their officers and soldiers (published in your Journal some time last month) I perused with attention and satisfaction. I was happy also to observe that this was not their first attempt to alleviate the distresses of their soldiery, a considerable supply of West-India goods and other necessary articles being last winter sent to camp, previous to their resolves, to be retailed to their troops at a moderate price. Notwithstanding the provision made, in both instances, falls very short not only of rewarding the services, but even removing the difficulties of a soldier, I was pleased to observe a more general disposition to do something in that way, and especially its making so near an approach to this state. Measures of this nature were early adopted by the Eastern states, the Southern quickly followed their example; and I think, I may with truth

assert, altho' with a blush for New-Jersey, that there is no other state on the Continent which hath not, in some degree, attended to the wants and distress of their troops.

When Continental money was equal in value to gold and silver, and the price of every article at the lowest rate, the pay of officers and soldiers afforded themselves and their families a very scanty subsistance. In the year 1777, the money had been so depreciated and the value of goods so enhanced, that their pay would not purchase even for themselves their own necessaries. Accordingly Congress, some time in that year, convinced not only of the justice, but necessity and policy of the measure, directed the several legislatures to procure cloathing and other articles requisite for the use and convenience of a soldier, and deliver them to their respective troops at a price proportioned to their pay. Almost two years have since elapsed without any provision of the kind being made by the State of New-Jersey, during which time the currency hath continued to be depreciated rapidly, and the sufferings of their troops to increase to such a degree, as nothing but a kind of enthusiasm, in the sacred cause of freedom, could have secured their continuance in the army until this time.

The difficulties of the soldiery is a subject of so delicate a nature, as not to permit a full and perfect description of it to the public. We had long realized our sufferings before they were even mentioned amongst ourselves: the load had grown almost intollerable, when we had hardly expressed our complaints to one another; and it is not without pain and reluctance, I publish these few suggestions which, I trust, are inoffensive, and will, at least, be productive of no evil consequences.

Notwithstanding the employment of the soldiery, from the commencement of the war, have been of a nature the most distressing to themselves and important to the public, yet they remain the only class of their servants, who are not rewarded for their services; and they are likely to be the only sufferers too, from that glorious revolution which they are the principal instruments of effecting. Those who were possessed of any considerable property in the beginning of the controversy must, inevitably, exhaust it; and those who were poor, are not only loosing the time and opportunity of providing a future easy subsistance, but are involving themselves in debt, and laying the foundation of dependence on those whose liberty and affluence they are struggling hard to establish. Some few, indeed, unwilling to remain the only victims devoted to public liberty and happiness, have, reluctantly, retired from the service, in order to provide a comfortable support for themselves and their infant families; and what would be the consequence should every person, equally necessitated, adopt the same resolution? It must be truly mortifying to the virtuous soldier to observe many, at this day, displaying their cash, and sauntering in idleness and luxury, who, at the commencement of the war, would not have been honoured with the rank of a non-commissioned officer

in any of our corps: and, what is still more aggravating, the gentry of this denomination are amongst the foremost to dispise our poverty and laugh at our distress. I cannot help at the same time complaining of the cruel and ungrateful disposition of the people in general, in withholding from the army even the praise or glory justly due to their merit and services. Altho' our conduct has been generous and patriotic beyond a parallel in history, in serving three active and difficult campaigns, without the compensation of pay, and destitute of those enjoyments which make life tolerable, yet so unfortunate is our situation, that we do not receive the thanks, and hardly the approbation, of our country.

Since the publication of the Pennsylvania resolves in your paper, I have had an opportunity of discovering the sentiments of men of almost every class or denomination. Some few have pronounced the plan a proper and generous compensation, while others as seriously condemned it, from this principle, that the officers and soldiers were already sufficiently provided for and rewarded. It requires very little pains to demonstrate to the conviction of every man of reflection, the former opinion to be erroneous, and the latter both dangerous and absurd.

Every one must acknowledge the services of the soldiery are of so respectable and important a nature, that thereby both they and their families should be comfortably supported during their continuance in the army. Pennsylvania has only resolved to furnish their officers and soldiers with clothes and other articles necessary for a camp life, at a reasonable rate. On condition they are perfectly sparing in the purchase and consumption of these necessaries, how far will the residue of their pay extend towards supporting even the smallest families at home? It is certain, after the most frugal economy in his own unavoidable expences, the surplus of an officer's cash will not purchase their flour; and that of the private soldier's (to make use of an old expression) will not procure even salt for their porridge.

It is not owing to a degeneracy of principle, or want of unanimity in the people at large, that our regiments remain incompleat, and the enemy have a standing on the Continent; but to the distressing situation of those who have hitherto fought their country's battles. Altho' it is a fact, the people in general are far more unanimous and principled in our cause than ever, yet there are but few so perfctly benevolent and disinterested, as to relinquish every reward and enjoyment, and become voluntary sacrifices to public freedom and independence. Let the services of the soldiery be made profitable and respectable, and I will engage an army may be instantly raised sufficient to give a decisive stroke to the present important controversy.

A JERSEY SOLDIER.

CHATHAM, May 4.

The banditti who lately robbed the Honourable Robert Ogden, Esq; a few nights since plundered the house of Mr. Charles Hoff, at Hibernia iron works, of a very considerable amount.

Saturday last being the anniversary of St. Tamany, the titular St. of America, the same was celebrated at New-Ark by a number of Gentlemen of the army.

Last Friday was hung at New-Ark, pursuant to his sentence, a soldier belonging to General Maxwell's brigade.

On Friday last arrived at Camp, from Philadelphia, his Excellency Mons. Gerard, Ambassador from the Court of France, to review the army, where he was received with the honours due to his high station, and on Sunday last he set out to return again.

FOSTER HORTON

Has for SALE, at his STORE in CHATHAM, the following articles, viz.

WEST-India rum by the barrel or gallon, excellent indigo by the hundred or smaller quantity, bohea tea, combs of different sorts, mohair and mohair button, gimps of different colours, hearth-brushes, &c. &c. &c.

April 1, 1779.

STEPHENSON & CANFIELD

Have for SALE, at their store opposite Mr. Robert Norris's tavern in MORRIS TOWN,

BLUE and brown broad cloths,
Coatings,
Sagothy,
Camblet,
Callico,
Fine muslins,
Wide and narrow cambricks and lawns,
Irish linen,
Men's thread stockings, royal ribbed,
Drumcondriff linen,
Buckram,
Stocks ready made,
Men's worsted caps,
Pocket books,
Pasteboards,
Women's flowered paper hats,
White wax beads,
Wool cards,
Men's shoes,
Ditto boots,
Shoe brushes,
Shoemaker's tacks,
Women's shoe-heels,
Writing-paper,
Ink-powder,
Mohair,
Coat and vest buttons,
Sleeve ditto,
Shoe buckles,
Clasps for small shoes,
Shoe-knives,
Pocket ditto,
Pen ditto,
Black modes, wide and narrow,
Ditto peelong plain and spotted,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Penciled ditto,
Sewing silk,
Ribbons of all colours,
Crooked combs,
Coarse and fine ditto,
Tapes,
Silk gloves,
Leather ditto,
Sewing thread,
Ditto needles by the thousand,
Garnets,
Nutmegs,
Silk stay laces,
Blond lace,
Black ditto,
Watch chains,
Ditto keys,
Ditto Seals,
Spectacles,
Snuff-boxes,
Hatter's bow-strings,
Garters,
Bohea tea,
Snuff in bottles,
Tobacco,
Alspice and ginger,
Coperas and brimstone,
Indigo and allum.

The above articles they will sell as cheap as the times will admit for cash or country produce.

## TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, at the house of Cornelius Miller, deceased, near Elizabeth Town, on Tuesday the 11th instant,

A CLOCK, watch, compas-making tools, a diamond to cut glass, blacksmiths tools, wearing apparel, farming utensils, one cow, and household goods too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known by

JONATHAN MILLER, Administrator,
SARAH MILLER, Administratrix.

TO BE SOLD,

A LARGE COPPER KETTLE which holds two hundred and sixty gallons. For further particulars inquire of James Losey, near Morris Town, or Samuel Miller, jun. in Springfield.

DROPT in the road near the seventh-day meeting-house, in Piscataque, on the 27th instant, a SURTOUT COAT, supposed to have been taken up by two gentlemen who were seen to pass a few minutes after, riding towards either Piscataque Town or Metuchen: If they will please to inform the owner, by sending to the Half-Moon, near the spot where it was dropt; or, if more convenient, to the Printer of this paper, with what it contained in the pockets, shall be handsomely rewarded, with thanks, by their humble servant.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

Piscataque, April 28, 1779.

WHEREAS Sarah, my wife, hath eloped from my bed and board, for no other reason than my verbally reproving her for whoreing with one David Parker, a very vicious fellow: This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting for the future. DAVID STURGE.

Morris Town, April 28, 1779.

MADE his escape from Joseph Edwards, a certain Thomas Wells, after being taken with a writ at the suit of Abraham Shipman, for the sum of £2000. Said Wells took the writ from Edwards, by force.—A reward of Fifty Pounds, and reasonable charges, will be paid for apprehending and delivering him to either of the subscribers.

ISRAEL HEDDEN, Sheriff,
DAVID ROSS, D. Sheriff.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XII., May* 4, 1779.

[No. VI.]

Mr. COLLINS.

I Concluded my last with recommending the plan for recovering the value of our money to its former standard, by *immediately calling in all emitted money and loan-certificates, and giving the amount of our true national debt for them, to each his true and proper proportion.*—As this would be only for fifteen or twenty, I doubt not but my proposal will amaze some, vex others, and enrage a number.—I only claim moderation and candor in judgment, and an impartial attention to what I have before offered on the subject, and here would beg leave to subjoin.

With the plan I would recommend, for the preservation of equity and justice, 1. That the different States seasonably pass laws that no one of the citizens shall be obliged to receive payment for debts contracted before the year 1777, in this depreciated currency. 2. That all monies received into our loans before the first day of March, 1778, should be exempted; because Congress has engaged an equivalent of hard cash for the interest; all that money has stood the owners of it its original value, and could not be got out again in less than three years, to be doubled seven times in the kind of trade which has been carried on. 3. And also monies belonging to churches or entrusted to bodies politic, for the use and benefit of churches or seminaries of learning. And 4. All monies belonging to superannuated persons, widows and orphans, who are in no way of business, but are supported by the income of their stocks, because all these (except, perhaps, a few who have fallen into this class in the course of the last year or two) have their money at its original value, can have had no influence upon the depreciation, and had no opportunity to act in self-defence; but have been obliged, by the cruel necessities of the times, to supply what their income fell short, from the original stock.—Effectual precautions might be used to prevent any of these exempts from enriching themselves by fraud in

such exemption.—I confess this would be no debt properly due to them from government, for their money is in fact worth no more than that of others: If they could purchase as much for what they got as for what they gave, and then be secured against farther depreciation, they would even then gain by such exchange. But it appears to me that civil government ought by such exemption, to redress the grievances brought upon them by the common consent of the community, remembering that God declares himself to be *the defender of the widow and the fatherless.*

I would also observe, that if lands and houses as they now generally sell, may also be considered as the barometer to measure the value of our money, then probably it would be at a medium ten for one, and our true national debt be between fifteen and sixteen millions, and so there will be due to the present owners of the money one for ten.*

I expect even many farmers and mechanicks, whose cause I am pleading, and who, as well as the monied men, have lived all the time of the superabundance of our money, without paying taxes, laying up money, and frequently counting over their numbers of pounds, will be thunder struck at my proposal, because they may apprehend, that in such case, they would hardly hold any of it.—I beg such to recollect that if they could buy as much, after such exchange, for twenty shillings as they can now for twenty pounds, what their loss would be? Surely not one farthing.—Such may hope, as well as the monied men, that their money will yet be made good to them. But pray who do you expect will make it good to you? It must either be the money itself, or your farms, or both. If the money is exchanged, as I have before advised, then your money, cattle and lands, will all bear equal proportion with the monied men, according to the present value of the money; but if a tax on land must make it good, and you then expect to keep yours, you will act in such case, just like the man who lets fifty pounds to different persons, and loses all but one or two, and then gives two thousand to have the fifty made good to him. Such truly would be your case and excess of folly.

* *Let it here be observed, that formerly there was a proper proportion between the price of lands and that of its produce, and other articles of commerce; so if lands were purchased at* £5 *per acre, and twenty acres of that land, well prepared, would yield a crop, at a medium, of* 200 *bushels, and that would sell at* 6s. *per bushel, then the produce was* £60, *and land an hundred. In the depreciated money it stands thus;* 200 *bushels at* 15 *dollars, is* £1125. *The land at four for one, will be* £400. *See the unreasonable odds. I am sure if the monied men were persuaded that money should be taxed, or pay in proportion for recovering its value, they would soon be willing to give* £80, *or* £90, *or* £100 *per acre. Which shows how much the farmers are oppressed by this partial tax.*

To convince of this, and show my fellow-citizens our perilous situation, and absolute necessity of some such plan as I have recommended, let the following state of our national affairs, in the present conjunction, be seriously attended to.

As I am not privy to the secrets of state, I must proceed on what Congress has published, and the nature of things. I trust if my suppositions shall be impartially tried, they will be found not to exceed real matters of fact.—I suppose then, with the Pennsylvania author before recited, that if the different state emissions are added to the continental, the total sum may be an hundred and thirty millions of dollars. I have before at random guess, supposed our loan-certificates to the amount of about thirty millions. Let us here only suppose them the half. Then the total amount of our national debt (exclusive of foreign) will be an hundred and forty-five millions of dollars. Then, according to the nature of things, we may suppose, as the first campaign, 1775, was not extensive, and money not depreciated, that its expences amounted to about four or five millions. The second, 1776, much more extensive, but money not depreciated, its expences about fifteen or sixteen millions. The third, 1777, still more extensive south and north, the army furnished by foreign importations, and the money depreciated, perhaps at a medium of two for one, its expences forty-five millions. The fourth and last, 1778, as extensive as the former, but no extraordinary importation of arms and ammunition, money depreciated at a medium of four for one, its expences eighty millions. The total then an hundred and forty-five millions, as before supposed.—To proceed, if our independence should be acknowledged before the next campaign opens, and a cessation of arms ensue, we must still keep our armies south, west and north, at least for the year 1779. If no truce ensues, the campaign ought to be more extensive than any of the former, and pushed with vigor. Let us only suppose it equal to the last and the present depreciation in all the necessaries for the army, at the lowest medium, fifteen for one. In that ratio or proportion the next campaign will cost us *three hundred millions.*—Whence is this money to be had? Must it be paid from new emissions? What then will the whole be good for? Or must the whole of our present emissions be got more than twice over into our loans? If even this impossibility could be done, it would make our national debt four hundred and forty-five millions, and the yearly interest near twenty millions, exclusive of the money now emitted.—Hence our only remedy will be an immediate levying of taxes. The New Jersey quota, pursuant to the resolves of Congress, would be these expences for the next campaign, six millions, not of dollars, but of pounds. And hence every farmer who pays ten pounds as his share of the hundred thousand, which is this spring collecting, will have to pay in the other six hundred, and so on more or less, in proportion to what his share is in the tax now collecting. Now, gentlemen farmers and mechanicks, you may depend upon it that must and will be your case, if things go on this year as it has begun. If any one should presume to feign this representation an idle-gasconade or phantom, let him examine it to

the bottom, and he will find it to be true; and fatal experience will certainly prove it so, unless prevented by a timely and effectual remedy.

Here you are to consider two things,

1. That all the money and bank-notes now emitted, or hereafter to be emitted, must be paid in again and destroyed. It is not to be supposed that farmers and mechanicks, though so far superior in numbers, have or ever shall have the half of this money and the notes in their possession at the original division. The most of it is, and ever will be on such emission, with the monied part of the community. They now possess it, with you, at the true value, fifteen or twenty for one. The whole of it cannot be brought to its first value. What it is depreciated must be lost somewhere. Hence suppose an hundred millions must be sunk to bring the rest to its value. Suppose also that of that sum forty millions are in the possession of the farmers and mechanicks, and the sixty millions in that of the monied men. Then if the whole sum must be sunk by taxes on real property, it is as clear as sun at noon day, that farmers and mechanicks must give up all they have first, and then purchase the sixty millions from the monied part, for their produce, or stock and herds, or their lands, and then the remaining thirty millions (worth as much as the whole before) will still be in the possession of the monied part of the community. As the national debt increases, so will this fatal evil to farmers and mechanicks increase. If you consider this inevitable consequence, can you hesitate a moment to deliver up all the money you have, and receive your just proportion of what is the true national debt, and so remain upon an equitable footing with the monied men. While you cordially assist in defending the rich in their justly acquired riches, can you avoid detesting the luxurious spendthrift, the curse to civil society, preying upon *your* vitals, and supporting his extravagance at your expence?—View the ladies of such gallants of this our age and country, dressed off in their top-gallant-sails at the moderate price of thirty, forty or fifty pounds for each such suit, while they are driving in their phaetons or coaches and four, cast their superscilious sneers of disdain at you, while honestly and industriously employed to procure a comfortable subsistence. I say, while you reflect upon this, can you brook the thought of your labouring and toiling, only to make thousands and millions of depreciated money good in such hands, and throw immense riches into their coffers, only to support their extravagance? Surely no!

2. You are to consider the sad alternative to which this horrid depreciation of our currency has brought us.—It is in vain to hide things from the people at large, for fear our enemies should know them: *Things* which (if known) may be presented before they are past recovery: *Things* which our enemies have long foreseen, laboured hard to promote, and now are the only buoy to their sinking hope of conquest.—I have before shewn that our next campaign, if carried on as begun, will cost us three hundred millions of dollars, at the present

depreciation. From what I have before observed, it is incontestibly evident, either that Congress must have negotiated for a sufficient sum from foreign powers, or that the method I have advised, or a similar one, must be pursued.—If the first, it will be only a temporary remedy, in the course of one year the tories and monied men will have it hoarded up out of circulation, and the next year we will have this whole sum of hard cash an additional debt upon our backs, our original evil still remaining, and ourselves next year in a worse dilemma. If Congress should not have engaged this money, what then? Can we expect our armies will fight without pay? Can we supply them without money? Or will we permit them to let their weapons drop, with *victory, glorious victory* (under the farther smiles of Heaven on their just exertions) at their command? If such an awful event should happen, what then would you, friends to liberty and your country, have to expect? What profit would your money be to you then? Would you then get one for fifteen or twenty? No not one farthing for thousands and millions; and all your herds and stocks, lands and possessions, were gone with your money, and yourselves and children, and childrens children, were slaves of slaves forever.—If mine or a similar plan was carried into execution, and the abuses in the staff department of our army redressed, a most vigorous campaign might be carried on, at the expence of about six or seven millions of dollars, and all the grievances of the military department of our army at once redressed. In what I have on this supposition asserted, I do not guide myself by our former campaigns. It has long been observed by men of judgment, that our military operations have been carried on with most wanton destruction and unnecessary expences, but by comparing it with that of other nations. Holland, for a number of years successively, carried on a war against Spain, then the most powerful monarch in Europe, both offensive and defensive, at the annual expence of nine millions of guilders. Such guilder is worth three shillings York currency. Its amount is consequently three millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, with the addition of a moderate sum on any extraordinary occasion. With this sum they held an army sufficient to garrison their own towns and fortresses, which were numerous; and to lay siege to and take many of the strongest places from their enemies; and withall, a fleet sufficient to keep the command of their coast and protect their extensive trade; and almost all their troops were levied in foreign countries.—It may be said, that our land carriage is vastly more expensive than theirs by water. I acknowledge it. I find however, by their calculating an intended campaign, provision made for a great number of horses and carriages to attend the army. I have for this, and the necessaries of the army imported at a great risk, allowed about double. The New Jersey quota of this sum would be about an hundred and thirty pounds, and the farmer who pays ten pounds in the tax this spring collecting, would have to pay about thirteen towards a whole year's expence of the war. There would then be no enlarging of our national debt, no interest to be paid, no

unnecessary loan-officers to be maintained.—Who then in good conscience, can oppose so salutary and necessary a measure? It appears to me that none can nor will, but such as are bent upon making their fortunes at the expence of others; or such enemies to their country as have eagerly promoted this evil, and hoped for our ruin from it, when they were forced to doubt the success of the British arms.

As I am pleased to see the community become sensible of the evil this depreciation has brought upon us, I am willing that every method proposed for its redress, should be thoroughly canvassed. As I was writing my former number, the piece, Sir, in your Gazette, signed Caines,[1] fell into my hands. My eager desire for the welfare of my country, urged me to trace his plan in its nature and tendency.—As to his idea of remedying the evil by taxes in the ordinary way, I have given my reasons against in the course of these numbers. His plan for doing it by annuities would rather increase than diminish our distresses. I humbly conceive that this plan supposes we are about sinking our national debt, as if the war was over, whereas our daily expences multiply upon us in the same proportion as our money has depreciated. If the next campaign is to cost New-Jersey six millions of pounds, will my friend in such case, think of taking three hundred thousand pounds out of circulation, at twenty-seven thousand pounds annual interest?—Secondly, he does not seem to recollect that three hundred thousand pounds now is actually worth no more than twenty thousand original value; that the interest for one year after the money had recovered its value, should be seven thousand pounds more than the whole principal.

Thus, my fellow-citizens, I have laid before you the different plans proposed for the recovery of the lost value of our money. I have freely adopted that for taxing the *money itself*. I have preferred doing the whole of it at once, to that of the Real Farmer doing it by twenty-five per cent. Because, 1. The absolute necessity of our present affairs demands such a step. 2. It will be eventually the same to the present owner of the money, is it not better to compleat the exchange in one day than four or five years? 3. It will not give those opportunities to subtle and designing men to impose upon the honest and more innocent, that so long a time would do.

I have given my reasons in support of my opinions, and leave you to judge. It is highly probable that some, without hesitation, will condemn the plan I have advised to be pursued, and perhaps, take the trouble to attempt a confutation of my arguments.—Of such I beg the favor to take up the true *matter in debate*, which is *not the raising taxes to pay the national debt, but the recovery of depreciated value of our money;* and thereon to point out my fundamental errors; and I assure such, that I shall gratefully receive conviction. And if any one shall point out withall, a remedy more easy, just and efficacious, it will ease my mind of much perplexity and trouble, under which it has laboured many a day, on account of the state of

[1] Caius.

our national affairs.—If any should attack me, not with solid arguments, but with scurrility, buffoonery and abuse, because I recommend a plan, which, if put in execution, would effectually frustrate their schemes for enriching themselves, at the expence of the labours and honestly acquired possessions of others; I say, the abuse of such, I shall endeavour to treat in a manner becoming the character of a patriot.

You, my friends and countrymen, who have hitherto proved, and still must prove the bulwark of safety, against the tyranny of Britain; you have bore the shock, and have hitherto proved the happy means of your political salvation; your valour and patriotism have rescued a devoted people from the jaws of exterior tyranny: It appears to me that one noble effort more, against an internal evil, not less dangerous than the former, and you will thereby bring the vessel of our State within a safe harbour.—Should the plan I have recommended, or any similar one appear to our Legislature, or our Representatives in Congress, proper to be pursued, prudence will dictate to them not to undertake so uncommon and bold a step, without being previously assured that you will cordially support them in the execution, when resolved upon. Therefore let me intreat you to resume your former public spirit and patriotism, and boldly step forth against our internal enemies, who, by the depreciation of our currency, have laboured to cut the sinews of our just defensive war; prepare petitions, and present them to our honourable Legislature at their next meeting, praying them to endeavour a redress in the premises; assuring them that if they in their wisdom shall see fit to fall upon any such expedient, as therein recommended, to recover the value of the depreciated money, that you will faithfully assist in carrying it into execution, and that they would instruct their Representatives in Congress accordingly. And as our internal policy is to us a matter of the last importance, demand of your Representatives that the minutes of their proceedings be punctually published, immediately after every meeting and session, in order that you may have a better opportunity to judge who you may trust, than you have hitherto had. Be careful, and commit your most important concerns only to men of probity, prudence and merit, whose interest coincides with yours, if such possibly may be had. I am confident, my respected fellow-citizens, if you were sensible of the dangerous situation this detestable depreciation has brought us in, you would, if you are real friends to your country, drop all hopes of inriching yourselves by the recovery of its value, you would make a cordial sacrifice of all the surplus you possess of it and earnestly exert yourselves in seasonably procuring an effectual remedy.—May indulgent Heaven! in his kind providence, direct to it, and smile further on our honest struggles for liberty, property and safety, is the sincere and cordial prayer of him who takes delight, Sir, in subscribing himself,

Your's and his country's friend,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

Mr. *Collins*,—Please to subjoin this [to] my sixth number. I apprehend some persons may be induced, from the descriptive account I have given of myself in your Gazette, No. 39, to suspect that I am influenced only by self-interest, as my estate only lies in real property. Again to blunt the edge of such weapons before an attack, I beg leave to inform such, that Providence has placed me in circumstances of life so as to descend myself, in case a tax on real property was to make good the depreciated money. Suppose I could spare of real property to the amount of fifteen hundred pounds original value, and reserve sufficient for a comfortable subsistence, then it is evident, that would now sell for fifteen thousand. In case I put that sum into our loan-office, it would draw nine hundred pounds annual interest. Hence it is manifest, that if even money should be taxed in the ordinary way, in proportion to lands, that I could pay five hundred pounds annual tax for this money, have four hundred over, and pursuant to the resolves of Congress, in thirteen or fourteen years, raise this part of my estate from fifteen hundred to fifteen thousand: And where should I get this from? I am sure neither the income of the real property, nor the lawful interest of the true value could never give me a quarter of that sum. Then the answer is plain, it must come from oppressing my honest industrious neighbour. If unjust self-interest swayed me, then this should have been the plan I would have endeavoured to pursue.

TRENTON, MAY 5.

Sunday last His Excellency the Sieur Gerard, and his suite, with Don Juan de Mirallis,[1] a Spanish Gentleman of distinction, passed through this place on their return from Head-Quarters, where they were received suitably to their rank. The troops that were paraded made a very martial appearance, and performed their evolutions with great exactness,

"On the 26th ult." says a correspondent, "The enemy in two divisions landed in the county of Monmouth, one party at Shoal Harbour, which marched to Middletown and got into the village at day break; the other went in flat-bottomed boats into Shrewsbury river, landed

[1] Miralles, a gentleman of fortune residing at Havana, came to America early in 1779, as an unofficial agent of the Spanish government, and produced an agreeable impression on Washington and others whom he met. He died at Morristown, April 28, 1780.

at Red-Bank, and then proceeded to Trenton[1] Falls. Colonel Ford with the continental troops retired to Colts neck. Near the middle of the day the party, which had landed at Shrewsbury, crossed the river and went to Middletown, where both the divisions formed a junction. They sent their boats round to the Bay shore near one Harber's plantation, where they had thirteen sloops ready to take them off. At eight o'clock, Captain Burrows, who had mustered 12 men, gave them to understand that they were surrounded by the militia; they continued in the village till three o'clock, when they began their retreat. Capt. Burrows was then joined by three more men, and kept a constant fire upon them for two miles, when Colonel Holmes of the militia, with about 60 of his men, reinforced Capt. Burrows, and then the enemy's retreat was percipitate; they were drove on board at sun-set, and immediately set sail for New York. Their numbers were about 800, commanded by Col. Hyde. We had but two men slightly wounded. The enemy left three dead behind them, their wounded they carried off, as their rear made a stand at every hill, house and barn in their rout. One of our inhabitants says 15 wounded were carried on board. In their progress, or rather flight, they plundered the inhabitants, and burnt several houses and barns. Had they landed in the day, or stayed till our militia could be collected to half their numbers, (which we always reckon sufficient to drub them) they would doubtless have repented their invasion. But ever choosing like their brother thieves, the hours of darkness, to perpetrate the work of darkness, they generally land in the night, and before the militia can be collected, flee to their vessels with percipitation, snatching up in their flight what plunder they can; and then blazon away in their lying Gazettes, one of these sheep-stealing nocturnal robberies, into one of the Duke of Marlborough's victories in Flanders.

[1] Tinton.

At a meeting of the Rev. Samuel Kennedy's[1] congregation at Baskenridge, on the 14th of April 1779, the question being put, Whether a Committee be appointed to assist the Civil Magistrate in the suppression of vice, immorality, and all disorderly proceedings of whatsoever kind, within this congregation? It passed in the affirmative. Whereupon the following Gentlemen were appointed for that purpose: Elisha Ayres, Ensley Dalglish, John Durham, Jacob Rickey, Israel Rickey, Jonathan Sutton, Major William Davidson, Capt Gauin MacCay, William Annin, James Kirkpatrick, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Moses MacCallum, Robert Helm, Jonathan Whitaker, William Ford, David Ayres, Timothy Bruster.

Ordered, That the above be published in Mr. Collin's paper.

Fifty dollars reward

Whereas the store of Joseph Borden, Esq. in Bordentown, was opened on Sunday night the 25th of April, and a quantity of fish and other articles stolen out of the same. —I do hereby offer the above reward to any one who shall give me information by what person or persons the same were stolen and taken, so that the perpetrators may be brought to justice.

ANDREW BANKSON, sen
Assist. Com. of Issues

May 1, 1779.

Middlesex county, ss. Whereas inquisitions have been found and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New Jersey, against Rune Runyon, Stacy Lisk, John Thompson, Heathcote Johnson, Philip Kearney, Michael Kearney, Peter Barberie, John Barberie, Oliver Barberie, John Smyth, David Goslin, Stephen Skinner,

[1] For notices of the Rev. Samuel Kennedy, see N. J. Archives, 24 : 407, and 25 : 350.

Isaac Bonnell, Thomas Skinner, Benjamin Marsh, and John Heard.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the lands, tenements and all the estates real lately belonging to the above offenders, situate, lying and being in Woodbridge, Amboy and Piscataway, in the county of Middlesex, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, to begin on Monday the 28th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises of the said Rune Runyon in Piscataway, and continued by adjournments from day to day until the whole are sold. The said real estates consist of a very good farm containing about 200 acres in Piscataway, and some elegant houses and lots in Amboy and Woodbridge. Conditions of sale will be made known at the above time and place, by

WILLIAM MANNING } Commis-
EBENEZER FORD } sioners.

Woodbridge, May 4, 1779.

Monmouth county, ss. WHEREAS inquisitions have been found and final judgment thereon in favour of the State of New Jersey, against the persons herein mentioned.—Notice is hereby given, that the real and personal estates belonging to Robert James, the plantation and stock, farming utensils and household goods, and all the estate of John Williams, son of John, to be sold on the premises of the said James, on Monday the 7th day of June, beginning at ten o'clock. Joseph Leonard, Thomas Stike Willet, Chrionce Van mater, Wair Retter, Samuel Stevenson, William Stevenson, John Smith, George Rapaljia, all their real and personal estates will be sold at the house of Cornelius Swort, in Middletown. Mares and colts belonging to Israel Bidel, of Staten-Island, and Broughton Reynolds of Elizabeth-Town. The vendue to begin on Tuesday the 28th day of June, at ten o'clock.

Anthony Dennis, William Wardel, Silas Cook, jun, James King, Elias Leppencut, Joseph Price, son of William, all their real and personal estates will be sold at Shrewsbury town on Thursday the 10th day of June, to

begin at ten o'clock. And on Monday the 14th day of June on the premises, all the estate of Anthony Woodward, jun, two good plantations, besides out lands, with all the stock, farming utensils, and household goods, &c. And on the 15th day all the estate of William Perine will be sold on the premises in Upper Freehold. The sales will begin at ten o'clock each day. Deeds made to the purchasers agreeable to act of Assembly, by

SAMUEL FORMAN,
JOS. LAURENCE
KENNETH HANKINSON,
JACOB WIKOFF
} Commissioners

N. B. The two emissions called in will not be taken in payment after the 20th of May.

May 3, 1779.

NASSAU-HALL, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY,
April 23, 1779.

THE many inquiries that have been made by Gentlemen at a distance, render it necessary to give information to the public of the past and present state of the College here. Every promise in former advertisements has been fulfilled. In the summer of 1777, as soon as the enemy left the State, the instruction agreeably to notice was begun: the Trustees having empowered the President to employ such teachers occasionally as should be necessary. Accordingly such of the scholars, as conveniently could, returned, and were carried on according to their standing, and the Seniors of that year received their Degree of Bachelor of Arts at Commencement, as usual. The same was the case through the winter following and the summer of 1778, when there was a private Commencement; but the attendance was difficult and inconvenient, the College being occupied by the Publick as a barrack or hospital, and the recitations from necessity in a room of the President's house. Last summer the College was entirely given up

to us, but in so ruinous a state as to be very unfit for accommodating the scholars. Several however lived in it all the winter session, and the recitations were in College. Now we have the pleasure of acquainting the Publick that tradesmen have been at work for some time repairing the fabrick; that a good part of the windows are put in; that we expect the roof will be made entirely sound in a few days, and that chambers will be fitted up sufficient, it is supposed, to receive those who may come for the summer session, which begins on the 10th of May. As to boarding, it is not yet practicable to get a steward for the College, but boarding for those who lodge in College may be had in families in town at such rate as the times will admit. The Publick may depend upon the instruction being carried on, and that always one or other of the Subscribers, if not both, will be upon the spot.

The Grammar School which was begun in April last year, has continued ever since, and is in a thriving condition, there being near thirty boys in it. The school, after a vacation of two weeks, nearly elapsed, will be opened on Monday next the 26th instant. Great care is taken in this school to make the scholars accurate in the grammar and syntax, and by frequent periodical exercises to perfect them in reading, spelling, and pronouncing the English language: a branch of education of the first importance and yet often shamefully neglected.

To encourage the early and punctual attendance of the Students, the same rule will be observed as in former times at the end of every vacation, viz. That after the first day of meeting no regard will be paid to the standing of the scholars in the distribution of the chambers, but those who come first will have their choice of such as are vacant.

JOHN WITHERSPOON,
WILLIAM CH. HOUSTON

N. B. This advertisement came too late to be inserted last week.

To be sold at publick Vendue, at the Union Salt Works at Manasquan, on Friday the 7th of May,

THE SLOOP

EXPERIMENT,

With her tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory. Also her cargo, consisting of about 1500 bushels of salt.

By order of the Court of Admiralty

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal

New Jersey, April 26, 1779.

## A Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill.

THE subscriber has a grist-mill and saw-mill which he is desirous to have removed to a situation more advantageous, a little lower down Capalong-Brook (on which they now stand) to a place where a forge lately stood, the banks of the dam nearly compleat, but the frame work, which is not very considerable, is decayed. The tail run is finished and there will be little or no diging necessary for the foundation or ground work of the mill. Any person of experience and sufficient abilities who will undertake the same, may have a good lease, and be furnished with the mill-stones, bolts, iron work and utensils. The merchant cluth new, another not much the worse for wear, and a third a little damaged, but perhaps may be repaired. The frame work of the saw-mill is good, not more than seven years old, and may be easily moved and soon set to work. The saw a choice steel plate; the stream large and lively, water seldom fails, but may be a little pinched in great drought in summer, and this may be easily remedied by bringing another creek in, at a very small expense, as the chief of the race is already dug, and will require little or no dam. The situation is very pleasant, and in a fine wheat country, on the bank of the south branch of Raritan-river; stone, lime, sand and timber very con-

venient, and a good mason who lives within half a mile, will undertake the mason work. Also may be had in exchange for bar iron, a pair of forge bellows, a little out of repair, and a pair of spare bellows pipes, hammer wheel gudgeons, and some other of the iron work belinging to a forge.—Enquire of the subscriber living in Kingwood, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, or of Mr. James Paxton in Trenton.

Charles Coxe.

N. B. Land enough for a small farm, with some meadow ground will be let with the mill, if required; and also may be assisted in the heavy work with a stout four horse team.

Public Notice is hereby given,

To all persons that have any demands, either on bond, note, book or otherwise, against the persons hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas for the county of Essex, within six months from date hereof, in order to have them settled. And likewise notice is given to all persons that have any goods, wares, or merchandize of any kind, or owe on bond, books, or mortgage, any sum or sums of money to any of the offenders following, and shall neglect to make discovery thereof to some one of us, the subscribers, within one month from date hereon, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case directs.

The names of the offenders are as follows, viz. David Ogden, David Ogden, jun. Uzal Ward, William Stiles, Nathaniel Williams, Thomas Bruen, Griffin Jenkins, Stephen Skinner, Benjamin Booth, Joseph Kingsland, Robert Drummond, Stephen Farrand, Lewis Greenfield, John Wheeler, Ebenezer Ward, jun. Isaac Longworth, jun. Isaac Ogden, Nathaniel Richards, Jonathan Sayres, Isaac Longworth, Thomas Longworth, John Van Wagmer, Garrabrant Garrabrants, jun. Jacob Brower, Garret

Wouters, Caleb Sayres, Josiah Banks, Joseph Hallit, Peter Woods, Peter Brower, Benjamin Pierson, Richard Yates, Richard Stanton, Peter Mowrison, George Walls, Thomas Galbreath, Peter Clopper, Abraham Van Geson, jun. Isaac Browne, Francis Batey, Derick Schuyler, John White, Nicholas Garrabrants, William Brooks, James Colvin, Cornelius Brooks, Thomas Aston, Garret Jacobus, Isaac Kingsland, Henry Stager, Samuel Harrison, Peter Dubois, Hugh Gaine, Isaac Stiles, Samuel Hudinot, Nicholas Hoffman, James Gray, Doctor Uzal Johnson, John Courter, jun. Aaron Pierson, George Warner, Duncan Campbell, Cornelius Stager, Isaac Ogden, Thomas Phillips, John J. Crane, Henry Vanderhoff, James Blundle, John Colleny, William Brounejohn, Thomas White, John Tabor Kemp, Joseph French, Hugh Wallace, James Jauncey, Vincent Pearse Ashfield, Miles Sheerbrook, Luther Baldwin, Daniel Pierson, Sheffield Howard, Nicholas Ogden and James Wilson.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun. SAMUEL HAYES and THOMAS CANFIELD, Commissioners.

State of New Jersey, Essex county, April 29, 1779.

To be sold by the subscriber, living near Princeton, a NEGRO BOY, about fifteen years of age. For further particulars enquire of

AARON LONGSTREET.

April 26, 1779.

New Jersey, Sussex county. WHEREAS Inquisitions, respectively taken and found against John Eddy, John Cougle and William Green, all late of said county, for going over to and joining the enemies of this state, were returned to the Court of Common-Pleas held at Newtown, in and for the said county, at the term of November last and proclamation thereon respectively made for any person

or persons interested or concerned in the premises, to appear and traverse, &c. agreeably to law; and no traverse being then tendered, notice is hereby given, that final judgment will be given on the said inquisitions respectively at the next term, which will be on the fourth Tuesday in May next, unless the said inquisitions shall be then respectively traversed.

WILLIAM HANKINSON,
THOMAS ANDERSON } Comrs.

April 19, 1779.

New Jersey, Essex county. At an Inferior Court of Common-Pleas held for the said county of Essex on the 13th day of April inst. were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Duncan Campbell, Cornelius Stager, Isaac Ogden, Thomas Phillips, John J. Crane, Henry Vanderhoff, James Blundle, John Coleny, William Brounejohn, Thomas White, John Tabor Kemp, Joseph French, Hugh Wallace, James Jauncy, Vincint Pearce Ashfield, Miles Sheerbrook, Luther Baldwin, Daniel Pierson, Sheffield Howard, James Wilson and George Warner; of which proclamation was made at said Court, that if they, or any on their behalf, or any persons interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered—Therefore notice is hereby given that if neither they nor any on their behalf, nor any interested, shall appear and traverse at the next Court to be held for the said county, the inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun, SAMUEL HAYES and THOMAS CANFIELD, Commissioners.

Newark, 18th April, 1779.

To all whom it may concern:

New Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, on Wednesday the 26th day of May, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Kaighn, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called Experiment, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Allentown, May 1, 1779.

The notable HORSE

RAGMUFFIN,

THE property of the subscriber, imported from Pennsylvania, between 5 and 25 years of age this grass, in bad order, will cover this season at the sign of the gristmill, within two miles of the church in Rahway, at 39 1-6 dollars the season, and 19 1-6 dollars the single leap, the money to be paid at the sign post.

RAGMUFFIN is a very ugly white horse, with grey legs, main and tail, two black feet, star and snip; he is of full size, thirteen hands high, badly made for his height, and is allowed, by very indifferent judges, to be one of the worst moving, indelicate, and ill-looking horses in the state. His blood and pedigree agreeable to his shape and movements. He was got by Nimshi, a noted horse, who, a few years since, was rode by a gentleman, then an adjutant in a regiment of Lazy Greys, with universal ridicule. Nimshi's sire was Old Deformity, of whom he had a very

striking likeness; his grandsire by Blunder who, when about to start in a race, had the good fortune to fall, breaking his own neck and that of his rider. His brothers were old Slack, Loggerhead, Slumber, Sloth, Sluggard, Sloven and Inactivity, all famous horses, their performances exactly corresponding with their names.—Ragmuffin, though wanting the beauties of those capital horses, is fully possessed of all their deformities. He was taken in 1776 from Thomas Bugeye, Esq., who then had him in keeping in Spank-Town, and was sent from New York by Mrs. Plantain, seized by a court of admiralty constituted for that purpose, illegally condemned, and was unlawfully sold. Those persons who choose to have their mares covered by Ragmuffin, will be charged no more than 10s. per week for each mare's pasture, as they will feed on the common. Hard dollars will be taken in payment, if manufactured in New Jersey, composed of block tin, bell metal, with a small mixture of silver, provided they ring clear.

J. STANBURY.

N. B. The above horse being thought a dangerous animal, two grooms will constantly attend him during the season of covering, to prevent his doing the least mischief. The grooms will expect a small fee. And as the proprietor is under apprehensions that some design is formed against the said horse, prays that none offer to approach him in arms.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1779.

THE Publick are hereby advertised, that the real estates of . . . . Peter Campbell, gentleman, and Isaac Allen, Esquire, attorney at law, both late of Trenton, in the state of New Jersey; . . . . are to be sold, etc.

. . . .

*Published by order of the Council*

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary,
and Keeper of the Register for forfeited estates.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 74, *Wednesday, May* 5, 1779.

TO BE SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, in the township of Greenwich, county of Sussex, and State of New-Jersey, containing 388 acres, about 70 cleared, the remainder well timbered. There are on the premises two good houses, a barn, stable, &c. Through the land runs as good a stream for a grist and saw-mill as any in the county, and good seats for both. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. THOMAS LOUREY, or the subscriber in Flemington.

May. 1, 1779. PHILIP YAUGER.

*To be* SOLD, or EXCHANGED

For HOUSES or LANDS, in or near this City, the following LANDS and PREMISES, situated in the County of Cumberland, New-Jersey.

Two Lots of Ground, near the Market-house in Road's Town, fronting each other on the main-street, containing about a quarter of an acre in each Lot, on which are erected a well finished two story brick House, with a cellar under the whole, and well paved with brick; a good Frame House well finished and painted, adjoining the brick house, with Frame Kitchen back of the same, and part of a Pump of excellent water near the front door; a good strong Frame store-house, a good Frame-barn, well covered with cedar, and stable room for six or eight horses, a Chair-house, Smoke house, and other out buildings, and garden well paled in with cedar. The whole of the buildings are good, having been built not many years since. It is an excellent place for a store or shop-keeper as the subscriber has found by several years experience, and would serve for any tradesman, inn-keeper or private gentleman.

Twelve other Lots of excellent Grass-Land in said town fronting the main street aforesaid, containing half an acre in each lot, all under good fence, with a number of good bearing apple and peach trees on several of said Lots; the whole is pleasantly situated in as good a part as any in said town for building thereon.

Nine Acres of Grass Land, adjoining on the back of the last mentioned Lots, and under good fence.

Five Acres of good Wood Land, about half a mile from said town, joining a main road leading from the town of Greenwich to Salem, and a stream of water on one end of said Land.

A Plantation, containing 125 Acres of good Land, situated about half a mile from Road's Town aforesaid, 80 Acres or upwards of which is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is good woodland: The whole is well watered, having springs of water in different fields, and a stream of water being the line on one side of said Plantation, which is thought sufficient for an oil or fulling mill, and is in a fine part of the country for such business. There is on said Plantation, a good brick house, with a large cellar under the same, a large frame kitchen, a good well of water near the door, a large frame barn, and other out-buildings, about one hundred bearing apple trees, of good fruit, a young peach orchard, of about the same number of trees, as also cherry and other fruit trees on the premises.

Five Acres of Salt Marsh, lying in the township of Greenwich, and is between 3 and 4 miles from the said Plantation.

Seventy-four Acres of Cedar Swamp, lying on the west side of Morris-River, which would be profitable at this time, either for making rails or boards, it being within 80 rods of a landing where vessels of burden pass and repass to and from this city, and is joining to cedar swamp of Joshua Brick, Esq; and others.

All the above mentioned Premises (except the Cedar Swamp and Marsh) are in a fine healthy part of the country, that abounds in wheat, corn, flax, &c. and are about five miles from Bridge-town, where the county courts are held, and about four miles from the town of Greenwich, where there is navigation for sloops, and is very near to sundry good grist-mills, and very handy to places of public worship, such as the Friends, Presbyterians, First Day and Seventh Day Baptists.

They will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser, and may be viewed by applying to Mr. ELIJAH BOWEN or Mr. ELIJAH TOMBLESON, on and near the premises.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Union-street three doors below Second-street, Philadelphia, where the deeds and draughts of each and all the premises may be viewed, and an indisputable title given, by

DAVID BOWEN.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, May* 5, 1779.

The General Pattison Privateer, presently after leaving Sandy-Hook, met a brace of rebels off Egg-Harbour, they immediately altered their courses, so that one escaped, but that which was pursued she ran ashore.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Maxwell Nesbitt, merchant of Philadelphia, to Mr. Conyngham, commander of the famous cutter Revenge, which was brought into this port last Friday, a prize to his Majesty's ship Galatea.

*Philadelphia, April 20th*, 1779.

SIR,

THE Cutter Revenge being now compleatly fitted and almost manned, you will proceed with her to sea, as expeditiously as in your power; to fully compleat your manning, you had best stop a day off Salem

or Cohanzy, where we believe you may meet with a number of good men ready to enter, at Cape May it is likewise possible some may enter with you, and it is not improbable but if you are known off Egg-Harbour some may go off to you from thence; indeed you must endeavour to get off men from every part of the coast to keep up your compliment, and if you are but lucky enough to take a prize or two soon after your going out they will croud to you.

As the hiring of the cutter to the state is now done away, and your cruize is to be at the risque of and for the account of your owners, your business will be to look after good rich merchantmen rather than privateers, not that we would have you to avoid these when they come in your way, many of them will sell for a good deal of money here, but it is not so much your business to look out for them, or to engage those of such force as to risque by such engagement a damage to your vessel that may oblige you to return into port and break up your cruize; you will therefore for the present take your station in such situation as you may judge best to intercept the merchantmen bound into New-York, many of whom may now be looked for from the West-Indies as well as from Europe; your prizes you are to send in here, and it will be best to see those that are valuable safe into the Capes, if you [t]ake any small ones of little value off or about Egg-Harbour, it may be as well to send them in there, as you can have your men immediately off again, and your prize master must take care of her until an express can come over to us which you are to direct him to hire and send over to us.

At your first going to sea, we think it will be prudent to stretch pretty well off until your landsmen are recovered of their sea-sickness and you get the crew in good order and well acquainted with working the vessel, guns, &c. but in doing this you can take the proper station for vessels bound into New York, and as you get your men in order approach the shore, change now and then your situation

for fear the enemy should get intelligence of you, but this they cannot well otherways have than by some vessel to whom you give chace escaping you, or on the return of prisoners to New-York who may be landed from your prizes.

Men of war you must take care to avoid, most, if not all of these are too powerful for you, and as we before remarked, its not your business, nor is it the interest of your owners to engage with vessels fitted for war of superior or even of equal force, as by this means your cruize may be knocked up, it is your business however to see and attack all merchantmen with resolution let their force appear what it will, for many of those though large and shew a great number of guns are but indifferently manned, and their seamen not having the same view of gain, will not fight so obstinately as those on board cruizing vessels; out of your prizes you may probably get a number of men to enter, the English and Scotch seamen you cannot so well trust, but the Irish we believe in general would as soon fight for us as for the English, if in this way you can make up a crew, or have men to spare, and you pick up one of the enemy's little fast sailing privateers we have no objection to your making her a tender, and such tender we think may be very useful to you: Keep up a supply of powder, shot, provisions, rum, or any necessary you may want out of your prizes; and if you should want any thing from us, put a letter on shore at Egg-Harbour or Cape May, and we can lodge what you want at either of these places.

The articles first filled up for you as a private vessel of war, and signed, are to be your articles; those given you by the State are of no use and ought to be destroyed, as you neither share or divide by them. Direct your prize masters to deliver no letters or papers until they see us, nor should they answer any questions respecting your vessel, nor situation, or place you were last at.

You may deceive very generally the merchantmen bound to New York, few of them expect to meet an American cruizer on this coast, by pretending to be a New York privateer or man of war's tender, you may amuse them until you find a convenient opportunity to board or attack them, but your judgment and prudence will direct you the conduct necessary to pursue on this and every other occasion.

If our Bay should at any time be so guarded as to prevent your getting your prizes in here, you will next endeavour to get them into Egg Harbour, if too large for that harbour you must send them for Chesepeak Bay or for Boston or some port in New England, if valuable, accompanying them; many things may occur that we cannot particularly direct you in, and in such cases you must act as you judge best and most conducive to our interest; harmony with your officers, strict discipline as possible and good usage of your crew we would recommend, your gaining their good opinion and esteem will be of singular use, a general benefit to the cruize, and an ease to yourself, and wishing you an agreeable and successful cruize, we are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

J. M. NESBITT and Co.

ANDREW and HUGH HODGE.

—*The Royal Gazette,* No. 271, *May* 5, 1779.

To Mr. LIVINGSTON, titular Governor of New-Jersey.

SIR,

I have just dissected your prolix reply to Sir Henry's *laconic letter.* Indeed the sentiments it contains are so ill connected, that it scarce cost me a moment's trouble. Your essay seems to be the dernier resort of a distracted mind, for while you affect the greatest fortitude,

the infernal spectres you speak of, will not allow you a single moment's repose. It is impossible that the Commander in Chief could descend to altercation with you. Your suspicions of assassination are plain and expressive, notwithstanding the smooth and inoffensive terms in which you have so decently couched them. Enamoured of the *argumentum cornutum,* most of your periods admit two meanings, yet you are so *shallow a logician,* that you have not yet discovered its full extent. Charges positive and direct in the first instance, cannot be palliated by *novel insinuations* in the second, nor can those nice distinctions, sometimes allowable at the bar, be admitted in attempts to degrade *characters of eminence,* which can only be fairly judged by the dictates of truth and humanity.

Besides perfect logic according to the received opinion of men of sense, springs from the *true,* and not the *perverted* powers of reason. This you must be sensible of, as you are about selecting the best laws of the realm for your assumed government, otherwise you must be a great stranger to the equitable principles on which they were founded. America's loyal sons I shall ever admire, and honour their rising genius, while from the reciprocal affection I wish to see preserved between them and Britons, I will not draw the merits of composition into question: yet I can scarcely imagine that any *foreigner of distinction,* in high repute for wit and knowledge, would have hazarded the assertion that this country already possesses *superior learning and military prowess* to Great Britain. Were the curious reader to refer to the rise of this momentous contest, however artfully the final intentions of the Congress were so long concealed, however mild in his disposition, he must at least discover much duplicity and design in the whole tenor of their conduct, and in no part more, than in the reasons they assigned for declaring independence.

You have rarely preserved your own temper, tho' bred

to the law, and never in any of those performances submitted to the inspection of the world, or in your judicial advice to the people at large as a Governor. You will not deny your opprobrious expressions concerning the banishment of tories to desolate islands, or punishing such as have the misfortune to be in your power, or even that virulent hyperbole before me, of being unable to ascertain the *precise limits of British cruelty.* If what I advance Sir, is matter of fact, and that it is I appeal to the whole world, where pray have you furnished an instance in support of your pretended honourable remark of foreigners, that *America had shewn her superiority to Great-Britain, no less in the decency of her writings, than in the success of her arms.*

I am much surprised that a man so intent on *masterly productions,* should be so little acquainted with the concise elegance of a fine writer. Recollect yourself a little *Mr. Livingston,* and you will be more reconciled to the British General's determination to take no notice of you. His titles are the just reward of *faithful and distinguished services,* and I really think you may venture to retract your former unguarded assertion that America and France would soon chastize *British insolence.* Without disturbing your *amiable connexions* with those *unhappy slaves* who flutter about your person, there can be no indelicacy or impropriety in wishing that they may at last evince *a poignant sensibility* of the true character of their oppressor.

I am your most obedient Servant,

DETECTOR.

To William Livingston, Esq; &c. &c. &c.

Renowned Sir,

IF it will not be deemed too great presumption in one of my humble station to address your Excellency; and if a person who boasts of no *considerable refinement* in the *epistolary way,* may be permitted to write to

him who (from superior abilities) is above receiving *any edification,* I will take the liberty to pay my compliments to you in this public and must respectful manner.

You must be sensible that consistency is one of those qualities which you possess in so eminent a degree, that you might with propriety adopt "servetur ad imum" for your favourite motto. The same *unquestionable modesty,* and (to use one of your own expressions) the same *decency* of writing as well as speaking, the same *rectitude* of conduct and *urbanity* of manners which you thought proper to display in the earliest period of your *memorable life* have been inflexibly adhered to in every circumstance of it.

I call to witness upon this occasion your numerous, decent and impartial lucubrations, with which (almost at the beginning of its existence in this city) the press is known to have *teemed,* resembling the earth in that respect, which, if we credit the Poets, brought forth at its first formation all manner of monsters.—I call to witness also, that continuation of your labours and your life by which you have acquired the admiration of all—except those whom you have always disregarded—*the virtuous and the wise.*—But more especially I call to witness that convincing example of bright perseverance which you have so recently afforded.

You will be at no loss to conjecture that upon this occasion I allude to your letter of the 15th instant, addressed to the British General. It was indeed mortifying beyond expression, that when a gentleman of your character had began a correspondence with the General in so very *affable a manner,* and in such *inoffensive terms,* that it should be so abruptly concluded by an intimation that it was looked upon as a *trouble,* and not as *an honour:* And yet mortifying as this circumstance undoubtedly was, perhaps it might have been more prudent to have said less upon the subject. Mankind are ready to suspect that we are not indifferent to matters which we take so much pains to mention; this

is an opinion that a man of your reading cannot be ignorant has prevailed in all ages, even as early as the days of Æsop, who has introduced the disappointed fox, declaring that he had *not the least passion* for the grapes which were placed beyond his reach; you will pardon me for mentioning this observation to you; I am convinced, for my own part, (since you say it, whose veracity is unquestionable) that you was not *ambitious* of a correspondence, from which however, you determined *not to be precluded;* but the world perhaps may entertain no such adequate ideas of your truth, dignity and importance, and therefore I was afraid might judge otherwise.

But if I presume with diffidence to hint a censure of your failing as to that particular, in what you have always been so remarkable for (I mean the little arts of craft or cunning); I shall with pleasure acknowledge that you have manifested your *usual modesty* in charging the General with *unprovoked want of politeness,* and your *usual abilities* in asserting that your former letter was couched in the most "inoffensive terms."

Undoubtedly it was no provocation to ask Sir Henry Clinton whether he was an accomplice with assassins, and to call upon him to deny it if he could; this is the very measure which, what you call *American decency,* would dictate, and especially to a man who thought it highly improbable and almost impossible that the General should *countenance, connive at, or be privy to a design so sanguinary and disgraceful.* You will observe that I make use of your own striking and emphatical term[s] upon this occasion, leaving out indeed the little word "either," which occurs in both your letters, and is such a breach of grammatical propriety, that I wonder it could escape from a gentleman of your refinement in the epistolary way.

I am sensible that the vulgar, and perhaps even a few persons of *rank and breeding* may differ both from you and me in their sentiments of this matter. There are some

people whom no rank can elevate, no breeding can polish; they perhaps will declare that the very asking such a question was the grossest of all affronts, an[d] that it was impossible it could be couched in terms of an inoffensive nature: Nay, so far might the wayward disposition of such people extend, that your Excellency, upon making similar enquiries from them, might only receive the *responsum bacculinum* in return for your trouble.—If you should alledge to them that you did not think it probable they would countenance, connive at, or be privy to a design so sanguinary and disgraceful, they would be ready to tell you, that you had then the less reason to trouble them upon the subject; either you was insincere in this profession, or it would have prevented you from asking so disgraceful and so affrontive a question.

But let us leave in repose these extraordinary men and their unaccountable notions. I take it for granted that the terms of your letter were inoffensive, and the question it contained such as might be asked with the greatest delicacy.—I must therefore lament that the General should have treated you with so unmerited a want of politeness.

It will no doubt appear extraordinary in the annals of history, (in which you, Mr. Livingston, must make so conspicuous and amiable a figure) that Sir Henry Clinton should so far regard the duties of his station, and be so attentive to the interests of his King and country, as not to think himself at leisure to correspond with a Gentleman of your dignity and merit.—The pleasure he must have reaped from such a correspondence would have been infinite, and I am sure that he will be very much blamed if he was supposed to decline it from resentment—I will not say, from contempt.

Whilst I lament the ill treatment which you have received, and of which I confess that you seem too sensible, give me leave to admire your extraordinary address in availing yourself of the lucky wording of a former letter.

—It is indeed true that you did not in express terms say any thing about his life, or about the murder of him; and altho' it is impossible to understand in any other sense that delicate threat with which your former letter concluded, yet it seems you had artfully prepared such an evasion as is truly honourable and worthy of yourself. I can hardly think that any man who reads your first letter will be at a loss to comprehend your real meaning; and I am sure, any one who afterwards peruses your second, must admire your transcendent abilities.—But what is most admirable, and ought by no means to be omitted in silence, is that air of surprise which you so naturally affect at the General's understanding you in the same sense which would strike every impartial reader. It is obvious enough that he comprehended thoroughly the idea you intended to convey; tho' it cannot be denied that he treated it with the greatest contempt, and not with that attention which so friendly a caution deserved.

Your former letter was truly in the *tragic style*, and meant to excite the passions of *terror and pity* in the mind of the person to whom it was addressed.—You judiciously supposed that the General would compassionate so *worthy*, so *meek*, and so *inoffensive* a man as your Excellency, whose valuable life was exposed to such apparent danger; and you thought he would certainly be struck with terror at finding *his person* so entirely in your power.—Tho' your letter failed of producing the latter of these effects, for which it was so evidently calculated, you should comfort yourself with considering that the attempt was glorious.—"Magnis tamen excidit ausis," you know, has before afforded consolation to the greatest minds.

If the General however, did not in reality "*startle at the shocking spectre*," which you had taken so much pains to conjure up; if, on the contrary, he treated the phantom with an air of careless indifference and disregard, it was nevertheless easy for you, Sir, to assert the reverse, and

endeavour with matchless eloquence to convince the world of it.—Have you not made the same efforts in many other instances, and tho' often detected, have you ever been known to recede from your assertions?

But pardon me if I mention that there is some reason to suppose, even from the tenor of your *shortlived* correspondence, that your Excellency has been not only startled, but even haunted, by the horrid spectre you allude to.—It is difficult to escape from the terrors of conscience; and tho' I am inclined to believe that you possess as much fortitude as any man, yet I cannot wonder if you should sometimes behold a bloody poniard in the air, or fancy an avenging knife raised against your bosom.

It is time, however, to dismiss so disagreeable a subject.—It may awaken reflections which your Excellency would wish should sleep.—Such reflections as might even stop a man of less resolution in that full career which you have determined so gloriously to run.

I had much more to have said in your commendation for many other passages of your letter; but I fear that I have already trespassed upon your patience. However I cannot take my leave of your Excellency without paying the tribute of praise for the polite manner in which your letter is concluded.—You have now demonstrated that your enemies have charged you without reason with an unforgiving temper. Notwithstanding Sir Henry Clinton's unparalleled want of politeness to you, you have with the utmost *good manners* wished him a safe voyage across the Atlantic.—It is true that he has no intentions of taking that voyage at present, which some people maliciously suppose that you really wish *he would,* and therefore understand you merely in that sense.—But for my part, I so totally differ from them, that I can attribute your Excellency's kind and sincere wish to nothing but the well known refinement of your breeding and benignity of your heart;—being persuaded that if Sir Henry, with all his followers

were to abandon this country, you would not be so much a gainer as to *sleep in peace.*

I remain, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
HUMPHREY CLINKER.

New-York, April 24, 1779.

*I'll budge for no man's pleasure I?*

We are informed from Acquakenung, in Jersey, that the death of Mr. Hopper, who had bought and took possession of the confiscated house of a friend to government in that vicinity had intimidated the purchaser of Major Drummond's [1] house, lately confiscated, and publicly sold, from taking possession of it, declaring that in the night he dreaded his throat also would be cut, which happened to be the ghastly fate of that poor Devil Hopper.

We are informed that yesterday arrived at Sandy-Hook, a privateer of six carriage guns, taken by the Diligent, brig, Capt. Walbeof; she is said to be of the Egg-Harbour family.—*The Royal Gazette,* No. 272, *May* 8, 1779.

TRENTON, *May* 5.

House of Assembly, April 30, 1779.

WHEREAS several of the collectors and other officers of the government have in their hands bills of credit of the emissions of the 20th May, 1777, and the 11th April, 1778, lately called out of circulation by Congress, which they have received for debts or taxes due to this state, and the same may be refused at the treasury.

[1] For a sketch of Major Robert Drummond (Loyalist), see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 251.

*Resolved,* That the treasurer be authorized and directed to receive from the collectors and other officers of government, all bills of the said emissions which said officers may pay into the treasury on or before the 20th day of May next, provided each person paying the same shall upon his oath or affirmation, declare that such bills of credit were by him received in payment for the debts or taxes due to the state, and that no part thereof was by him received in exchange for bills of credit now in circulation, which oath or affirmation the said treasurer is authorized to administer. And that all bills of credit of the said two emissions called out of circulation, which may remain in the hands of collectors or other public officers, after the said 20th day of May ensuing, shall be either exchanged, or the loss occasioned by neglect thereof, sustained by the said persons who received the same.

Extract from the Journals,

JOS. PHILLIPS, Clk. pro tem.

Council-Chamber, April 30, 1779.

Concurred in by Council, BOWES REED, Clk.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, May 1, 1779.

Resolved, That for the present, till a law be enacted to make further provision for the militia, each officer, non-commission officer, and private, when the whole or any part of the militia are called into service, receive as an equivalent to the additional allowance lately agreed to be made to the continental troops, the sum of five shillings by the day, over and above their pay, bounty, rations and mileage, during the time they shall continue in actual service; and that the paymasters of the militia be instructed to make payment accordingly.

Extract from the Journals,

JOS. PHILLIPS, Clk. pro tem.

## CHATHAM, MAY 11.

A particular account of the robbery committed at Hibernia iron-works, mentioned in our last.—On Tuesday night, the 27th ult. a party of robbers and well-armed villains surrounded the dwelling-house at Hibernia furnace; three of whom entered while the family were at supper, about 9 o'clock in the evening, and stayed near two hours. They entered before the family discovered them, clapped a pistol to each of their breasts, ordered them to give up their arms, and surrender themselves prisoners in the King's name, or they were dead men: They were obliged to submit, having only three workmen about the house, and they in bed. The villains fixed a sentry at each door, and then proceeded to plunder the house of everything valuable, to a very considerable amount; with which articles they loaded five horses, which they took off also.—They went from that to Doctor Jonothan Chuver's, near Charlotburg iron-works, with an intent to murder him, having discovered on them sometime before, having met them in a wood between there and Long-Pond. While they were surrounding his house he made his escape out of a window; they fired at him, but missed him; he ran six or seven miles with no other clothes on than his shirt, and alarmed the country as he went. They plundered his house, threatened to murder his wife, made her go down on her knees twice and beg her life.—There are parties of the militia in quest of them, and it is to be hoped the spirited true sons of liberty, will turn out and scour the woods 'till they are detected, that they may get their just deserts.

The Honourable Congress have appointed Col. Azariah Horton[1] D. Commissary General of Musters, and the

[1] For notices of the Horton family of Morris County, see New Jersey Archives, 27 : 267, and 2d Series, 1 : 195 ; 2 : 380.

Commander in Chief has ordered accordingly that he be obeyed and respected as such.

Was married on Sunday morning last, before Church, Mr. Foster Horton, of this place, brother to Col. Horton, to Miss Sally Low, formerly of New-York.

On Thursday last near forty sail of transports, with troops on board, put to sea from Sandy-Hook.

## TO BE SOLD,

At vendue, at Morrell's store in Chatham, on Saturday the 15th inst. to begin precisely at 1 o'clock,

SIX or eight barrels of racked cyder, gammons and pork, wood axes, stone jugs and bottles filled with vinegar, ground ginger, chalk, hammers and gimblets, books and pamphlets, bayonets, cartouch-boxes, steel ramrods, powder, bullets, lead, and gun-flints, earthenware, knot bowls, pewter-platters and spoons, tea kettles, seven or eight feet of a new tin funnel, seal thimbles, draw-locks and thumb latches, boys leather breeches, large and small looking-glasses, one case of bottles, trace chains, chisels and gouges, black bottles, beaver, castor, and felt hats, indigo, teatable ketches, shoemakers pincers, one saddle, a few pounds of black beads, hard soap five or six years old, watch christals, three or four iron shovels, a few pounds of candles, and some tallow, with a variety of other articles, by

JACOB MORRELL.

N. B. If the subscriber meets with encouragement he proposes to take in goods of all sorts to sell at vendue.

## TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant repeating GOLD WATCH, London made. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

## SHOES.

THE subscriber is authorized to contract for good strong shoes fit for the army. He will pay part in hides, where that is most agreeable, and give cash for the remainder. Those who have shoes on hand will serve their country by bringing them immediately.

JAMES CALDWELL.

Springfield, May 8, 1779.

WHEREAS Mary Decamp, wife of the subscriber, did, on the 16th of June, 1776 elope from her bed and board, and as there is no hopes of her returning again, this is therefore to give notice to all merchants, mechanicks, and other inhabitants, not to harbour, trade with, nor trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

LAMBARD DECAMP.

WHEREAS many people of late have been very assidious in propogating reports to the prejudice of my character: This is therefore to request the public to suspend judgments until next week, when the whole matter will be laid before them.

THOMAS WELLS.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol.* I., *Numb.* XIII., *May* 11, 1779.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Wednesday the 19th inst. at the Coffee-house, in the City of Philadelphia, at seven o'clock in the evening,

A Very valuable Tract of 418 Acres of Land, situate in Roxborough township, in the county of Morris, in the State of New Jersey; it is very well timbered with large oak and hickory, and lies within one mile of Andover iron works, and but about five miles from Hacket's Town, being very convenient to either of those places. On this tract are low ground, swamps and cripples, which produce plenty of grass in its season, and there has been good hay made on the same, though wild and uncultivated. Any person inclining to purchase may be further informed, by applying to WILLIAM SHAW living in Water-street, near the Old Ferry, Philadelphia.—*The Pennsylvania Journal, May* 12, 1779.

[No. VII.]

Mr. COLLINS,

As civil government is like a great machine, composed of several mechanical powers, great skill, judgment and prudence is requisite, both in forming and putting together so many different parts, in order to make it move regular, and in regulating and guiding the whole, so as to obtain the end intended by it. The machine of state is its fundamental constitution, and the working of it is the exercise of civil government.

This is generally distinguished into three different kinds; *Monarchy*, in which the supreme power is lodged in one person; *Aristocracy*, when the government is lodged in a Council or Senate composed of persons of noble birth, riches and wealth; *Democracy*, when it is in the hands of the people. The two last are comprehended under the term *Republick* or *Commonwealth*. I shall not enter upon a discussion of the question, which of these three is to be preferred? Caprice, interest and prejudices have, in all ages, influenced men in their determinations on this subject. The *monarchy* we once lived under without murmuring, we have, for sufficient reasons, discarded, and adopted a republican government. I only observe, that this is undoubtedly the best calculated, if well conducted, to promote the happiness of *our civil society*. I apprehend, however, that there are

two extremes in republican governments, which it behoves us carefully to avoid. The one is, that *noble birth, or wealth and riches*, should be considered as an hereditary title to the government of the republic. *Wisdom and virtue*, the two necessary qualifications of good civil rulers, are no *hereditary endowments* of human nature. The very titles of honour and wealth expose such to the danger of oppressing others for their support. Was it necessary, I could prove these assertions by incontestable arguments. The other extreme is, that the government be managed by the *promiscuous multitude of the community*, as in some of the states of ancient Greece. The many imperfections incident to human nature, will ever prevent the majority of every nation to be fitly qualified to manage civil government. Comparatively few are fit to direct the great machine of state. The multitude, though honest, yet from many natural defects, are generally in the execution of government, violent, changeable and liable to many fatal errors.—The happy medium is, where the people at large have the sole power of annually electing such officers of state as are to be entrusted with the *most invaluable rights, liberties and properties* of the people, and the *appointment of the executive authority under their proper controul*.—America enjoys an opportunity, which no other nation ever had, and that is *that* of coolly and deliberately forming constitutions for their civil government, without fear of offending a powerful nobility, or dreading the displeasure of a military despot.—Thus have the civil constitutions of the thirteen United States been formed, and according as this important business has been committed to *men of skill, integrity and prudence, they have succeeded*.

I have carefully perused the Constitution of New Jersey, and compared it with some of the other states, and I humbly conceive the compilers have happily hit upon the requisite medium. Give me leave, my fellow-citizens, to show this in a few particulars, for some reasons I have in view. Our Legislature is annually to be appointed on a fixed day, only by the *free voices* of the people. And in order to give the community an opportunity of *improving by the wisdom and learning* (which are generally on the side of the rich and wealthy) *without exposing them to danger*, this Legislature is divided into two branches; the most learned and rich being thus generally chosen in the Council, will not have that opportunity by subtility and sophistry, to mislead the more unlearned, though honest, in the Assembly, to betray the common interest to their private emolument, they would have, were they mixed with them in one body. All money matters and impeachments for mal-administration, are for that reason committed to the Assembly.—Because the duty of civil officers is to execute the laws upon subjects, and mostly upon their neighbors and acquaintances, it is evident what tendency it would have to relax the most wholesome and necessary laws, in case those magistrates were to be elected by these their neighbours: Therefore *their* appointment is committed to the joint body of the people's Representatives.

*These* hold their commissions on good behaviour, during certain fixed periods, at the expiration of which, they may be renewed or not, as their merit shall require. The different periods are suited to the necessary trials. This gives a continual check on mal-administration, and a spur to a proper discharge of duty. Though prejudices, derived from our former very different constitution, may urge reasons in favour of judges being independent, both as to their offices and salaries, yet their conclusions will by no means hold good in our present constitutions. I acknowledge they ought to be independent of the individuals whose cases they are to judge; but hence does not follow that they ought to be independent of the community at large, whose interest they are bound to promote, by an impartial distribution of justice. As a further precaution, it prohibits all persons from holding offices of profit in the state from a seat in the *Assembly, the branch* to which care of the public money is committed. I wish it had been more explicitly prohibited that *judges* should have any seat in our Legislative Council; because—*judges of the laws ought to have no hand in framing them.*

Such constitutions, formed by persons appointed and empowered by the people for that purpose, being published and generally approved by the community, become *sacred and inviolate.* No Legislature ought to presume to alter or amend one single article in them: And any bill enacted contrary to the constitution, I humbly conceive to be no law.[1] For the constitution is, as it were, *the chartered right both by which they enjoy and exercise their power, and the people hold their rights, privileges, liberties and properties. Thus,* if our Legislature should permit one member to take a seat in the House of Assembly, who at the same time holds an office of profit within the state, I doubt whether any law enacted while such member holds his seat, is binding upon the subjects; because they thereby counteract the very authority by which they enjoy their Legislative capacity, and undermine the very barrier of the people's safety. And if they lawfully may do it in one instance, they may in a thousand. At what a precarious tenure then should we hold our most sacred rights and privileges? Defects in constitutions may be altered and amended, but it must be done by the original power of the people.

Having premised these remarks, I beg leave humbly to address myself to the Honourable our Legislature. Gentlemen, this machine

---

[1] This principle was established in New Jersey in the famous case of Holmes *v.* Walton, tried before a justice of the peace on May 24, 1779, and a jury of six men, under a recent statute, although the constitution of 1776 expressly provided that the right of trial by jury should be forever preserved. On *certiorari* to the Supreme Court, that tribunal, after long delay, reversed the judgment below, September 7, 1780, holding that the statute was contrary to the constitution, and was therefore null and void, as the right of "trial by jury" meant a jury of twelve men. See a very full account of the case, by President Austin Scott, of Rutgers College, in *American Historical Review,* IV., 456.

of state is given unto you by your constituents, not to amend and new form it, but to preserve it inviolate, and pursuant to it, promote as much as possible the interest and happiness of this people. Permit me to remind you on this occasion of a leading principle in good policy, that is, *that* the Legislature of a state be particularly careful to support and encourage those principally employed in the staple commodities for trade, on which the well being and prosperity of the whole chiefly depends. Trade is as it were the life and soul of civil society; and this depends upon the staple commodities of the nation. Hollanders are called the carriers of Europe; they chiefly subsist and enrich themselves by their shipping. Therefore shipbuilding, and the raising of sailors, is principally promoted among them. The English trade much depends upon their manufactures; therefore these have always been chief in the view of their Legislature. America is so particularly situated, that her only staple for trade is the produce of the husbandman. I feel confident that in proportion as these men are encouraged and supported, so will the wealth and happiness of America increase. And that from the moment these should be neglected or oppressed, directly the reverse will immediately ensue. From a full persuasion that you are sensible of this, I beg your attention to two important matters.

1. The main subject of some of my former numbers. If you will take the trouble to peruse them with attention, and properly exercise your own judgment, I think you must be sensible of a two-fold evil, which threatens this most useful class of men among us.

The first is, that in case the whole of the basely depreciated money is chiefly to be made good by taxes on husbandry, that this will be great injustice and an intolerable oppression upon them; which will inevitably ruin some and discourage others.

2. What influence such an event would probably have upon the fundamental part of our most happy constitution. I have before observed, *that if so great an over-balance of wealth was cast into the scale of the rich, it would in all probability prove the means of subverting it.* I would here humbly offer a hint of an additional danger of this sort.—If you recollect that this state is a member of an extended empire, you must be sensible that any prevailing party in the Supreme Council must have great influence, either beneficial or detrimental, upon the particular members. The spirit of the different constitutions on this continent will point out to you what you have particularly to guard against. That of ours, with some others, is truly *democratical;* That of some borders upon Aristocracy. Hence you will find the latter always favour plans calculated for the advantage of the rich and wealthy. The former such as have a tendency to benefit the commonalty. In perusing the New-York constitution it appears evident to me that the powers of government are thrown into the hands of the rich and wealthy in the two cities. The manifest conduct of the merchants and traders among us, have

fully showed throughout the course of this contest, what kind of patriots and governors the body of them are, worthy individuals excepted. From thence, I apprehend, has proceeded the maugreing of the constitution, such as it is, in favour of those citizens, by appointing members for the city and counties under the jurisdiction of the enemy, without any election of proper constituents, both in Assembly and Senate. It appears highly probable to me, that men who have thus carried their point against the commonalty in their own state, being delegated to the august Council of the empire, will endeavour to favour every scheme which may have the same tendency in the other states.—He that is in any degree acquainted with the government of nations, will be convinced that *riches* and *wealth* ever lay human nature under the strongest temptations to grasp at the reins of government; and, when obtained, to lord it over the honest commonalty in society.—Hence I would almost venture to assert, that if you enquire of your delegates you will become sensible that individuals in the Supreme Council of this empire have already discovered symptoms of such ambitious designs. I would therefore most humbly and earnestly entreat you *to bend your minds upon, and earnestly exert yourselves for, the preservation and promotion of that political happiness of the community at large, for which they have contended at the expense of so much labour, treasure and blood.* I would hence submit a few particulars to your most serious consideration.

1. Whether the delegates of the different states in Congress, being men of like passions as others, and under such powerful temptations, ought not to be narrowly and strictly watched by their respective constituents, in all the transactions of their station?

2. Whether the delegates are not, or at least ought not to be, responsible to their respective constituents for the application of the many millions of public money the expenses of the empire require?

3. Whether you are sufficiently sensible that proper measures have been pursued, throughout the course of this war, to satisfy the Legislature of the different states in the union, on this head?

4. Whether, while the confederacy of the several states is forming, you consider it safe and prudent to *give to fifty or sixty representatives* (if even we suppose them all the most virtuous) *an unlimited power* to raise or grant and apply any sum or sums of money, with which the different Legislatures are to have no further concerns than to be informed of, and furnish their respective quotas?

5. Whether your constituents have not some reasons to suspect that too little attention has been paid, during the confusions and convulsions of this unnatural war, to these important matters of state? And in case of former neglect, whether that does not now claim a double degree of attention to matters of such moment?

6. If there should be any foundation for the reports that some members of Congress dare presume to insinuate their atheistical

blasphemy, even in the august Council; and that it is common for such, together with others, to be engaged in gaming, balls and assemblies.—Whether such conduct is to be considered as consistent with that dignity and majesty, which is necessarily required in the representative body of so extensive an empire, and best fits such members for that close attention and deep penetration which the many intricate and important concerns of a nation, involved in a calamitous war, demands; and is best calculated to procure the continuation of the kind interposition of Providence in our favour?

7. Whether the base depreciation of our currency, so evidently pregnant with ruin to thousands, does not demand the *most disinterested care and concern* of the representatives of a free people, in order to prevent as much as possible, its dangerous effects to the prejudice of the community?

8. In case a loan should be procured from Europe, whether the greatest prudence and precaution ought not to be used to make such a loan answer some valuable purpose for the common advantage of the nation, and not for the private emolument of individuals?

Permit me, Gentlemen, to offer you a few hints in explanation of the last case; I take it for granted that such a loan is intended to be procured for some important advantage to the community, and not to enable merchants and traders to attempt the importation of superfluities and luxuries of life to the amount of many millions. It is not *that* we want to secure to us liberty and peace, but *powder* and ball!—I find among men of judgment and candor that some are of opinion the loan, when procured, should *be drawn for in bills of exchange;* Others that it should be *transported to our continent.* Each opinion deserves serious consideration.

As to the former, I beg leave to observe,

1. That exchange is even now but five for one, while all the necessaries for the army are, at the lowest medium, fifteen for one.

2. That as foreign traders would have the monopoly of all these bills, they would immediately lower their value.

3. On the improbable supposition that they would not, it would undoubtedly require a considerable length of time to dispose of them. For if we suppose the whole of our emissions an hundred and thirty millions, and a loan of fifteen millions; then that at five for one will be seventy-five millions. Is it to be supposed that these traders possess of our present money seventy-five millions, and all the rest of the community, but fifty-five millions? Hence, it is evident, to every person of judgment, that it will require a considerable length of time to sell all these bills for ready money.

4. And then all what five is below fifteen the community will lose and these traders gain.

5. In the mean-time the expences of the war accumulate upon us in proportion of fifteen for one, and that will be for the present year amount to three hundred millions; of which sum it is impossible to

raise one quarter by tax, consequently Congress will be under the unavoidable necessity of re-issuing all the money they get for the whole loan, and to strike more instead of sinking any. Thus will the end, namely, the recovery of the value of our money, be entirely frustrated; our national debt immensely increased; and only a few traders enriched. Therefore this scheme must needs be highly impolitick.

It remains then manifest, that if such a loan shall prove of real advantage to the community, it must be transported to our continent. How to be applied when arrived, is another important question.

1. To exchange it dollar for dollar would be evidently calculated to give millions of public money to enrich a few favourite individuals. The persons guilty of such an action would doubtless as much deserve capital punishment as any public robber or highway-man.

2. To pay it out for the exigencies of the army would be a squandering of it; giving a few an opportunity to hoard it up, and leave the original evil unredressed.

3. To purchase continental money with it, I am persuaded would have this pernicious tendency, that designing men would immediately lower its value; it would be soon laid up out of circulation; and the forementioned grievances remain unredressed and rather increase.

Thus, Gentlemen, I leave you and others whom it concerns, to judge of and compare the different schemes suggested (in case a loan was procured) with the one I have before recommended. And I hope you and those to whose more immediate management such matters are committed, may be directed to that which may prove most safe and advantageous to the community!

I have submitted the foregoing cases to your consideration forasmuch as you are the representatives of a member in the grand union, who have the appointment and instructing of your delegates in Congress. And I leave it with you to recollect how much the safety and happiness of your constituents depend upon your judgment, prudence, integrity, vigilance and care in matters of such moment.

2. The other important subject I would beg your attention to, is *the internal government of this state, which is particularly committed to your charge.* Permit me, Gentlemen, to remind you

1. Of what singular advantage it is to your constituents, to be encouraged in the purchase of freeholds. I am daily more confirmed in my sentiments respecting the pernicious policy of taxing money borrowed for such purchase, which I have submitted to the consideration of my respectable fellow-citizens in September last. Two things in the last laws for raising money, appear alarming to me. The one is the flagrant injustice of the double tax on money borrowed and the real property purchased with it.[1] The other is, the tax on this money, while bank notes are exempted. I plainly foresee if these precedents

[1] This "flagrant injustice" was continued in New Jersey until 1865, and was attempted in New York in 1905.

are drawn into practice by our future legislatures, that the generality of our farmers may henceforth bring up their children to be not freeholders, but tenants at will to others.

2. Also of your privilege and duty to exercise the powers committed to you with zeal and vigour, in order to stop the present torrent of profanity and vice; the curse and bane as well of civil as of religious society.—May God give you wisdom and zeal in managing the great machine of state to your own satisfaction, and the true interest of those you represent! is the cordial prayer of him who esteems it his greatest privilege in reality to be,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

## To AZARIAH DUNHAM, Esq

SIR,

I AM no divine, I never was a president, I never was a judge. I am, sir, a friend to the freedom and independence of America; have frequently risqued my life, and nearly spent my all in its defence. This being my character, I trust it will not be thought impertinent if I presume to address a gentleman who is one of the assistant purchasing commissaries, and who superintends *chief* of the purchases made for the army in the eastern division of this state.

Whether, Sir, the author of the *True Patriot* will take any notice of your publication, I know not, for my part I shall be short with you, and I hope decent.

I have, Mr. Dunham, long known you: I believe I am well acquainted with your character and principles, and I cannot help smiling when I see you step forth so boldly like a champion ready to fight the battles of the immaculate tribe of commissaries and quartermasters. I shall reserve for another opportunity what I have to say respecting the conduct of those your illustrious friends whose honesty and fidelity *you can prove in a thousand instances* not doubting but I shall be able to satisfy my countrymen that they have indeed been 'harpies' who have preyed upon 'our vitals.'

Did you, Mr. Dunham, or did you not, whilst acting as purchasing commissary, buy necessaries for the army and sell them again at an advanced price for your private emolument? Does not a concious blush cover your face when you read this question, and compare it with that seemingly bold honesty which appears in your famous publication in the Gazette of the 21st of April? I call upon you to answer me, whether as an officer paid by the publick, you had any right whatever to make such purchases for the advancement of your own fortune? If you answer in the affirmative, I shall not wonder that you so warmly deny the charges exhibited by the True Patriot against the gentlemen of the commissary and quartermaster departments. But, Sir, I conceive that though you may be brought to a

disagreeable dilemma you will not be hardy enough to declare, that either a quartermaster, or a commissary of purchases, or even a DIRECTOR-general, has a right to speculate with the publick money; or to engross those things, which by his office he is bound to buy for the army, in order to sell them either to the publick or to individuals at a more exorbitant price.

You have, Sir, declared to the world that the *True Patriot* has vilified the character of quarter-masters and commissaries; I trust you will on this occasion behave as becomes an honest man, and if possible defend every individual of their THOUSANDS if necessary in 'a thousand instances.' In the first place I hope you will not in your zeal for your brethren forget to do justice to your own character, so that the world may not be convinced that after all your seeming integrity you are in truth but a *speculating commissary.* If, Sir, you will declare to the world that you do not recollect any instance of your transgressing in the above particular, you may hear further from,

Your obedient servant,

TIMOLEON.

P. S. As you are cavilierly turned out, name and all, you may think yourself entitled to a different signature from the above. You will please to be informed that when you think proper to bring the matter to an issue as above hinted, mine shall be at your service, for which purpose it is left with the Printer. T.

TRENTON, MAY 12.

We learn that on the 5th instant a fleet of about 70 sail of British vessels put to sea from Sandy-Hook, with troops on board, said to be bound to the southward.

Extract of a letter from New-Barbadoes, Bergen county, April 22, 1779.

"Yesterday evening Captain JONATHAN HOPPER, a brave and spirited officer of the militia of this county, was basely murdered by a party of ruffians from New-York. He discovered them breaking open his stable door, and hailed them, upon which they fired and wounded him; he returned to the house, they followed, burst open the door and bayonetted him in upwards of twenty places.

One of them, named Stephen Rider, had formerly been one of his neighbors.[1]

"Early this morning Captain BOWMAN, of the North Carolina brigade, with a party of the continental troops and a few of the militia of this county had a smart skirmish with the enemy near De Groot's, about seven miles from Hoebuck, and drove them. Two of the continental soldiers and one of the militia were wounded. The loss of the enemy is not certainly known; one of them was taken prisoner and 2 or 3 were carried off dead or wounded."

Extract of a letter from Closter, Bergen county, dated May 10, 1779.

"This day about 100 of the enemy came by the way of New-Dock, attacked the place, and carried off Cornelius Tallman, Samuel Demarest, Jacob Cole, and George Buskirk; killed Cornelius Demarest; wounded Hendrick Demarest, Jeremiah Vestervelt and Dow Tallman, &c. They burnt the dwelling-house[s] of Peter Demarest, Matthias Bogart, Cornelius Huyler, Samuel Demarest's house and barn, John Banta's house and barn, and Cornelius Bogart and John Vestervelt's barns. They attempted to burn every building they entered, but the fire was in some places extinguished. They destroyed all the furniture, &c., in many houses, and abused many of the women. In their retreat they were so closely pursued by the militia and a few continental troops, that they took off no cattle.

[1] Jonathan Hopper, son of Albert and Rachel (Alje) Hopper, was bap. Oct. 29, 1752. He was b. and brought up at Hoppertown (Hohokus), Bergen county, but at the time of his murder was running a grist- and saw-mill at Wagaraw, or near the Bergen county end of the present River street bridge crossing the Passaic river from Paterson to Bergen county. For a fuller account of this shocking affair, see History of Paterson, by William Nelson, I., 345-6.

"They were of Buskirk's corps, some of our Closter and Tappan old neighbours, joined by a party of negroes. I should have mentioned the negroes first in order to grace the British arms."

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, April 23, 1779.

Two petitions, one from sundry owners of a certain tract of meadows lying in the township of Newark and county of Essex, and the other from sundry other freeholders and inhabitants of the said township of Newark, were presented to the House and read, praying for the reasons therein set forth, that a law may be passed enabling the owners of said meadows to erect and maintain a dam and works sufficient to prevent the tide from overflowing the same.

Ordered, That the owners, petitioners, have leave to bring in a bill agreeable to the prayer of the petition, upon advertising such their intentions two weeks successively in each of the publick newspapers of this state; and provided they serve such proprietors of said meadows not signing the petition, if any be, who may be interested in, or affected by the works proposed to be erected, with a copy of this order, at least two weeks previous to offering the said bill.

A true copy from the minutes.

WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, Clk. P. Tem.

N. B. The petitioners pray for a law to erect and build a dam, bank and sluice over Maple Island Creek in any place the most convenient, upon the meadows of Doctor William Burnet, James Johnston or Nathaniel Camp, sen. upon making a reasonable compensation for any damage done by such dam or works.

TO BE SOLD by the Printer hereof, A LAW LIBRARY; Containing sixty-one Volumes.

To be sold at publick vendue, on the 22d day of this inst. May, at the house of Mr. John Cook, at Tom's river, the Sloop LIVELY, together with her Load of Lumber: She is a good strong vessel, almost new. An inventory of her sails and rigging will be shown, and attendance given at the day of sale by

JOSEPH SALTAR.

Monmouth, New-Jersey, May 5, 1779.

To the *Proprietors* of the Western Division of New Jersey.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Council of Proprietors chosen to transact the Proprietors affairs, that it would be necessary to have a meeting of the Proprietors in general of said division, to consult and agree upon some matters relative to the interest of the General Proprietors:—These are therefore to request the Proprietors of the said division to meet at the house of James Esdall, in Burlington, on Tuesday the first of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes aforesaid.

By order of the Council.

DANIEL ELLIS,[1] Clerk.

Burlington, May 5, 1779.

---

[1] Rowland Ellis was a schoolmaster at Burlington, by appointment of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, from September 29, 1711, to March 17, 1738. His tombstone in St. Mary's churchyard, Burlington, so states, and adds this scriptural quotation: "They that be teachers shall shine as the brightness of the firmament." It fails to state the date of his death. He married Sarah Allison April 17, 1715, in St. Mary's Church. She was buried in that churchyard July 18, 1769. Issue:

i. Margaret, b. Sept. 17, 1716; bap. Nov. 1, 1716.
ii. Richard, bap. Aug. 26, 1718.
iii. Johaines, b. June 1, 1720; bap. June 19, 1720.
iv. William, b. Sept. 25, 1722; bap. October, 1722.
v. Joseph, b. Sept. 23, 1724; bap. Dec. 21, 1724.
2. vi. Daniel, b. Feb. 5, 1727; bap. March, 1727.
vii. Rowland, b. Aug. 16, 1734; bap. May, 1735.
viii. John, b. Sept. 18, 1736; bap. Dec. 26, 1736.
ix. Thomas, b. January 13, 1738-9; bap. March 4, 1738-9.

CAME to the plantation of Andrew Mershon, on what is called the River Road, nine miles from Trenton, on Friday

---

2. Daniel[2] Rowland[1] Ellis, b. February 5, 1727; m. Bathsheba ; d. September 1, 1794; she d. June 8, 1795; he was appointed Deputy Surveyor of the Western Division of New Jersey in 1753, and qualified as follows:

"Daniel Ellis—Being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Declared that he would well and truly Execute the Office of Deputy Surveyor of the Western Division of New Jersey & would observe and keep such Reasonable Instructions as should be by the Surveyor Generall under his hand Given him to the best of his knowledge.

*Daniel Ellis.*

"Sworn before me this Twenty
sixth day of february 1753.
Nathl. Thomas."

This oath of office is recorded in Book S of Surveys, page 97, in the Surveyor General's Office at Burlington. In 1762 he was elected a member of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, according to the following entry in Book A of Minutes of the Council of Proprietors, page 264, in the Surveyor General's Office, at Burlington:

"May ye 5th, 1762.

"The Council of Proprietors met according to their usual custom & it appearing by the return from the County of Burlington that George Reading Esqr, Abraham Heulings, Jos. Hollinshead, *Daniel Ellis* and William Heulings was chosen for said County & that John Ladd, John Hinchman, Daniel Cox Esqr & Samuel Clements Junr. for the County of Gloucester

"And the Persons appearing was

| | |
|---|---|
| John Ladd Esqr | George Reading Esqr. |
| Abraham Heulings | Daniel Ellis |
| John Hinchman | Saml. Clements Junr & |
| Daniel Coxe Esqr. | William Heulings |

"Who proceeded to the Choise of their Officers and chose
John Ladd President
Abraham Heulilngs Vice Prest
and
William Heulings Clk."

He began to buy land at a very early date. John Childs and the rest of the West Jersey Society, by Lewis Johnson, their attorney, conveyed to Charles Read, Esquire, of the city of Burlington, for £48, eight hundred acres of unappropriated land to be taken up and surveyed in West Jersey, said conveyance being dated January 25, 1755. On February 3, 1755, Read, for the consideration of £40, assigned this deed to Joseph Hollingshead and Daniel Ellis, both of the city of Burlington.—*Liber M*, pp. 440-442. By deed dated August 9, 1755, Thomas Gardiner, chairmaker, of the city of Burlington, conveyed to Daniel Ellis, of the same place, for £30, 1,128 acres of land in Gloucester county, "beginning at a twin cedar standing by a creek called Attsionk, being the bounds between Burlington and Gloucester counties, and marked T. G.; thence south 41 degrees, W 85 chains to a cedar marked T. G. E. standing by a branch of the Mullekeys river called Mechescatuckzing thence down sd branch to a Creek called Sleepy Creek," etc.—*Liber M*, p. 430. On September 10 fol-

the 7th instant, a certain brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, no brand or ear mark, part of his

lowing, Thomas Gardiner and Daniel Ellis reconveyed said premises to Charles Read, for the nominal consideration of 5s., and a yearly rent of £4 10s.—*Liber Y*, p. 113. By deed dated September 6, 1755, Daniel Ellis bought from Filo Leeds, of Burlington county, for the consideration of £2 16s., 56 acres to be surveyed in any part of West Jersey, below the falls of the Delaware.—*Liber P*, p. 336. On June 9, 1760, William Coxe, of the city of Philadelphia, Gent., conveyed to Daniel Ellis, John Munroe and Joseph Hollinshead, all of Burlington county, 1,700 acres of unappropriated land to be taken up and surveyed in West Jersey; consideration £95.—*Liber Q*, p. 318. Thomas Shaw appointed Daniel Ellis, of the city of Burlington, New Jersey, his attorney, the instrument being dated May 16, 1757.—*Liber N*, p. 397. By deed dated May 18, 1767, Joseph Hollinshead and Susannah, his wife; Abraham Heulings and Rachel, his wife; John Lawrence and Martha, his wife, and Thomas Rodman, all of the city of Burlington, conveyed to Daniel Ellis and others, Esquires, Justices of the Peace of Burlington county, and Timothy Abbott and others, chosen freeholders of said county, for the consideration of £106 12s., "all that lot of land in the City of Burlington situate on Broad Street beginning at a corner to a street 25 ft wide, then runs along Broad Street N. 83 deg. E. 186 ft to land late of John Craige's, then S. 15 deg. E. 77 ft to the lot of land where the Secretary's Office stands," etc., for a goal. —*Liber Z, p.* 178. John Hoskins and Daniel Ellis were, on July 13, 1767, appointed trustees for the insolvent estate of Levi Murrell, saddler, of the city of Burlington.—*Liber X*, p. 395. To complete this transaction, Sarah Murrell, wife of Levi Murrell, resigned her claim, for 5s., on the same day.—*Liber X*, p. 397. Joseph Perkins, of Willingborough, Burlington county, assigned all his real and personal estate, by deed dated July 14, 1767, to Daniel Ellis, William Smith and Joseph Fennimore, as trustees for his creditors.—*Liber X*, p. 328. John Shaw, an insolvent debtor, made an assignment of his estate on June 8, 1767, to Abraham Hewlings and Daniel Ellis, both of the city of Burlington, for the benefit of his creditors, his wife, Elizabeth Shaw, releasing her claim to her husband's estate the same day.—*Liber X*, p. 384-386. Joseph Hollinshead, of the city of Burlington, being about to "reside out of the Province for some time," appointed Thomas Rodman and Daniel Ellis his attorneys to sell lands, etc., said instrument being dated September 24, 1767.—*Liber W*, p. 496. On August 10, 1772, Daniel Ellis and his wife, Bathsheba, of the city of Burlington, for the consideration of £110, conveyed 100 acres of land in Chester township, in said county, to Joseph Worrington, of Chester township, Burlington county, and Daniel Walton and Thomas Walton, of Philadelphia county, Pa., said tract bounding on lands of Darling Conaroe, Hudson Middleton, William Fennimore and William Ivins.—*Liber Y*, p. 535. He was one of the managers of St. Mary's Church lottery, in 1762.—*N. J. Archives*, XXIV., 42. Complaint was made against him, Sept. 22, 1762, by Anthony Woodward, to the Governor and Council, probably for some act as justice or as sheriff, but that body, after hearing all the evidence produced, two days later unanimously decided that the charge, whatever it was, was not supported.—*Ib.*, XVII., 319-320. In 1764 he was sheriff of Burlington county.—*Ib.*, 379, 412. He was appointed in 1765 to be one of the managers and commissioners for a proposed road leading from Perth Amboy to Burlington.—*Ib.*, 590.

mane cut off, his tail long, a star on his forehead and a small snip on his nose, with a white speck in his near eye,

---

In 1767 (August 21) Gov. Franklin appointed him one of the justices of the quorum of Burlington county.—*Ib.*, XVII., 455. At the beginning of the Revolution, Mr. Ellis' sympathies with the American cause were a matter of question by his neighbors, and accordingly, at a meeting of the Council of Safety, on Tuesday, April 8, 1777, he "was summoned to appear before the Board & to take the oaths to Government, did accordingly appear, and refusing to take the Oaths, was indulged at his request, until Friday next, in order to provide Sureties for his appearance at the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Burlington." On Friday, April 11, he "entered into recognizance with Abraham Hewlings his surety, in £300 each &c., as above."—*Minutes*, pp. 16, 20. He held the office of township clerk from 1763 to 1779, and from 1782 to 1791.—*Hist. of Burlington and Mercer Counties*, p. 126. His tombstone in St. Mary's churchyard, Burlington, has this elaborate tribute to his memory:

Sacred
To the Memory of
Daniel Ellis Esq.
Who departed this Life
in full Assurance of Faith
in the great Atonement of
Jesus Christ
the 1st Day of September 1794
in the 67th year of his Age
Universally esteemed and as
Universally lamented.

Faithful to his God without ostentation
Upright and just in all his dealings
Benevolent and Compassionate his
Liberality and Charity was Extended to all.
We therefore piously hope he is now
Enjoying the Happiness reserved for
the pure in Heart with his Saviour
In the Realms of unfading Bliss.

His wife's tombstone is more simply inscribed:

To the Memory of
Bathsheba Ellis
Widow of Dan'l Ellis dec'd
Who departed this life
June 8th, 1795.
in the 64th year of her age.

Beneath this stone the dust is plac'd
of her who living was possess'd
of Cheerful sympathizing mind
of love to God, and all mankind

The will of Daniel Ellis, dated January 8, 1793, proved September 10, 1794, gives to his wife Bathsheba, £100 at her own disposal, and the use of the house where he then lived, with its furniture, and a meadow by London Bridge (Burlington), during her natural life. To his children,

no shoes on, and about 12 or 13 years old. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, shall have him again by applying at the same place to

DANIEL SLACK.

May 10, 1779.

STOLEN from a waggon at Trenton, on the night of the 15th April, a black HORSE about 10 years old, has a large star in his forehead, is remarkably thick and stocky, about 14 hands high, has large scar in his right side, a small white spot just forward of his wethers, trots somewhat heavy, canters very well, and paces a small travel. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him for the subscriber, living at Westfield, in the borough of Elizabeth, shall have a reward of Fifty Dollars, and the same for apprehending the thief, on his being convicted.

JOHN ROSS, jun.

May 8, 1779.

---

Samuel, Micajah, Charles and Rowland, each £1,200, which they had respectively already received; to his son Daniel, the interest of £1,200 for his lifetime, and then to the testator's surviving children; to his son Richard, £1,200, on arriving at the age of twenty-one. He provides that his negro woman called Pender shall be set free and receive £15 and articles in her room; also that his negro woman called Tenah shall be set free when twenty-three; he gives £15 to St. Mary's Church as a fund to pay an Orthodox minister. He provides that Maria Howe, wife of John Howe, shall have a deed made to her for household goods, lands, etc., to fulfil a trust. His executors were also directed to make deeds for lands surveyed by him in Gloucester county; they were also authorized to sell and convey all his lands, proprieties and unlocated lands to any persons. He gave to the Council of Proprietors, for their own use, his book that had the account of the General Proprietors stated. Executors—Sons Micajah Ellis and Charles Ellis. Witnesses—Edward Collins, Israel Tomkin and George Sweetman.—*N. J. Wills, Liber 33*, p. 450. Daniel Ellis and Bathsheba his wife had issue:

i. Samuel.
ii. Micajah, d. March 20, 1813, in his 49th year.
iii. Charles.
iv. Joseph, bap. May, 1755.
v. Martha, b. May 27, 1769; bap. July 2, 1769; buried Nov. 13, 1772.
vi. Rowland, buried Aug. 15, 1770.
vii. Rowland, b. July 8, 1771; bap. at Burlington Aug. 21, 1771; d. Feb. 6, 1845.
viii. Richard, bap. Aug. 22, 1773.
ix. Sarah, bap. Aug. 22, 1773; buried Aug. 25, 1773
x. Joseph, died Oct. 7, 1785, in the 31st year of his age.

JAMES THROCKMORTON.

Has hired the Fulling-Mill on Laurence-Brook, belonging to the Widow Schuerman, about three miles from Brunswick, where he intends to carry on the business of fulling in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of his employers, at as reasonable rates as the times will admit of, and hopes for the encouragement of the publick.

NewJersey, Middlesex Co. At an Inferior Court of Common-Pleas held for the said county the 6th of April last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Miles Sherbrook, John Demun, Thomas Russel and Peter Lemmon, of which proclamation was made in open court, that if they or any on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverses were offered: therefore notice is hereby given that if neither they nor any on their behalf, nor any one interested shall appear and traverse at the next court to be held for the said county, the inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state.

John Lloyd
Wm. Scudder } Comrs.

Princeton, May 5, 1779.

Strayed from Middle-Brook camp about the 15th last month, two horses; one a roan, about five feet high, with some white spots on one of his buttocks, his left fore hoof split a little; the other a dark bay, about four feet four inches high, shod behind. Only Twenty-five Dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said horses to

JOHN GILLISON,[1] Captain 6th Virginia Regt, Gen Seat's[2] brigade.

May 9, 1779.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSENTED himself the 2d inst. from the subscriber, living in Hanover township, Burlington county, New-Jersey, an English indented servant lad, named John Bird, about five feet high, aged about 19 years, marked with the small pox, very much knock knee'd; it is very likely he may have changed his name, as he has done under the same circumstances: Had on when he went away, a felt hat, oznabrigs shirt, homespun orange colored under jacket without sleeves, an outside blue and white striped ditto, buckskin breeches, brown stockings, calf-skin shoes. Whosoever takes up said servant so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, from me.

SAMUEL JAMES.

Newmills, May 3, 1779.

To be sold at Trenton Landing by publick vendue, on Saturday next, some condemned FLOUR, PORK and FISH.

Monmouth County, ss. PUBLICK notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims, interest or demand in or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, (against whom inquisitions have been found and final judgment entered in favour of the state) viz. Samuel Osburn, Thomas Leonard, Hendrick Vanmarter, John Throckmorton, Daniel Vanmarter, John Longstreet, jun, Alexander Clark, Joseph Clayton, Israel Britain, John Okeson, Thomas Bills, Benzeor Hinkson, and William

[1] John Gillison, Captain 10th Va. Nov. 18, 1776; transferred to 6th Va. Sept. 14, 1778; taken prisoner at Charleston May 12, 1780; retired Jan. 1, 1783.—*Heitman's Register*, 191.

[2] Probably Gen. Charles Scott is meant—Lieutenant Colonel 2d Va. Feb. 13, 1776; Colonel 5th Va. May 7, 1776; Brigadier General Continental Army April 1, 1777; taken prisoner at Charleston May 12, 1780, and was a prisoner on parole to close of war; died Oct. 22, 1813.—*Heitman's Register*, 358.

Taylor, of Freehold, Thomas Crowel, George Taylor, Jonathan Stout, Peter Stout, Oliver Hicks, James Stilwil, John Mount, boatman, Samuel Smith, John Bowne, James Pew, Thomas Thorn, Ezekiel Tilton, John Tilton, late of Middletown, John Williams, Christopher Tallman, John Wardel, Michael Prue, James Mount, John Williams, jun, John Pintard, Clayton Tilton, Samuel Cook, James Boggs, Azail Chanler, John Morris, Robert Morris, Peter Vannote, James Price, John and Morford Taylor, Oliver Tallman, Benjamin Woolley, Ebenezer Wardel, Robert Stout, John Hampton, Briton White, Tobias Kiker, Daniel Leffeter, Gernardus G. Beekman, late of Shrewsbury, John Leonard, Gilbert Giberson, Samuel Stilwil, Barzilah Grover, John Horner, Fuller Horner, John Perine, jun. William Giberson, jun. Benjamin Giberson, late of Upper Freehold, and Isaac Allen, late of Trenton, William Smith of Woodbridge, John Taylor and William Walton of New-York, to exhibit their respective accounts fairly stated in writing to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Monmouth, who will give their attendance at the Courthouse in Freehold on the 20th day of May, who are empowered and directed by a late law of the state of New-Jersey, to receive and adjust the same within twelve months from the date hereof: And also all persons who have in their power and custody any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, deeds of conveyances, or any writings or effects whatsoever, or are in anywise indebted to the said offenders, and neglect to make discovery thereof immediately to the subscribers, or any or either of them, may depend upon being dealt with according to law.

SAMUEL FORMAN, JOS. LAURENCE, KENNETH HANKINSON, JACOB WICKOFF, Commissioners.

Monmouth county, May 3, 1779.

PURSUANT to an Act of General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, entitled, "An Act for forfeiting to, and

vesting in, the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the mode of determining and satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from or made against such fugitives and offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned,"—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have any claim, interest, or demand to, in, or against the estates of Jacob Van meter, John Daniels, William Rawson, John Morrow, Joseph Hewlins, Hugh Cowperthwait, Moses Atkinson, Robert Whittecar, Richard Mead, William Pierce, Philip Adams, James Suttons, Israel Elwell, James Dean, Joseph Kindle, John Sutton, Thomas Sutton, Reuben Langley, Abdon Abbit, Christopher Randolear, Thomas Lamb and George Johnson, that they exhibit their demands in writing fairly stated, within one year after this date, to the Court of Common-Pleas for the county of Salem, or to any two or more of the Judges in the vacation, in order to be examined and settled by said Court or Judges; and after such demands are examined as aforesaid, to transmit the same to the Treasurer of this state within one month thereafter, in order to receive their respective demands, agreeable to the directions of the above recited act.

THOMAS SAYRE and
WILLIAM GARRISON } Commissioners.

Salem county, May 1, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from Piscataway, on Tuesday the fourth instant, two sorrel COLTS, with bald faces, lately nicked. Whoever takes up said colts and delivers them to the owner at Rocky-hill, shall receive Fifty Dollars.

NATHANIEL HEARD.[1]

Rocky-hill, May 18, 1779.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No. 75, Wednesday, May* 12, 1779.

[1] For sketch of Gen. Nathaniel Heard, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 9.

On Sunday morning last, a party of refugees went from New-York, in boats to Closter, a settlement abounding with many violent rebels, and persecutors of loyal subjects, and who are almost daily affording some fresh instance of barbarity. The party, on their approach to their settlement, being fired upon by the militia from houses, were obliged to lay them in ashes, and after pursuing the runaways, killing five or six wounding many, and bringing in four prisoners, returned to this city, having one man slightly wounded from a random shot on reembarking. On the party's first arrival at Closter they found affixed on several houses, printed papers, with the following;

"No Quarters shall be given to Refugees, etc."

Some time since Mr. Myers, an Ensign in a company of refugees, was killed in a skirmish with a party of rebels near Closter, the inhabitants of that place after his death, stripp'd his corps naked, hung him up by the neck, where he was exhibited as a public spectacle for many hours.

The inhabitants of Closter have been remarkable for their persecution of, and cruelty to all the friends of government, and had fixed up in many of their houses advertisements, in which they expressed their determination of giving no quarter to refugees, and requested all Continental soldiers and militia to refuse them quarters.

When the refugees in their late excursion entered the village of Closter they were fired at out of the houses and barns, &c.

Last Friday night departed this life in the 58th year of his age, Mr. William Ha[ ]den,[1] a native of the town of Holt, in the county of Norfolk, in Old England, but has resided in this country many years, and for a considerable time before the rebellion had the charge of the Academy at Newark, in New-Jersey, but about two years ago was obliged to fly from thence on account of his un-

[1] One letter is missing. The name was Haddon.

shaken loyalty to his King, and left behind him a family with a considerable property. His remains were interred on Sunday evening in St. Paul's Church yard, attended by a very respectable body of the inhabitants of this place. —*The Royal Gazette, No.* 273, *May* 12, 1779.

Married at Princeton, Col. WILLIAM SCUDDER[1] to Miss SKELTON.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, May* 13, 1779.

To be LET, and may be entered upon immediately, TWO BRICK HOUSES adjoining each other, few doors above the courthouse, in the High street at Burlington; they have each a large commodious room fit for a store, and in very good situation, each a good garden, and one of them a stable and hayhouse. For terms apply to John Lawrence, esq., in Burlington, May 15, 1779.

[1] William Scudder was a descendant of Thomas Scudder, who left London or its vicinity, and was at Salem, Mass., as early as 1635, remaining there until his death, in 1658. His son John removed to Southold, L. I., in 1651, and thence to Huntingdon, L. I., in 1657, and within a year or two thereafter to Newtown, L. I. John's son Richard Betts removed to the vicinity of Trenton about or before 1709. Thomas, another son of Thomas 1st, removed, with his brother John, to Long Island, becoming the proprietor of 1,000 acres of land at Huntingdon. His son Benjamin died on the estate in 1735, leaving, among other children, Jacob, b. Nov. 29, 1707, in Huntingdon, where he remained until 1749, when he sold his mills and other real estate there and removed to New Jersey, buying, on November 25, that year, from Josiah Davinson, for £1,400, a tract of 100 acres on Millstone river, not far from Princeton, with saw-, grist- and fulling-mills. He m. Abia Rowe Aug. 5, 1731; d. May 31, 1772; she d. May 5, 1791. Their fourth child was William Scudder, b. at Huntingdon April 6, 1739; d. Oct. 31, 1793, of apoplexy. He owned a large landed estate and mills near Princeton. During the Revolution he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Regiment of Middlesex County Militia, and fought at the battle of Monmouth. He was one of the founders and principal supporters of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, serving on the board of trustees, 1786-1793. He m. 1st, in 1779, Mary Skelton, who d. a year later; he m. 2d, Sarah, dau. of Matthias Van Dyke, of Mapleton, who survived him. William's brother Nathaniel, b. May 10, 1733, was the ancestor of the very numerous Scudder family of missionaries. His sister Lucretia was the grandmother of Thomas J. Stryker, for forty years cashier of the Trenton Banking Company, and who was the father of Gen. William Scudder Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey from 1866 until his death in 1900.—*Cooley's Genealogy of Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing,* Trenton, 1883, p. 217.

It is truly to be wished, that travellers and housekeepers would be more on their guard than they generally have been. Several robberies have been lately committed on both sides of Hudson's river and New-Jersey, by the malignant murdering Tories.—Some days since, in the fore part of the evening, a number of villains came to a house, pretending they were friends, and used flattering speeches to get in; one of them counterfeited a person who lived a few miles distant, saying he had a letter for the man of the house, upon which he inadvertently opened the door. They abused the family, and robbed the house of cash to a considerable amount.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, May* 15, 1779.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

We hear, that Gen. Maxwell, at Elizabeth Town, received Letters last Friday, informing him that a Party of British Troops was landed in Virginia.

*A Farm, with some Improvements, belonging to a Refugee was lately sold at public Sale in the Province of New-Jersey, for the Sum of* £3600, *to be paid in Congerora, when that Amount in soft Dollars was purchased for* £175 *Currency in Gold and Silver.—The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1439, *May* 17, 1779.

New-Jersey, Essex county. AT an Inferior Court of Common Pleas, held for the said county of Essex, on the 13th day of April inst. were returned inquisitions, for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Duncan Campbel, Cornelius Stager, Isaac Ogden, Thomas Phillips, John J. Crane, Henry Vander-

hoff, James Blundle, John Coleny, William Brownejohn, Thomas White, John Tabor Kemp, Joseph French, Hugh Wallace, James Jauncey, Vincent Pearce Ashfield, Miles Sherbrook, Luther Baldwin, Daniel Pierson, Sheffield Howard, James Wilson and George Warner; of which proclamation was made at said Court, that if they or any on their behalf, or any persons interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded; but no traverses were offered—

Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they nor any on their behalf, nor any interested shall appear and traverse at the next Court to be held for the said county, the inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State.

Joseph Hedden, jun. Samuel Hayes and Thomas Canfield, Commissioners.

*Newark, 18th April,* 1779.

—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, Numb.* 1825, *May* 17, 1779.

TRENTON, *May 19.*

On Friday last the following officers arrived at Elizabeth-Town from New-York, on parole, viz, General Thompson, General Waterbury, Colonels Housecker, Potter, Allison and Webb.[1] Two Subalterns in the land service and two Captains and some others in the navy, were at the same time exchanged.

[1] Brig. Gen. William Thompson, of Pennsylvania, was taken prisoner at Three Rivers June 8, 1776; exchanged Oct. 25, 1780; d. Sept. 3, 1781.

Brig. Gen. David Waterbury, of Connecticut, taken prisoner at Valcour's Island Oct. 11, 1776; exchanged Oct. —, 1780; d. June 29, 1801.

Lieut. Col. William Allison, of the 10th Virginia State Regiment, perhaps is meant.

Col. James Potter, Pennsylvania Militia, perhaps.

Col. Samuel Blatchey Webb, of Connecticut, taken prisoner on the expedition to Long Island Dec. 10, 1777; exchanged December —, 1780; d. Dec. 3, 1817.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday evening from Essex county, we are informed that a considerable body of the enemy landed in Bergen county on Monday last; but their intentions are not yet known.

We hear Mr. Zedwitz,[1] late a Lieut. Col. belonging to the State of New York, in the service of the United States, was, a few days ago, taken up near Morris-Town, dressed in women's cloaths. About the time the British army took possession of New-York, he was tried by a Court Martial and found guilty of attempting to give information to the enemy, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment during the war. He lately made his escape from Reading, and was thus disguised endeavouring to get to New-York. He will now probably meet the punishment his treachery justly merits.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, May* 20, 1779.

## BY VENDUE.

*Will be* SOLD at twelve o'clock, on Tuesday the first day of June next (upon the premises) that well known valuable stand for business near the town of Crosswicks, on the creek of that name, where a large store has been kept for many years, consisting of between one and two acres of land under a good fence. A large two story dwelling house with cellars and a two story kitchen adjoining; a thirty by twenty-four feet two story storehouse, large stables and hay lofts over them; a smoke house and cedar boarded garden, in which is a well of good water. The buildings are new and in good repair, situate on a navigation to Philadelphia, in a rich and populous neighbourhood, and acknowledged to be one of the best situations for

[1] Major Herman Zedwitz, 1st N. Y., commissioned July 15, 1775; sent to prison Nov. 22, 1776, under sentence to be confined during the war; released and permitted to leave the United States July 14, 1779. The newspaper report in the text of his escape in May, 1779, was apparently incorrect. But see page 404, *post*.

business in New-Jersey. It is eight miles from Trenton, four from Allenstown and Bordentown.

Those inclining to purchase before the vendue, may apply to Isaiah Robbins[1] or Jacob Middleton near the premises; or Charles Cooke in Philadelphia, who will give an indisputable title, and immediate possession. May 12, 1779. —*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, May* 22, 1779.

The clamour among the officers and men is so great at Elizabeth-Town, owing to the little value of their pay, that a deputation went off lately to Head-Quarters, demanding a gratuity of two hundred pounds for each officer, and forty dollars for each private, without which they determined not to serve; in consequence of which it was granted.

A dollar is usually paid a Tonsor to smooth the chin of a poor militia man.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 276, *May* 22, 1779.

Forks, May 18, 1779.

To be SOLD *at Public Vendue,*

On the first day of June next, at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour.

*The* SLOOP INDUSTRY, burthen about forty tons; a new Bermudian-built vessel, sails remarkably well, and her sails and rigging very good.

At the same time will be sold, her Cargo of Turks Island SALT, of about four hundred bushels.

JOSEPH BALL[2]

N. B. The inventory of said Sloop to be seen at the Coffee-house.

---

[1] Isaiah Robbins and Jacob Middleton both resided in Nottingham township, Burlington county, a few miles from Trenton. See N. J. Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 534.

[2] For a sketch of Joseph Ball, see N. J. Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 559.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash or Loan Office Certificates,

The Farm and Tract of Land called Mount Penn, in Monmouth County, East Jersey, containing twelve hundred acres, about fifty miles from Philadelphia. There is a neat new dwelling house on the premises, a well of water at the door, about four hundred apple trees in two orchards, about forty-five acres of swamp lately cleared, which produces good fresh grass, and a quantity of upland cleared. This tract will support a remarkable large stock of cattle, as there is a beautiful plain of salt marsh so laid out by ditches of fresh water that the one half can be pastured, the other for mowing, which may be changed annually to advantage. The south end of the tract is bounded by the bay, whose shores abound with fish, wild fowl and oysters: On the north end is a valuable body of cedar swamp, and convenient to a landing. There is a stone quarry on the premises. The great road from Shrewsbury to Cape May runs through the land within fifty yards of the dwelling-house, where there is a prospect of Little Egg-harbour and the shipping at anchor in the Inlet, together with a view of the shipping plying to the northward and southward. And a lot of salt marsh adjoining the above, containing by estimation one hundred and three acres, equalled by few lots of marsh, a brook of fresh water bounding it on the west, and is situate on the head of the tide in Burlington county. These two tracts are situated in as healthy a country as in America, and will suit a grazier, tavern-keeper, store-keeper, or a company of Philadelphia merchants for the purpose of expediting their sea-trade. The situation renders it convenient for carrying on the whale fishing, as swarms of those valuble fish in the season are seen on the coasts. The East Plains are contiguous, so remarkable in the

Autumn for grasing; also several lots of marsh and rough upland. The whole convenient to a Baptist and Friends meeting houses, and grist and saw-mills. No better titles can be given for lands in New Jersey than will be given for these. Any person inclining to purchase may know the price and particulars by applying to JAMES FREELAND, at the Friends meeting house at Little Egg-harbour, or JOHN DONNELL, at the house of Mr. Lewis Grant, Coppersmith, near the Coffee-house, in Market street, Philadelphia.

Said DONNELL has to dispose of, a small share of property in East-Jersey, having some oak and pine land due on it; a house to rent in Water street, Southwark; and to sell, a few hogsheads of West-India Rum and sundry Dry Goods.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, May* 25, 1779.

Mr. Collins,

*By publishing the following remarks in your next paper, you will oblige some of your readers.*

I believe there [never] was a country that had a greater plentitude of politicians, than America. The political writings, which are almost every day exhibited, afford no contemptible proof of this observation. In the publications, that have already appeared, the common misfortunes of this period have been so repeatedly delineated, and our errors described under so many varying colours, that I am not willing to exaggerate those discriptions. There are however some points which have escaped their notice, merely as I suppose because they are of so obvious a nature as not to merit the attention of such refined Statesmen. Many of the descanters on the evils of the age, have according to their favourite prejudices, or prevailing interests, fixed the causes of our calamities on particular classes of men, in conspicuous stations. Against such men, have they levelled charges of guilt without mercy or distinction; and dealt out censures, in so indiscriminate a manner as was more calculated to make their ill-nature, than to correct the evils they complain of. I am persuaded, it will be found, upon a fair enquiry, that our difficulties and distresses, have a higher origin than is generally imagined. Many of our difficulties arise from necessity, and are inseperable from our circumstances; and though they produce inconveniences to *numbers*, they argue fault in *none*. Few men can separate the idea of misfortune from error; and when we feel the former, we are not apt to impute it to the latter.

Weak and wicked minds had much rather seek for objects, to arraign as the authors of their miseries, than to support themselves patiently under unavoidable misfortunes. This observation is clearly verified in the numerous opinions and complaints concerning the reasons of the depreciation of our currency. Writers on this subject, instead of reasoning from causes to effects, have argued from effects to causes. Indeed the causes of this unhappy evil have at one time or other, been attributed to almost every profession of men, instead of being imputed to its true cause, the great influx of money.

Those, who are so fond of insinuating themselves into the esteem of their countrymen, by whining over the degeneracy of the times, and taxing administration with a want of oeconomy, and abuse of power, over-shot their mark, and in their zeal prove much more than they and their admirers either expect or desire. For it is a maxim in politics, that the complexion and conduct of the Magistrates of a state, furnish a very just portrait of the people whom they govern. This is peculiarly true in free governments; and therefore, if there is a general error, it argues a general corruption. The people commonly elect those for their rulers, whose principles and manners are most likely to coincide with their own. It surprizes me, that the present administration are suffered to govern; or that the executive officers acting under them receive their countenance and support, if either are wanting in abilities or integrity. No nation ever existed, that, considered as a people, were more sensible and virtuous than the inhabitants of America; but their jealousies being perpetually on the hinge, they are easily seduced by popular declaimers.

Our principal subject of complaint seems to be the system that regulates the great staff departments. It is not my intention to defend or to combat this proposition; but I sincerely lament, that those who have already warned us of this mischief, have not also prescribed a remedy. To discover and expose errors, is a task which little minds can accomplish. To point out an effectual redress for disorders, and by the foundation of a delivery from these difficulties, shows the man of wisdom and goodness of heart. Without repeating former complaints, or adding any new ones, I will take up the subject where it has been dropt, and propose a plan to regulate those departments, which I think is preferable to the present establishment, and submit the policy and usefulness of this arrangement to the consideration of my readers.

I propose, that the supreme Council of the United States, should appoint officers to preside over the staff departments, who should be respectively constrained to do the duties of those offices, on such terms as may be deemed proper. That those principals should be invested with power to constitute as many deputies as the exigencies of the service may require, who also should be compelled to serve on fixed salaries—that the deputies should be severally authorized to employ as many agents as are sufficient to execute the various branches of their employments, who likewise should be obliged to act for certain

wages—that the heads of the departments should be empowered to appoint three commissioners in each state, on continental expence, who should fix and regulate the prices of all articles wanted for public purposes, and estimate the value of transportation, labour, and the like; and that each respective state should confirm those appointments, and give the sanction of law to all their determinations. The price and value of things being thus estimated, and established by Legislative authority, the people should be bound to the most rigorous compliance with those regulations.

Should this plan be adopted, I could hope to see the most extensive good consequences result from it. The present enormous expences of the staff departments would be contracted, further emissions of money rendered unnecessary, and the current expences reduced to the power and abilities of the States. Such happy consequences showing from this system, we may have an opportunity of knowing by its being approved or rejected, whether there is that virtue in the people in general, which we hope and expect there is; or whether the present evils which we are experiencing, are to be charged to the particular classes of men to whom they have been ascribed. If it is practicable in politics, as I think it is, to compel men to afford their services and commodities for public use, at certain rates ascertained by authority, the people may then have the benefit of applying this principle to their particular circumstances; and by their own experience, know its propriety and advantage.

AN AECONOMIST.

*New-Jersey, May 15th, 1779.*

TRENTON, MAY 19.

Saturday last about two o'clock in the morning, a party of near 200 of the enemy landed at Middletown, in Monmouth county, on a picarooning expedition. But from the alertness of our militia in collecting, and bravery in repelling those invaders, they were soon driven on board their boats, by which they were prevented from doing any other mischief than plundering two or three families.

Saturday last Capt. Collins arrived at Philadelphia, via Egg Harbour, from the West Indies. On his way round he retook and brought in a brig belonging to Boston, which the enemy had captured on her way from the West-Indies to Boston, and had ordered her for New-York, laden with upwards of 100 hogsheads of molasses, and some sugar and coffee.

We hear, that last week three vessels belonging to the enemy, were captured off the Jersey coast, and ordered for ports to the eastward.

On Tuesday the 11th instant, departed this life at his seat in Hopewell, JOHN HART,[1] Esq; one of the Representatives in General Assembly for the county of Hunterdon, and late speaker of that House. He had served in Assembly for many years under the former government, taken an early and active part in the present revolution, and continued to the day he was seized with his last illness to discharge the duties of a faithful and upright patriot in the service of his country in general, and the country he represented in particular. The universal approbation of his character and conduct among all ranks of people, is the best testimony of his worth, and as it must make his death regretted and lamented, will ensure lasting respect to his memory.

* * * *The* TRUE PATRIOT *to Mr.* DUNHAM, *in our next.*

STEPHEN LOWREY,[2]

AT the Rev. Mr. Spencer's, Trenton, gives the highest price for Loan-Office Bills on the Commissioners in France.

---

[1] For a sketch of John Hart, see New Jersey Archives, 10 : 269, and 2d Series, 1 : 213. The obituary notice above fails to mention the most striking fact in Mr. Hart's career—that he was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

[2] Stephen Lowrey m. Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Elihu Spencer, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Trenton; she d. May, 1780, in her 25th year. Mr. Lowrey had been a merchant in Maryland, but was in Trenton at least as early as 1769. After his marriage he resided for some time at the parsonage. See also Vol. I., *ante*, 268, note.

TO BE SOLD,

At the PRINTING OFFICE in Trenton, the following BOOKS, stationery, MEDICINES, &c.

TESTAMENTS,
Journals of Congress, the first 2 vols.
A law library consisting of 61 vols.
History of New-Jersey,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Allinson's edition of the body of laws of New-Jersey,
Clark's Cordery,
Schoolmaster's assistants,
Dilworth's spelling books,
Oeconomy of human life,
New England, Manson's, and Woolman's primer,
Croxall's Aesop's fables,
Relly's Christian hymns,
Daniel Stanton's Journal,
Clerks' vade mecum,
Negotiators' magazine,
Clark's Suetonius's history of the XII Cæsars, in Latin and English,
The voyages and adventures of Mons Viaud,
Watt's divine songs for children,
The mighty destroyer displayed,
Horn books,
Writing paper,
Blank bonds,
Apprentices' indentures,
Powers of attorney,
Quills, dressed and undressed,
Black lead pencils,
Wafers in boxes,
Black sealing wax,
Ivory folders,
Pocket books,
Inkstands of different sorts,
Ink powder,
Lampblack,
Best grey hair powder,
Rhubarb in the gross or powdered,
Jesuits bark, ditto,
Brimstone,
Senna,
Gum assafœtida,
Tartar emetic,
Epsom's salts,
Bateman's drops,
British oil,
Godfrey's cordial,
Turlington's balsam,
Anderson's and Hooper's Pills,
Gum myrrh,
Camphor,
Sweet oil in flasks,
Corks, &c., &c.,
Also a quantity of men's shoes.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY strong WENCH, with a young child at her breast, has had both small-pox and measles; is a good cook, and can do all kinds of house work. For terms enquire of the subscriber in Trenton.

RENSSELAER WILLIAMS.[1]

May 18, 1779.

[1] For a note on Rensselaer Williams, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 8.

Was left at the house of the subscriber, by one Capt. Minson, of the New England Troops, the 23d of September, 1777, a bay mare. The owner is desired to come pay the charges and take her away, or she will be sold in three weeks after this date, by

George Coryell.

Amwell, May 17, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very good house in Albany street, in New Brunswick, two stories high, a brick front, two rooms on the lower floor, with an entry, and three rooms above, where also is an entry; a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen with an entry adjoining it, with a linter to the house for a shop fit for any business. The lot is fifty feet front, and one hundred and fifty feet back, on lease for about 52 years to come, with a ground rent of Two Pounds, Ten Shillings per annum. For terms of sale enquire of the subscriber in New Brunswick.

Dirk Van Veghten.

Bergen county, State of New Jersey, May 19, 1779.

Taken up on his way from the enemy's lines and committed to the gaol of said county, a negro man, who says that his master's name is John Howlet, that he resides in Gloucester county, near Popplespring church, Virginia; that he deserted his master's service and joined Lord Dunmore upwards of three years ago. Notice is hereby given that unless the master of the said negro, or some person in his behalf, come within eight weeks from the date hereof, prove his property, pay the charges and take him away, he will be sold to pay the cost.

Adam Boyd, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER,

MOLASSES, coffee, tea, snuff, tenpenny and twelvepenny nails, and indigo. By taking a quantity of either, allowance will be made.

THOMAS MOODY.

Princeton, May 11, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Trenton, on Monday week, a small bay MARE, with a star, 8 or 9 years old, is marked by a halter on her nose with white hair, and has a black streak all along her back. Whoever delivers her to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

WILLIAM KELLY.

May 18, 1779.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons that have any demands either on bond, note, mortgage, book or otherwise, against the persons whose names are hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Essex, within six months from the date hereof, in order to have them settled. And likewise notice is hereby given to all persons that have any goods, wares, merchandize of any kind, or owe on bond, note, mortgage or otherwise any sum or sums of money to any of the offenders whose names are hereunder written, and shall neglect to make discovery thereof to one of us the subscribers, within one month from the date hereof, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case directs.—The names are as follows, viz. Cavilear Jewit,[1] William Luce, John Smith Hetfield, Broughton

[1] Jouet.

Reynolds, Richard Miller, John Wills, James Hetfield, James Frazee, James Moore, Jonathan Oliver, David Oliver, Job Hetfield, Daniel Moore, Samuel Smith, John Morse, Isaac Stanbury, Thomas Burrows and John Falker.

John Clawson, } Commis-
Daniel Marsh, } sioners.

Essex county, New-Jersey, May 10th, 1779.

New-Jersey, Essex county, *ss.* At an Inferior Court of Common Pleas held in and for said county, on the nineteenth day of April last, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the king of Great Britain, and other treasonable practices found against John Stites, jun. Isaac Mills, George Marshall, John Lee, jun, James Frazee, jun. Ichabod Oliver, John Slone, Robert Gault, Oliver Delancy, Thomas Bradbury Chandler, Cornelius Hetfield, jun. John Acley and John Marsh, of which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any in their behalf, or any person who thought himself interested, should appear and traverse the same, a trial should be awarded, but no traverses were offered; Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they, or any in their behalf, nor any interested, shall appear at the next court to be held for said county, and traverse the same, the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State.

John Clawson, } Commis-
Daniel Marsh, } sioners.

Elizabeth-Town, May 10th, 1779.

### Broke Gaol

Broke out of gaol at Hackensack, in the night of the 10th inst. for apprehending and securing of whom the following respective rewards will be given: Sixty dollars for apprehending and securing Elias Holmes, a mulatto,

aged about 35 years, is lame in his left foot, about 5 feet 11 inches high. He was indicted for high treason at the court of this county. Fifty dollars for apprehending and securing Henry Wormel, has red hair, aged 41 years, about 5 feet 11 inches. He was lately committed for high treason. Eight dollars for apprehending and securing Robert Johnson and Charles Chambers, aged between 30 and 40 years; the former about 5 feet 8 inches high, the latter about 5 feet 9 inches; committed on suspicion of going into the enemy's line; or Four Dollars for either of them. Any person apprehending and securing any of the above persons, upon giving notice to the subscriber, so that they may be remanded back to the said gaol, shall receive the reward prefixed to them respectively, from me.

ADAM BOYD, Sheriff.

Bergen county, May 11, 1779.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Oliver Gleason and Samuel Ball, (who as well, &c.) against the ship or vessel called the Mermaid, lately commanded by Captain Snowball, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Salem, May 16, 1779.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Amwell, near Ringo's tavern, about the middle of February last, a large red ox. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN SNYDER,

May 14, 1779.

STOLEN or strayed out of the pasture of the subscriber at Rocky-Hill, near Princeton, on Tuesday night last, the following horses, viz. a sorrel horse, 14 and a half hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a snip in his face, a long tail, in very good order, trots, paces, and canters, upwards of half blooded. Also a bay horse, 13 and a half hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet white up to his fetlocks, trots and canters, a switch tail, upwards of 3-9ths blooded, both lately trimmed. If either of them are branded, their brands are not known. Any person taking up the horses and thief or thieves, and informing the subscriber, shall receive One Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges paid. Sixty Dollars for the horses alone.

JOHN BERRIEN.[1]

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 76, *Wednesday, May* 19, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,

I Find in your 72d No. a piece of Az. Dunham, a Commissary and Superintendent Chief, which seems to verify my apprehensions *that an attempt to investigate the causes of our national calamities, would cause pain in the affected members.* It appears to me that the spirit of that performance discovers the symptoms of venal and corrupt servants of a state. Its bold and arrogant face seems intended to stifle the most distant advances to a discovery of corrupt and maladministration in the servants of this empire. It, however, behooves that gentleman to know, that we esteem ourselves as yet a free people, and as such challenge it as our right and duty, in case the state is involved in calamities, by the misconduct of any of its subjects, to offer our well founded suspicions of any class of men, particularly the servants of the state, in order to rouse the com-

[1] A note on the Berrien family will be found in New Jersey Archives, 26 : 208.

munity, and thereby find out more particularly the authors of their misery. These servants of the public have an extensive field of action, and thousands of opportunities to cloak their villainy, of which citizens may have sufficient evidence of its linking somewhere in such department, without being able fully to fix and prove it upon individuals. It is evident from the whole scope and tenor of my several numbers in your paper, that my charges against the Commissary department is to be considered in that point of view. And in order to support my charge as far as in this respect bound, I appeal

1. To matters of fact, which by long and common report have become of public notoriety. Let Mr. Dunham, as well as numbers of my fellow-citizens, bear evidence to the truth of the following cases.

1. Whether our army, when at the Valley-Forge, after a severe campaign, have not been in an alarming want of supplies of provisions?

2. Whether provisions were not then as plenty as they have been since?

3. Whether Congress had not about or before the time of this catastrophe happened to our brave suffering army, fixed and limitted the pay of the gentlemen of this department?

4. Whether the reasons for Congress taking off this fixed and limited pay, and allowing so much per cent. has not been that they could not otherwise get the army properly supplied?

If these matters are founded in fact, I ask Mr. Dunham what probable reason can be assigned for them, if it be not that fixed salaries give these gentlemen not such favorable opportunities for embezzling the publick money as the other? And what must the community judge of the hearts and views of men who were the causes of such calamities and dangers to our army, while it was in their power to have prevented it?

2. Among a number of probable particular cases I beg leave to mention two, of which I was informed in a manner which [had] all the appearance of truth.

The one was, a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, informed me that a purchaser for the army enquired of him, whether he had flour to spare: After he had told him that he had to the amount of a considerable quantity, without asking a price, offered him double the current, to the surprize and astonishment of the owner, who declared to me, he would never have thought of asking above the half. I ask Mr. Dunham, whether such a step had not a natural tendency to raise the price throughout the whole of that wheat country; to double its former?

Another declared to me as a matter of fact, that a certain gentleman of that department made it his business to purchase flour not only as Commissary, but also as a trader. When he was called upon for a supply, and the current price probably not enhanced sufficient

for his view, kept his own in store, and procured from the citizens, even under pretext of pressing it: His own he disposed of to the continent, when advanced prices gave him an opportunity to answer his purposes. I ask Mr. Dunham, what he thinks our citizens have a just right to infer from such conduct?

The truth of these instances I have no reason to doubt; could I have hoped that a regular process against them, would have effected the cure of the general evil, without removing the cause, and my circumstances would have allowed me to travel hundreds of miles for carrying on such a prosecution, I would have been disposed to have done it.

If I have no other reason than the general murmurs and clamours of the community, I humbly conceive myself justifiable in what I have asserted respecting that department, for they seldom or never happen without some foundation.

3. Permit me to leave to Mr. Dunham himself, the determination of two questions. First, Whether his office as Commissary and Superintendent Chief, has not brought him in within the space of a year or two, a sum amounting to double, treble, or six or ten fold, to what he had made all the foregoing part of his life? If so, whether the duties of his station require so much more fatigue, hardship and danger, than officers of superior rank in the army, (who instead of making, have been obliged to sink large sums of their private property) which in justice and equity require so much more? If the first is answered in the affirmative and the latter in the negative, I submit to the judgment of my fellow-citizens, what influence such unjust and exorbitant demands upon our publick treasury, must have on our national calamities? The esteem of Mr. Dunham, I assure him, affects me very little; and I cordially submit it to the judgment of my candid fellow-citizens, whether I deserve the character of a *general calumniater, though I do not publickly acknowledge* to have been *guilty of a fault*, in what I have asserted respecting the Commissary department.

I apprehend it a matter of indifference to Mr. Dunham, *where* the True Patriot *resides*, or whether he is *a Divine, or a quondam Judge or President*. It is of more concern to him to know that I have not limited my charges against Commissaries in the state of New-Jersey in particular, but that department in general. And if that holds true with respect to any of them where-ever they may be, my charges are sufficiently supported.

I find, however, that Mr. Dunham endeavours to take me on the ground that I have levelled the charge against him in particular, because, as he asserts, I have made no exceptions. If I have not excepted him, it is because he must judge himself to be *among the guilty;* for I have plainly and fully excepted *the honest and innocent*. What else can be the import of the phraise I made use of—to *punish the guilty among them?* I candidly own that charity constrains me to believe and hope, that there are a few honest and innocent in that

department. But Mr. Dunham has my leave to rank himself among the guilty.

Any thought even to suspect one of that department *capable* of being guilty of any part of the charge, is so *vile*, with Mr. Dunham, as seems to put him almost to a nonplus for words to express it.—Sir, your passions seems to have thrown your ideas into confusion. Only recollect it must be *the misconduct* of *some in our community*, that have brought these calamities upon us. Among twelve Apostles one *was capable* of being a traitor: But you seem to insinuate that the whole of your fraternity are *incapable* of having any influence on our present evils complained of. So you attribute a greater degree of sanctity to them than the twelve Apostles.—No wonder that such a man should despise the *sanctity* of a modern Divine, as well as the *importance* of a quondam President or Judge.—Some persons *must be suspected.* I therefore, in order to avoid his severe censure, beg his directions and permission *who to suspect.*

To Mr. Dunham's knowledge and *belief*, no part of my charge is true; Yea, he knows the reverse to be true, and can prove it by a thousand instances. O! Stupidity! Effects of phrensy!—Go on, Sir, prove yourself and all the gentlemen of that department innocent, as to any part of my charge, or else you will be in danger of not supporting that good character you insinuate to have deserved. As you, Sir, have here given your *belief* to the publick, permit me to declare, that *I believe* you guilty of some part of my charge. It is probable, Sir, that consciousness of guilt has prompted you to this performance, in order thereby (if possible) to avoid more particular suspicions. And suppose you should render a full, and, to *appearance*, just account, I shall not esteem it sufficient proof that you are free and clear of any part my charge.

As to the spirit and composition of this performance, and his sneer at the farmers and tradesmen, and my flattery of them, I leave him to reap all the benefits from, he has a right to expect.

A True Patriot.

*April* 23, 1779.

Mr. Collins,

*Please to give the following observations a place in your Gazette.*

To the Jersey Farmer.

Sir,

I am much obliged by your second publication, which I have now before me, and shall endeavour to bring all my brother electors into your measures for securing our happy constitution from any further innovations, by leaving out at the next election every member who has accepted any office of profit under the present government, let his qualifications in other respects be ever so great, as being the only

sure means to preserve our constitution from every suspicion of corruption.

But what shall be done to prevent the further depreciation of our bills of credit. It is lamentably true, as the True Patriot justly observes, that publick virtue seems to have left almost all ranks of people among us, except the officers and soldiers of the continental army, whom I hold in the highest veneration. They endure every hardship, and expose themselves to every danger, and even to death itself, with a patience and suffering (some few excepted) that is hardly to be paralleled in any history now to be met with; whilst people of almost all ranks in the United States are become engrossers, speculators and forestallers, some of the quartermasters and commissaries of purchase not excepted. It has been often said that the quartermaster's department is very lucrative; that they will return to citizenship with the fortunes of Nabobs or Sultans, which I am induced to believe, as I see persons of all ranks and characters fond of becoming deputies in order to partake of the emoluments of that very beneficial office. I was always of opinion that every servant of the publick ought to have an adequate or rather a generous salary annexed to their several offices; this in all free governments is reasonable, and which I apprehend is right; but is the present apportionment right? This is the enquiry. I am informed the Quartermaster General, with his two assistants (whose characters are unexceptionable) draw a commission of one per cent. on the amount of all money paid in their department. They appoint a Quartermaster-General in each state—he draws one and a half per cent. on all money paid by him. He then appoints deputies at each post, and assistants almost without number, either on commissions or monthly pay, on all which the commissions are taken. Can this be right? I must submit it to that honourable body under whose government I wish to live.

In the next place, let us in general, if I may use the expression, besiege the Congress of the United States with our petitions, praying that they will (amidst the many dissipating scense, jaunts of pleasure, luxury and fashions of our enemies, that are eagerly gone into by almost all ranks of people among us) adopt the salutary measure, constantly practiced by our enemies, to prevent monopolizing and extortion. No sooner do they get possession of a small island, but an ordinance is immediately published, limiting the price of all kinds of produce, manufactory and merchandise. Surely the Supreme Power that governs the United States, can with one resolution, draw the line of limitation for all the prices of internal produce, manufactory and labor, leaving importation free, only restraining engrossing, &c. This, together with annual taxes equal to the expenditure of the current year, is a measure I believe will (like the Cortex of Peru in a fever) be a sovereign remedy for restoring our bills of credit to the value mentioned on the face of them. On this criterion depends the trial of whig and tory. The true whig will most cheerfully submit, and endeavour to carry the regulation into effect, by

every means in his power; whilst the tory, altho' chagrined to his very soul, will seemingly grin an applause. This is a measure that our enemies are using every means in their power to prevent taking effect, well knowing it would destroy their pernicious plan for enslaving us.

I am well aware, and expect to hear the old trite observation, that trade will regulate itself. I know it will in ordinary cases, but we are concerned in an extraordinary one; a cause of the first magnitude, in which the lives, liberties, and every thing dear to three millions of people, are at stake. The means are in our power, and surely where inevitable necessity is contended for, the dispute must be short, long arguments are unnecessary. If what has been already published will not alarm and convince, I shall conclude that the delusion will continue, altho' one should be sent from the dead. Here let me drop the language of a Cato, and cry out, O Liberty! O my Country! O my Friends! Or that of a Cato's son—

— —— "Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin."

I could not remain any longer a spectator, and have just mentioned what I sincerely wish may be improved and carried into effect. That the independence of the United States may be finally established, is the sincere desire and prayer of

A Tradesman of New Jersey.

*May* 18, 1779.

## TRENTON, MAY 26.

The detachment of the enemy that landed in Bergen county on Monday the 17th instant, consisted of about 1000 men, composed of several different corps, under the command of Col. Van Buskirk. Their path in this incursion was marked with desolation and unprovoked cruel murders. Not a house within their reach, belonging to a whig inhabitant, escaped. Mr. Abraham Allen and George Campbell fell a prey to these more than savage men. Two Negro women, who were endeavouring to drive off some cattle belonging to their masters, were also murdered. Mr. Joost Zabriskie was stabbed in 13 different places.—Col. Van Buskirk, altho' he was formally acquainted with those barbarities, yet he did not think proper to take the least notice of the perpetrators.—Hav-

ing in some measure satiated their appetite for blood and plunder, and dreading the vengeance of our militia, which by this time was collecting in considerable numbers, the enemy precipitately retreated to their boats, and went off to New-York.

§‡§ Mr. DUNHAM *to* Mr. TIMOLEON *in our next.*

* * * *Several articles of intelligence and new Advertisements are omitted this week for want of room.*

COLONEL Edward Thomas,[1] of the New-Jersey militia, being tried by a Court-Martial composed of continental and militia officers, held by order of General Maxwell, at Elizabeth-Town, the 9th day of March last, on the charges of cowardice and neglect of duty; the Court, after duly considering the evidence produced, was unanimously of opinion that he was not guilty of cowardice, and acquitted him with honour.—And were also of opinion that the charge of neglect of duty was not supported, and acquitted him thereof.—And I having maturely considered the evi-

[1] Edward Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel Heard's battalion, "minute men," Feb. 12, 1776; Colonel First Regiment, Essex, Feb. 23, 1776; Colonel, battalion "Detached Militia," July 18, 1776; resigned March 13, 1777.—*Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution,* 356. Thomas was descended from one of the early settlers of Elizabethtown, and took an active part in public affairs from the beginning of the Revolution. On Dec. 6, 1774, he was appointed by the town on a committee to prosecute the measures recommended by Congress. He was Lieutenant Colonel (under Col. Elias Dayton) of the militia of the town, who captured the ship "Blue Mountain Valley," Jan. 22, 1776. He was one of the barrack masters of the town at this time. In February, 1776, he was in command of a squad of militia assigned to guard the coast against attacks of the enemy. St. John's Church chose him to be a member of its vestry for several years. In 1784 he advertised the famous "White House," Governor Philip Carteret's former residence, for sale. He was named as overseer of the poor in the new town charter in 1789. When a subscription was started for a Library Association, in 1792, he was among the first to sign it. The ferry to New York came into his possession in 1790, and was long known as "Thomas's Ferry." For several years prior to 1795, he served as alderman. He died February 27, 1795, in his 59th year. His wife died Feb. 27, 1824, aged 86 years. —*Hatfield's Elizabeth,* passim; *Duer's Life of Lord Stirling,* etc.

dence produced on the several charges, do, as Commander in Chief of the militia of this State, confirm the above judgment and acquittal.

WIL LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 20th May, 1779.

State of New Jersey, Hunterdon county. WHEREAS Inquisitions have been found against John Tabor Kemp, Grace his wife, and Charles McEvers, of the city of New York, and returned to the last Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the said county:—Notice is hereby given, that if they or some person or persons in their behalf, does not appear at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held at Trenton, in and for the said county of Hunterdon, and put in a plea to traverse the said inquisitions, final judgment will be entered thereon in favour of the State.

JARED SEXTON,
NATHANIEL HUNT,
PETER BRUNNER,
} Commissioners.

May 24, 1779.

A FULLING-MILL in Allentown, New-Jersey, will be put in good order, and let to a good workman that can be well recommended provided such a man applies in season, otherwise the materials will be sold, consisting of a good copper screw and press, two pairs of sheers, stock, &c. Any person inclining either to purchase or rent, may know the terms by applying to

ARTHUR DONALDSON.

Allentown, May 24, 1779.

Came to the plantation of John Lanning in Maidenhead, on Wednesday the 12th day of May, inst, a large bay horse, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be thirteen

years old, with a large star and a snip, branded P. A. on the near thigh, shod all round. Any person proving their property and paying charges, may have him of me.

JOHN LANNING.[1]

To be sold at Publick Vendue, at Pitts-Town, on Monday the 31st inst. May, sundry cost[2] horses, a Mare and Colt, and several Mares with foal, Sale to begin at ten o'clock.

FURMAN YARD, Q. M.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Saturday the 8th instant, a small chestnut sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, branded all round with the letters s c. paces and trots, his back has

[1] John Laning is said to have served as a guide during the Revolution, but the Adjutant General's office of New Jersey has no record of such service. There is a record of the service of one David Laning as a guide. John Laning, of Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, being "weak and sick," made his will February 6, 1811, but survived for more than five years thereafter, his will not being admitted to probate until November 28, 1816. He gave to his wife, Rachel, some household goods, his negro woman, Dinah, and a share of the remainder of his estate; to his son Edward he gave twelve acres of woodland adjoining Nathaniel Hunt, Esq., and "two upper fields down as far as the place where the old fence stood formerly except a road through the same from my homestead to my woodland;" also a meadow lot in Great Meadows, called the five-acre lot. To his daughter Elizabeth Hart, his field adjoining Ephraim Phillips and George Bullock, except "four acres which is to be cut off of said field along the great Road leading from Trenton to Princeton," during her life, then to be sold and proceeds divided equally among her children when of age. To his daughter Mary Lawrence, land bought of Samuel Updike, during her life, then to be sold and the proceeds to be equally divided among her children. To his daughter Abbe Hooper, his lot in the meadows called the one-acre lot, and $266.67 to be paid to her by his son Edward. To his daughter Charity Allen, $333.33. To his daughters Sarah, Martha and Susanna Laning, each bed, bedding, linen and an equal share with his wife in the residue of his estate. Executors—Friend John Floch, son-in-law Thomas Hooper, and daughter Martha Laning. Witnesses—Daniel Agnew, Theophilus Phillips and Samuel Hunt. His estate was inventoried November 25 and 26, 1816, and appraised by Daniel Agnew and Theophilus Phillips.

[2] Cast, or condemned.

been lately hurt with the saddle near the withers. Whoever delivers said horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN ALLISON, Lieut-Col.
1st Virginia State regt.

Middle-Brook, May 17th, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from Camp at Middle-Brook, a sorrel horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, hanging mane and switch tail, branded on the near buttock I. B. I will give Twenty Dollars to any person that will deliver the said horse to me, or give such information that I may get him again.

WM. CAMPBELL, Capt. 1st V. S. R.
General Muhlenberg's Brigade.

Middle-Brook, 17th May, 1779.

## Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Friday night the 21st inst. May, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living at the Six Mile Run, a sorrel horse, between 8 and 9 years old, a star in his forehead, 14 hands high, and lately shod all round. Also a brown mare, five years old, about 15 hands high, one of his fore feet and both hind feet white, and is half blooded, very lengthy, and branded with an O. They are both in very good order. Whoever takes up said horses and secures the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or for the horses only One Hundred Dollars, or fifty for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

JOHN HAGEMAN.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber in Baskenridge, Somerset county, a brown mare, four years old, 14 hands high, with a star in her forehead, 4 white feet, and branded with an S on her fore shoulder. Whoever takes up said mare and secures her so that the owner may have her, or advertises her in the Trenton or Chatham newspapers, shall have Fifty Dollars, or the above reward for thief and mare, and all reasonable charges paid by W. COLLWELL.

State of New-Jersey. To be sold, by way of publick ven-
Hunterdon County. due, on Saturday the 26th day of June next, at the House of Andrew Mershon, inn-keeper, in Hopewell, a tract of woodland, containing about 300 acres, well timbered, laid out in lots of 20 acres each, situate in the township of Hopewell, joining Belmont Farm: Also a small Messuage lying contiguous thereto, containing about 16 acres, with some improvements thereon, now in the tenure of Michael Moore: Also one other lot lying near to the said Andrew Mershon's, containing about 11 acres, with some improvements, in the tenure of William Price: Likewise about 30 acres of exceeding good woodland, lying near to Trenton on the Scotch road: Also at the same time and place will be sold a lot of good woodland, situate in the upper part of Hopewell, joining land of Benjamin Parke, and others, containing upwards of 20 acres; all late the property of Daniel Coxe. And on Monday the 28th of June, will be sold at Flemington, a lot of land containing about 32 acres, lying contiguous to the said town, with some improvements thereon, late the property of Joseph Smith, And on Tuesday the 29th of June, will be sold at the house of Colonel Abraham Bonnel, in Bethleham, a plantation situate in the said township, on Musconetcung mountain,

containing about 230 acres, with a log tenement thereon, a small piece of meadow and an excellent orchard: Also two plantations lying near Squires point, in the township of Lebanon, with some improvements thereon. And on Saturday the 3d of July, will be sold on the premises, a small meadow lot in the township of Hopewell, near to John Snook's mill; late the property of Daniel Coxe. Vendues to begin on the respective days at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by

JARED SEXTON,
NATHANIEL HUNT,
PETER BRUNNER,
} Commissioners.

May 24, 1779.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No. 77, Wednesday, May 26, 1779.*

## PHILADELPHIA, *May* 26.

We learn from Great Egg Harbour, that on Friday last a brig of 16 guns, from Jamaica for New-York, with about 160 hogsheads of rum, &c. on board, was drove ashore near that place, when the crew, to lighten her, threw three or four guns overboard, and started about 14 hogsheads of rum; but being boarded by people from the shore, she was taken proper care of, is since got off, and part of her cargo landed.

## Greenwich, May 21, 1779.

Whereas sundry wearing apparel, in a portmanteau, was found in Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, in April last, supposed to be stolen and concealed in the

woods by a certain John Harris a deserter from the first Jersey regiment, containing the following articles, viz. a scarlet coat, with silver buttons marked No. 7; one buff and two half silk streaked jackets; one pair of linen breeches and two pair of silk stockings.

Whoever has lost the above described apparel, on proving his property and paying charges within three months from the above date, may have them again, by applying to the subscriber in Greenwich, Sussex county, and State aforesaid, otherwise they will be sold at public vendue, to defray the charges.

MATTHIAS SHIPMAN.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, May* 26, 1779.

NEW-YORK, May 31

General Washington lay at his Camp at Middlebrook, New Jersey, last Thursday.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1441, *May* 31, 1779.

*New-Jersey, May* 27.

*To be* SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the house of Col. Nicholas Stillwill, on Cape May, on Monday the seventh day of June, as she now lies stranded on Peck's Beach,

The HULL of the Letter of Marque Brig DELIGHT. And at the same time and place will be sold, the CARGO of said brig, consisting of eighty puncheons of good West-India rum, about one ton of gun-powder, a number of small arms, and two or three tons of cannon ball; together with the great guns, cables, anchors, sails, rigging and furniture of said brig,

*By order of the Court of Admiralty.*

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

*New-Jersey, Fifth Month* 26, 1779.

Whereas *Judah Clemens* of Waterford township, in the State of New Jersey, is frequently deprived of the use of his reason, this therefore is to inform all persons thereof, and to forewarn them not to credit him, or to purchase from him any part of his estate, either real or personal, his being in the above unhappy situation rendering him incapable of transacting his business. Tavern-keepers in particular are requested not to supply him with liquor.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, June* 2, 1779.

TRENTON, *June* 2.

At a Joint Meeting of the Council and Assembly, on Tuesday the 25th ult. William Churchill Houston,[1] Esq; Member of the General Assembly for the county of Somerset, was elected one of the Delegates to represent this state in Congress.—And on Friday last Robert Friend Price,[2] Esq; was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Justice of the Peace; John Wilkins, Jun. Esq; Judge of the Court of Common-Pleas; and Mr. Thomas Tabor, a Justice of the Peace, all of and for the county of Gloucester.

On the 29th ult. the brigantine Delight, Captain James Dawson, from Tortola to New York, mounting 12 guns, with 29 hands, came ashore in a fog on Peck's beach on Cape May. Her cargo consisted of upwards of 80 hogsheads of rum, some sugar, &c. Soon after she came ashore, our militia took possession of both vessel and cargo, and sent off the crew under guard to Philadelphia. By a letter found on board the above brig, we learn that the inhabit-

[1] For a sketch of William Churchill Houston, see New Jersey Archives, 26 : 288.

[2] A sketch of Robert Friend Price will be found in New Jersey Archives, 20 : 154.

ants of Tortola had lately suffered much by an uncommon drought, no rain having fallen there for upwards of two months.

We are informed that a County-Meeting is to be held to-morrow, at the Court-house in Somerset, for the purpose of considering the present situation of public affairs; and for instructing their Representatives in the Legislature, upon certain subjects of the highest importance to the welfare of the State.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

Ran Away on the thirteenth of June, 1778, from the subscriber, living in Hardwick, Sussex county, New-Jersey, a Negro Wench named NANNY about twenty-two years of age, thick built, of a yellowish complexion and pretty long hair: had on when she went away, a white linen short gown, a pale blue flannel petticoat, an old striped lincey ditto, pale blue stockings, and leather heeled shoes. Whoever takes her up and secures her in any gaol, so that I can get her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS HUNT.

N. B. She had two bonnets with her, one black and the other white.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, June* 3, 1779.

Yesterday being HIS MAJESTY's BIRTHDAY, an elegant Entertainment was given by his Excellency General Tryon, at which were present the Governors of New-Jersey[1] and North Carolina, and Members of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New-York, the Judges and other Officers of Government.

[1] William Franklin, the expelled Royal Governor.

The following Toasts were drank on the Occasion:

1. The KING.
2. The QUEEN and Royal Family.
3. The LANDGRAVE of Hesse.
4. The Foreign Powers in Amity with Great-Britain.
5. The Army and Navy.
6. The Commander in Chief, and Success to his Majesty's Arms.
7. His Majesty's Ministers.
8. Governor Tryon, and a speedy Restoration of the Government of New-York.
9. Governor Franklin, and a speedy Restoration of the Government of New-Jersey.
10. Governor Martin, and a speedy Restoration of the Government of North Carolina.
11. Unanimity and Firmness to Great-Britain.
12. The Navy and Army at St. Lucia.
13. General Haldimand, and our Friends in Canada.
14. General Knyphausen and the Hessian Corps under his command.
15. General Prescot, Garrison and our Friends at Rhode Island.
16. General Prevost, and our Friends in Georgia.
17. General Campbell, and our Friends in Florida.
18. General M'Lean, the Garrison and our Friends at Halifax.
19. The COMMANDANT of New-York.
20. Mr. MATHEWS the MAYOR, and Loyal Citizens of New-York.
21. The LOYALISTS on the Continent of America.
22. Success to the Exertions of the Refugees.
23. JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.
24. A speedy Suppression to Rebellion.
25. A happy Restoration of Civil Government in His Majesty's Colonies.
26. A speedy arrival to Admiral Arbuthnot and the Fleet under his command.
27. CHURCH AND STATE.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 280, *June* 5, 1779.

## NEW-YORK, June 7.

Col. Buskirk, suspecting there were some Spies and Robbers, near his Post at Howbuck, on Friday the 4th Instant, that Night ordered out a small Number of Men, who,

about 3 o'clock the same Morning, discovered a Party of Rebels in a Rye Field in the English Neighborhood, two of whom they took Prisoners, one of them named William Wirts,[1] the other Henry Bastion, both noted Spies and Robbers, the former having followed the Business a considerable Time, and pretends to belong to the Militia.

We hear that the greatest Part of Washington's Army have left their Camp at Middlebrook, and are marched towards Tappan and Haverstraw, on the West Side of Hudson's River.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1442, *June* 7, 1779.

CHATHAM MAY 8.

The 2d New Jersey regiment, commanded by Col. Israel Shreve,[2] which has been quartered at New-Ark since last Fall, having received Orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, and it being supposed that they will soon be ordered away from this station, a number of the principal inhabitants of the town gave an elegant entertainment to the officers of the regiment, and appointed Doctor William Burnet, jun. to present to the Colonel the following address, in testimony of their approbation and esteem.

To Col. ISRAEL SHREVE, commanding the 2d New-Jersey regiment.

DEEPLY impressed with a grateful sense of the obligation the inhabitants of this town are under unto you, Sir, and the other officers of the 2d New-Jersey regiment, permit me in the name, and by order of a committee appointed for that purpose, to assure you that we shall always retain the warmest sentiments of gratitude

[1] William Werts, private, of Bergen, was wounded in April, 1780.

[2] A note on Col. Israel Shreve is printed in New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 103.

and respect for the great attention you have paid to the welfare, peace, and safety of the town, during your command here.

The great regularity and good order that has been maintained among the troops, their respectful treatment of the inhabitants, and the constant harmony that has subsisted between them and the soldiery, we are sensible, has been greatly owing to the prudence, diligence, and care of their officers.

As your vigilant conduct here must have gained the approbation of the Honourable Congress, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, we doubt not, if it was confident with the more general public good, but you would be continued longer on this station, which would give great pleasure and be no small security unto us.

Since it is otherwise, we silently submit, and are happy in this opportunity of expressing the great satisfaction we have had in your behaviour among us; and wherever divine Providence may call you, we most ardently wish you may be useful and happy, and gloriously instrumental in the salvation of your country.

*By order of the Committee,*

WILIAM BURNET, jun.[1]

To which the Colonel was pleased to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

The honour you have given me and my regiment, in your polite address, affords the most heartfelt satisfaction. —The good and virtuous only have the power of doing it.

Permit me to say that your virtuous and vigilant exertions in the cause of your country, has left me little more to do than enforce your good designs.

If we leave you, we leave you with regret; and when-

[1] A sketch of Dr. William Burnet, jun., is given in New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 452.

ever it may be our happy lot to meet you again, we trust our conduct towards the good citizens of this place, will convince them how desirous we are of their respect and regard.

*By desire of the officers of the 2d Jersey regiment.*

ISRAEL SHREVE, Col.

After dinner the following patriotic toasts were drank, and the day was spent with agreeable festivity and mutual satisfaction and joy:

1 The United States of America; 2 The Congress; 3 His Excellency General Washington; 4 The army and navy; 5 The King and Queen of France and all our foreign allies; 6 Doctor Franklin and our Ambassadors at foreign courts; 7 The Governor and State of New Jersey; 8 The memory of all those worthies who have gloriously fought and bled in defence of their country; 9 The glorious minority of the British parliament; 10 The friends of freedom throughout the world; 11 May the glorious example of the first asserters and defenders of American freedom be always hallowed by their posterity; 12 A speedy, honourable, and lasting peace; 13 May the American fair never give their hearts or hands to any but those who have virtue and courage to defend them.

Last week a Mr. Zedwich, formerly a Lieut. Col. in our service, was taken up at Roxbury, in Morris County, endeavouring to get to the enemy. This traitor, in 1776, was detected of holding a correspondence with Capt. Vanderput of [t]he Asia man of war; for which he was sentenced by a court-martial, to remain a prisoner during the contest, and was sent to Reading, in Pennsylvania, where he had his parole, and this is the third time he has violated what a gentleman would deem sacred.—The stratagem he made use of to facilitate his escape was to disguise himself in woman's clothes, and forge a pass of a militia

Colonel at Reading. He was, on Friday last, sent in irons to headquarters.

We hear that the noted Clove gang of villains are taken up and properly secured. One of them was killed and another badly wounded. They made some useful discoveries. Some of their stolen goods are found. We hope to give a particular account of this affair in our next.

TO BE SOLD,

By G. DUYCKINCK

At Morris Town,

A Complete assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, and patent ditto. Also, Decanters and wine glasses, china, japaned ware, servers, waiters, trays, bread baskets, mahogany ware, servers, waiters trays; pictures a complete assortment, paper hangings ditto, jewellers stones ditto, watch trinkets, hat linings, variety of brass double and single branches, malt and painted table cloths, ‡ painters, limners, and dyers colours, &c. belonging to the branch; ‡ window glass of different sizes.

N. B. Those marked thus ‡ are only sold by way of barter for any kind of produce for family use.

JOHN THOMPSON,

At Bottle Hill, has just come to hand for sale,

FLOWERED and sprigged black mode, gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, a neat assortment; black, white, plain, and spotted gauze; catgut, black, blue, and cloath coloured sewing silks; fine white thread, writing paper and white lace.

THIS is to give notice to the gentlemen of the army, and to the public in general, that the subscriber's son, Oliver Taylor, is called a lunatic by all who know him, has frequently run away from his father and inlisted in the army, and cost him a great deal of trouble and expence to buy his discharge, or rather to repay the bounty that he has spent foolishly: This is to desire that no gentleman soldier, or any other person, will inlist the said Oliver, as I shall not buy his discharge, nor pay any debts of his contracting, as he has been discharged by four several Colonels, as soon as his bounty has been spent, he being of no further use.

DANIEL TAYLOR, sen.

New-Ark, May 10, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Thursday the 20th instant, at the house of the subscriber in Elizabeth-Town,

HORSES, cows, a very neat riding chair with harness complete, farming utensils household goods and furniture.—Vendue to begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and due attendance given by

DAVID THOMSON.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Monday the 23d inst. by John Hamilton and Ellis Squire, at New-Providence,

A Good set of gun-smith's tools, joiner's ditto, sundry hay rakes, men and women's shoes, one ox cart, washing tub, iron pot, broad-axe, narrow ditto, and sundry other things. The vendue to begin at 1 o'clock.

## TO BE SOLD,

At vendue at Morrell's store in Chatham, on Saturday the 22d inst. to begin precisely at 2 o'clock.

THREE young new milch cows, one very neat fowling piece, with bayonet and cartouch box, 4 or 5 barrels of racked cyder, half gallon and quart bottles filled with vinegar, two very good coats but little the worse for wear, two pair of breeches, one cloth jacket, one silk ditto, ten or twelve yards of fine bath coating, one piece of buckram, a number of ox chains and other farming utensils, salt pork, empty quart bottles, chalk, ground ginger, tallow and candles, white and yellow buff-ball one wheel, compleat set of china tea-cups and saucers, a few tea pots and other earthen ware indigo by the pound or hundred, razors and soap, one new curb bridle, maps and pictures, mohair buttons, six or eight feet of new tin funnel, flax, cedar washingtubs, milk kealkers and pails, one tea-kettle, one large brass kettle, wine glasses, very curious worked pocket book, three or four tables, a number of weaver's reads, powder horns filled with powder, a case of bottles, four yards of callico, one new pye-pan, with a variety of other articles by

JACOB MORRELL.

WAS found some time ago, by a servant in New-Ark, a SWORD mounted with pinchback. The owner by applying to the subscriber, and paying the charge of this advertisement, may have it again

JOHN BURNET.

ANY person having a good riding CHAIR to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to the printer of this paper.

WHEREAS several persons in this state who were formerly employed in the waggon department, and others now in the service, have in their possession waggons, horses, tents, waggon covers, forrage bags, &c. &c. which they make use of as their own property; I do hereby give this public notice to all persons who have any stores in their possession belonging to the public that they do immediately deliver the same to the subscriber in Morris Town, or give notice to the nearest Quarter-Master where such stores are that they may be collected. Should any stores be found in the possession of any person or persons whatsoever, after the first of June, they may depend upon being prosecuted for the same—Any person who will inform the subscriber of any public stores in possession of any individual, after said first day of June, shall be well rewarded by

JAMES ABEEL, D. Q. M. G.

CHATHAM, JUNE 8.

On Saturday last Lady Washington set out from Troy[1] on her way to Virginia.

Last week the whole of the army under the immediate command of his Excellency General Washington, left their barracks and proceeded towards the North River.

Last week one Lawrence was detected at Second-River enlisting men for the British service, who afterwards made his escape, while our people were endeavouring to save the papers which his wife threw in the fire. His enlisting roll was saved, by which means thirteen of the inhabitants, who had enlisted, were apprehended, and safely lodged in Morris Town gaol.

[1] In Morris county, N. J.

JAMES THOMPSON,

At CANOE-BROOK, has just come to hand the following articles, which he will sell as cheap, for cash, as the times will admit of, viz.

BLACK mode and pealing, black and white spotted and plain gauze, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, plain and flowered lawn, black and white catgut, silk gloves, fine thread, sewing silk, black ribbon, skeletons, camblets, apron tape, fans, beads, bonnet paper, snuff, bohea tea, indigo, sleeve buttons, fine and coarse combs, Dilworth's spelling-books, queen's ware teapots, pins and needles, knitting-needles, alum brimstone, pigtail tobacco, hard soap, flints, powder and shot.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about 5 weeks ago, twelve HOGS, all of them are white, some with yokes on, about a year old, but small of their age.—Whoever will give information of said hogs, so that the owner may get them again, shall have Twenty Dollars reward.

GIDEON HEDGES, senr.

Hanover, June 7, 1779.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, the 1st of may, a large pair of silver buckles, marked with I P on one side, and D C on the other.—Whoever will apprehend the thief, so that the buckles may be had again, shall have Forty Dollars reward, or Thirty Dollars for the buckles alone.

DANIEL CORY.

CAME to the house of the subscriber living at Vauxhall, the 6th inst. a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, market G F on his left thigh—The owner may have him again by applying to the subscriber and paying charges.

ELIAKIM LITTLE.

DESERTED from Capt. Doughty's company, Col. Lamb's regiment of artillery, MICHAEL ROE; he is about 6 feet high, dark complexion, short black hair, grey eyes, full faced, about 20 years old; had on when he went off a short jacket and overalls.

Also, BEZELIEL ACKLY; he is about 25 years old, brown complexion, light brown hair, grey eyes; had on, when he deserted, a black regimental coat, hat, and a pair of overalls.—Any person that shall apprehend said deserters, and deliver them to the commanding officer of the regiment, at the park of artillery, shall be entitled to a reward of Twenty Dollars for each, with necessary expenses attending the same.

THOMAS THOMPSON, Capt. Lieut. Art.

DESERTED from the Park of Artillery this morning, WILLIAM HELNIT, matross in Capt. Mott's company, Col. Lamb's regiment of Artillery; he is about five feet five inches high, stout built, fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes, blooming cheeks, between twenty-two and twenty-six years of age, his hair is short and curls; was whipt the 14th instant for theft, which his back now shews sufficient proof; he is suspected of having stole from a man in the neighbourhood of the Park, last night, about two thousand dollars, of course he has plenty of money; he had the regimentals of the Artillery on, but its likely he has changed his clothes. Any person

that shall apprehend said deserter, and deliver him to the commanding officer of the battalion at the Park of Artillery, shall be entitled to Fifty Dollars reward, with necessary expenses attending the same.

GERSHOM MOTT,[1] Capt. of Artillery.

Park of Artillery, Pluck'emin,
May 28, 1779.

ONE dozen of good SHEEP to be let out at the common custom by

JOHN BLANCHARD.

STRAYED or stolen from a pasture near the Artillery-Park, Pluck'emin, on the night of the 23d inst. a brown horse, near fifteen hands high, well made, has a streak of white in his face, and a small spot next above the hoof of one of his hind feet, is high withered,

[1] Gershom Mott was one of the most daring agitators in New York in the ten years preceding the Revolution, serving on a committee appointed Oct. 31, 1765, to organize the Colonies to form a confederacy, the better to resist the aggressions of the British Ministry. This was the second committee of the kind in America. He was an active member of the Sons of Liberty of New York. At the beginning of the Revolution he received a commission, June 28, 1775, as Captain in McDougall's 1st New York Regiment. He accompanied Montgomery's ill-fated expedition to Quebec, in 1775, and was placed under arrest for abandoning a mortar battery at the siege of Fort St. Johns, on the Richelieu river, but was promptly restored to his command, and did good service at Quebec until the retreat in April, 1777. On Jan. 1, 1777, he was commissioned Captain 2d Continental Artillery. On returning as far as Albany he was assigned to duty as a recruiting officer, and had much friction with Gen. Gates. Being highly esteemed by Col. John Lamb, of the New York Artillery, the latter took much pains to secure his promotion to be Major of his regiment, but without success. He was in command at Fort Constitution, with a handful of smiths and other artificers, when Forts Montgomery and Clinton were captured by the British, and thereupon was obliged to evacuate that fort October, 1777. He continued in the service until June, 1783.—*N. Y. Rev. MSS.; Life and Letters of John Lamb; The Sons of Liberty in New York*, by Henry B. Dawson, p. 105; *Memorial Hist. City of N. Y.*, II., 367, 371, 375; *Bancroft's Hist. U. S.*, V. (8vo., 1852), 352; VIII., 206; *Heitman's Register*, 303.

and has a protuberance on his back where the hinder part of the saddle comes. Whoever will bring or send said horse to the Park of Artillery, or to my quarters at Mr. Jacob Van Dorer's near Pluck'emin, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN POPKIN.

May 26, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at Canoe-Brook,

NAILS of several sorts, viz, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. by the quantity or single pound.

JAMES CURLIS.

*Just published, and to be sold by Foster Horton, in Chatham, and John Dixon, at Bottle Hill.*

VERSES on the sixth, seventh, and eighth, chapters of Genesis, By STEPHEN HAND.[1]

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth, with the advice of her mother, and by the assistance of James Shotwill, of the Scotch-Plains, has eloped from my bed and board, and sundry times swore she would destroy both my life and estate: This is therefore to forewarn

[1] The author was perhaps the Stephen Hand who resided in the Passaic Valley, Morris county, a brother of Hezekiah Hand, from Westfield. Hezekiah's twenty children and Stephen's twenty-three are all listed by Littell. No copy of Stephen's "verses" has been found in any of the libraries in New York or Philadelphia, nor is the work known to bibliographers, nor is it mentioned in any bibliography.

any person harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM WILLIS.

Westfield, May 31, 1779.

Since it was my fortune to be join'd
To such a wretched mate,
I've strove to reconcile my mind
To my unhappy fate.
I've born insults, and threats likewise,
I've strove for to persuade,
But them that's hardened so in vice
Regard not what is said.
Without a cause she left my bed,
And broke her marriage vow,
So basely from me she has fled,
Who then can blame me now?
Then pity my unhappy fate,
Beware of woman's arts,
For oft within a snowy breast
Lurks a deceitful heart.

## TO BE SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE in Chatham,

SWIFTS works, 13 vols. Spectator, 8 vols. Clarissa, 8 vols. Beauties of Prose, 4 vols. Triumvirate, 2 vols. Collection of Poems, 2 vols. Ogilvie's Poems, 2 vols. Thereon and Aspasia 2 vols. Barford Abbey, 2 vols. David's Repentance, Life of Alexander Pope, History of Greece, Lord Sommers on Jurors, Testaments, and Spelling Books.

ALSO, Cole's Latin Dictionary, Greek Lexicon, Kent's Lucian, Introduction to making Latin, &c.

*Five Hundred Dollars Reward.*

THE house of Stephen Haines in Elizabeth-Town, was broke open on Monday night the 10th ult. and robbed of about three thousand Continental Dollars. Whoever will discover the robber or robbers, so that he, she, or they may be brought to justice and convicted, and the money recovered, shall receive the above reward; or two hundred and fifty dollars to any one that shall bring the money, and no questions asked, or a proportionable reward for any part of the money.

WHEREAS the partnership of Arnold, Kinney, and Comp. is dissolved, all persons that have any demands against said Company are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled; and all who are indebted to them are requested to discharge their accounts as speedily as possible, that they may be able to close their books.

WAS found, near the subscriber's house in New-Providence, about the 21st of April last, two COW BELLS; one a remarkable good one, with a patch on it; the other with a crack and a hole in it. Any person claiming said bells, by applying to the subscriber, proving their property, and paying the charge of this advertisement, may have them again.

ISAAC CRANE.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XVII., June* 8, 1779.

It is reported that a number of the enemy's vessels with troops on board have gone up the North river, and that a considerable body of them have landed as high up as King's Ferry; but their intention in this movement is not yet certainly known.

WHEREAS the Legislature of this State have, by a law passed the 26th of May last, raised the fees of the Prerogative Office to five times as much as they were heretofore: The surrogates in the different counties are desired to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

BOWES REED,[1] Sec.

Trenton, June 1, 1779.

---

[1] Bowes Reed was a son of Andrew Reed, a merchant at Trenton for many years, and Theodocia Bowes, his wife, and was a brother of Joseph Reed, some time Adjutant General of General Washington, and later President of the State of Pennsylvania. He entered public life at an early day, and continued therein for many years. In 1767 he was appointed surrogate of Hunterdon county. He was still of Trenton when Andrew Reed (his father) and Charles Pettit (his brother-in-law), late of Philadelphia, merchants, made an assignment to William Humphreys and others, who appointed Bowes Reed, of Trenton, their lawful attorney, May 11, 1768.—*N. J. Deeds,* Lib. Z, f. 163. In an agreement dated Oct. 2, 1774, to which he was a party, he is described as "of Burlington county, gentleman."—*N. J. Deeds,* Lib. AH, f. 103. On April 3, 1773, he was licensed as an attorney-at-law of New Jersey, but never became a counsellor. At the beginning of the Revolution the Provincial Congress appointed him, June 14, 1776, Lieutenant-Colonel of the battalion to be raised in Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland and Burlington counties. A week later he was ordered to keep under safe guard the person of William Franklin, Esquire (the late royal Governor of New Jersey), until the further order of that body. The same Congress ordered, on August 21, 1776, that there be paid to him £51 2s. 10d. in full of his account for himself and guard for Franklin, while a prisoner in Burlington, and on his way to Princeton, and the guard's pay for six nights and two days while on said service. The sum of £201 was also ordered paid to him towards defraying the expense of removing Continental prisoners from Burlington to York county, in Pennsylvania, with their baggage. He was commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment, Burlington county, September 28, 1776, resigning March 31, 1778. On September 6, 1776, he was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. On May 15, 1777, he received an appointment as a Justice of the Peace of Burlington county, which office he resigned October 5, 1779. He was Deputy Secretary of State in 1778, and when Charles Pettit resigned his office as Secretary of State of New Jersey, Bowes Reed was appointed to succeed him, October 7, 1778. He was reappointed November 6, 1783, November 8, 1788, and October 25, 1793. He was succeeded on his death, in 1794, by Samuel Witham Stockton. It was, perhaps, by virtue of his office as Secretary of State that he was Register in Admiralty, under the Provincial law. In 1787 he was Clerk in Chancery, as appears by a contemporary letter of Attorney General Joseph Bloomfield, in the writer's possession. The appointment to this office was a personal one, resting with the Chancellor, under the ante-Revolutionary practice. On December 21, 1784, the joint meeting of the Legislature appointed him Mayor of Burlington, and reappointed him November 27, 1789, he holding the office until his death. He was a

To the ELECTORS of the county of Hunterdon.

BEING duly authorized, I do appoint the 21st day of June next, for electing a fit and qualified person to represent said county, in the room and place of John Hart, Esq. deceased. Election to be held at Henry Mershon's in Amwell, Ringoe's old tavern.

Town Clerks to make returns of Commissioners of Appeal.

JOSEPH INSLEE, Sheriff.

May 27th, 1779.

---

member of St. Mary's Church at Burlington, and on January 30, 1786, subscribed £6 toward an increase of salary of the rector. In 1793 he contributed £10 for the erection of a new building for the Burlington Academy, and was one of the trustees of the Academy in 1794. In General Stryker's "Battles of Trenton and Princeton" he is referred to as *Dr.* Bowes Reed, which would appear to be an error. General Stryker says that Colonel Joseph Reed concealed himself at his brother's house, at Burlington, in the latter part of December, in 1776, and gained important intelligence concerning the whereabouts of the Hessian advance guard at Mount Holly. The will of Bowes Reed, of the city of Burlington, New Jersey, dated September 26, 1793, was proved July 30, 1794. He states that he has advanced to his daughter Maria, money which is charged in his account book. He gives to "all my children except Maria," an "equal share of the profits of sale of my estate when of age." Executors—brother-in-law, Charles Pettit, Esquire, of the city of Philadelphia, and son-in-law, Joseph McIlvaine, Esquire, of the city of Burlington. Witnesses—Joseph Bloomfield, Thomas Adams and Charles Bradley. —*Liber 32 of Wills*, p. 337. No inventory or accounting is on file. Bowes Reed married 1st, Margaret ————; she d. in childbirth, Dec. 6, 1786, aged 36 years. He m. 2d, Caroline, dau. of Dr. Alexander Moore, of Bordentown; she d. Nov. 6, 1789, aged 34 yrs. Bowes Reed d. July 20, 1794, aged 54 yrs. Issue (all by his wife Margaret):

i. Maria, b. November 11, 1775; bap. in St. Mary's Church, December 5, 1775; m. Joseph McIlvaine, marriage license dated Sept. 19, 1793. He represented New Jersey in the Senate, November 12, 1823, until his death; he was buried at Burlington, Aug. 20, 1826. Their children were 1. Bowes Reed; 2. Bloomfield, b. Jan. 18, 1799; he was buried Aug. 20, 1826, with his father, in the same grave; 3. Charles Pettit, afterwards Bishop of Ohio; m. at Burlington, Oct. 8, 1822, Emily Coxe; he d. March 12, 1873.

ii. Charles Pettit, b. April 6, 1778.

iii. Ann Burnet, bap. Nov. 14, 1781; d. May 28, 1784, "Aged 4 years," says her tombstone.

iv. Ann Burnet, b. Oct. 31, 1784; d. Nov. 3, 1787. On her tombstone she is described as "the second daughter of Bowes Reed, Esq." In the baptismal register of St. Mary's Church her name is given as Ann, merely.

v. Margaret, d. Jan. 23, 1788, aged 13 mos. 4 days.

Fire ! Fire ! Fire !

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.[1]

A stack of oats on the plantation of Samuel Smith, in Kingwood, in the State of New Jersey, purchased for the use of the Continental Army, was lately set on fire in the night time, by some wicked person and enemy of the liberties of this country.

I do therefore offer and promise to pay the above reward to any person or persons who will discover the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that they may be convicted thereof.

MOORE FURMAN,[2] D. Q. M. G.

Pittstown, 18th May, 1779. New-Jersey.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber at RHODE-HALL, near Cranbury,

A VERY good eight day clock. Also a good silver watch.

DAVID WILLIAMSON.

Burlington county, ss. } PUBLICK Notice is hereby given to all persons having any just demands by bond, note mortgage, or book debt, against the following fugitives and offenders, against whom inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered in favour of the state, viz. Daniel Cox, Joseph Taylor, John Carty, George Plato, Robert Cooke, John Leonard, Thomas Hunlock, Jonathan Odell, Joseph Hewlings, and George alias John Golden, to exhibit their accounts, &c. to the judges of the court of common pleas for the county of Burlington at the House

[1] In the depreciated currency of the day.

[2] A note on Moore Furman will be found in New Jersey Archives, 20 : 148.

of Okey Hoagland, in Bordentown.—The judges will attend at the above place on every Monday in June, in order to have them settled. Notice is also hereby given to persons having any goods of any kind whatsoever, or stand indebted to any of the above fugitives, and shall neglect to make discovery to one of the subscribers within one month from the date hereof, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case directs. Likewise all persons who stand indebted for goods or lands bought at any of the above fugitives vendues, are desired to make speedy payment, that the accounts may be settled.

JOSEPH BUTLER } Commis-
JOSEPH BORDEN, jun.[1] } sioners.

May 29, 1779.

Amwell, Hunterdon county, May 25, 1779.

WANTED,

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER. A single man sufficiently qualified and of a moral character, will find employment in a very agreeable neighbourhood, and a generous sum will be given for his labours, by applying to the Rev. Mr. John Warford,[2] of the said township of Amwell.

---

[1] An account of the Borden family is given in New Jersey Archives, 24 : 651.

[2] There were several Warfords in and about Kingwood, Hunterdon county, about the middle and the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Among them was John Warford, yeoman, of Kingwood, whose will, dated June 9, 1761, was proved January 3, 1770. He gives all his movable estate to his wife, Elizabeth, for life, and after her death to his five daughters—Abigail Warne, Elizabeth Colvin, Rachel Quimby, Jane Allen and Ann Fox—in equal shares. He devises all his real estate, describing the boundaries, to his son James, and gives £20 to said son James, and £20 to his son John. Executor—son James. Witnesses—Malakiah Bonham, Isaac Leet and Absalom Bonham.—*N. J. Wills*, Lib. 15, f. 18. The Rev. John Warford was probably his son.

John[2] (John[1]) Warford was b. 1745, somewhere on Martha's Vineyard, it is supposed, and it is understood that his boyhood home was there.

THE creditors of John Bainbridge, late of New Jersey, deceased, are desired to call upon the subscriber, in Market

---

He graduated at Princeton in 1774, and studying for the ministry, was licensed by the New Brunswick Presbytery, October, 1775. He was called by the people of Amwell, April 3, 1776, and was ordained and installed their pastor on the last Wednesday in July (the 31st), 1776, the Rev. Elihu Spencer, of Trenton, preaching the sermon. The ceremony took place, say the church minutes, "at the upper house in Amwell," doubtless meaning the Second Church. He married Margaret, the widow of the Rev. William Kirkpatrick, his predecessor in the pastorate, who had died Sept. 8, 1769. His salary was £50 per annum, besides parsonage, and some other allowances, but during the Revolution the value of currency was greatly depreciated, and he had a hard struggle to maintain himself and family. One pew owner at that time, whose pew rent was 14s. 6d., paid £24 17s. 6d. in depreciated currency to liquidate a year's rent. In 1786 he was sent by Synod on a missionary tour through the northeastern part of New York, in the course of which he preached for a New England congregation, at what is now known as Salem, Washington county, New York, and at their request agreed in May, 1787, to supply their pulpit. He pleased them so well that in September of that year they extended him a call, signed by ninety-one persons. They promised him a salary of £120, New York currency, about equivalent to $400; also a convenient parsonage, the use of 176 acres of the glebe lands, and to pay into the Widows' Fund £116 13s. 4d. proclamation money. This was so much better than the Amwell congregation could offer that the latter people reluctantly consented to the removal of their pastor. Mr. Warford was dismissed to his new charge in May, 1788, but was not installed until July, 1789. When the Presbytery of Albany was constituted, in 1790, he preached the sermon at the first meeting of the new Presbytery, in Albany, on May 9, 1790, selecting his text from Luke xiv. 23. Local tradition has it that Mr. Warford was an able man, earnestly devoted to his parish, an ardent and effective worker, with a heart enlisted in the cause of Christian philanthropy and missionary work. The records of Presbytery and Synod show that he was a regular attendant on those judicatories. The Salem church grew and prospered under his ministry. He was deeply interested in the founding of Washington Academy, at Salem, and was one of the original twenty-five trustees. He finished his pastorate and his course on earth May 19, 1802. His tombstone says, and doubtless with entire truth: "He was an affectionate Pastor, Husband, Parent and Friend; An Evangelical Preacher, Meek in his disposition, and grave in his address." He was survived by his wife, to whom the church four years later paid £809 12s. 4d. for arrears of salary due him at his decease.—*Hist. United First Presbyterian Church of Amwell,* by Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, page 7; *Hall's Hist. Pres. Church in Trenton,* 190; *Gillett's Hist. Pres. Church in the U. S. A.,* 1 : 385, 391; *Princeton College in the Eighteenth Century,* 180; *The Salem Book,* Salem, N. Y., 1896, pp. 94-96; *Munsell's Annals of Albany,* 2 : 303.

street, near Second-street, Philadelphia, in one month from the date hereof, for a dividend of the monies now in my hands. Those who do not apply, will be excluded.[1]

C. CLAY.

May 14, 1779.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of
ss } Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allen-Town, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Nicholas Stillwell and others, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel, called the Delight lately commanded by James Dawson, with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register

Salem, 28th May, 1779.

---

[1] John Bainbridge, senior, was of Chesterfield, Burlington county, in 1688. John Bainbridge, the founder of the Mercer county family, had a tract of 200 acres surveyed for him on Assunpink creek, at Maidenhead, in 1684. He bought a tract of 504 acres on Raritan river in the same year. He bought and sold many large tracts on the Assunpink, or Stony brook, during the next ten years. The John Bainbridge mentioned in the text was doubtless of the same family.

New-Jersey, Hunterdon county,
Township of Hopewell, May 16, 1779.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

Taken from a waggon in Trenton,

On the sixteenth day of May,
Some time in the night,
A mare all over black,
But the near hind foot white.
A curl'd main and tail,
And a very bad eye,
About ten years old
And about 14 hands high.
She being shod all round,
A tender mouth I do tell
A slow pace she can go,
But trots and canters well
Whoever secures the thief
That to justice he may come,
And likewise the beast
That the owner may get her home:
They may call upon me,
And I will them repay
The sum above-mentioned,
And that without delay.
Or half the sum mentioned
For either of the two,
And that I do promise
I will pay unto you.
And also the charges
That's reasonable and fair,
I will pay without fail,
And that I declare.
And now, my dear countrymen,
If this prize you will gain,
I your humble servant,
Forever will remain.

JOSEPH TITUS.

To Mr. Timoleon,

Sir,

I am at a loss what notice I can with propriety, take of your address, published in this Gazette of the 12th instant.—When I read your own account of yourself, and consider you as a hero, "Who has frequently risked his life, and nearly spent his *all* in his country's defence," (altho' such claims to consequence are very frequent at this day) I am impressed with the highest veneration for your character. But when I view you in so contrasted a point of light as basely attempting to stab the reputation, and wound the feelings of an honest man, you excite no other passion in me but contempt. I should therefore pass over your performance in the silence it deserves, had you not arraigned my conduct before the publick. Regard and decency to my countrymen require that I shall remove those ill suspicions you have laboured so hard to impress.

It may not be amiss previously to remark a little on your evasive manner of accusing me. There is a mixture of meanness and timidity in your method of conveying censure under the form of interrogation. This sly mode of attacking, stamps on the minds of the people strong surmizes of guilt, and yet gives the party accused no chance of demanding proof. It betrays a wish to slander one's character, and at the same time a fear to do it in open and explicit terms.

There is another stroke which also exposes your meanness.—When you, with an invidious sneer, tell me you have long known me, and that you are well acquainted with my character and principles, it seems from your manner of expression, that you would insinuate that my character is not fair, and reputable. Where I am known, I am happy in appealing to my acquaintance for the defence of my reputation; and where I am not known, it will be a striking indication in my favor, that I meet with opposition and slander from men whose writings have so much the air of envy and ill design.

No conscious blush covers my face, nor am I less disposed to use honest boldness than when I addressed the public on the 21st ultimo. Neither am I in a disagreeable dilemma on any other account, than whether it is most proper to let your publication sink into silent disdain, or to trouble the public and myself with a reply to it. Thus far, Mr. Timoleon, you may consider the address your own; and I leave you awhile to ruminate on it, till I say something to the world concerning your imputations.

The strongest motives to faithfulness and integrity, are derived from the weighty sanctions that inforce our duties. It should be remembered, that the several Legislatures can, within their respective jurisdictions, suspend any purchaser from his office whom they suppose fraudulent or incapable of executing its requirements. We are bound,

under a heavy forfeiture, to discharge our trusts with felicity; and are not only liable to suffer for misapplication of money and stores, by a legal process, but to be convicted and punished by sentence of a Court-Martial. These forcible considerations, added to others still greater, the solemn obligations of an oath, the regard to our own reputation, the pleasure that arises from well-doing, the desire of avoiding the censure of a vigilant people, must be sufficient to check us from dishonest practices. If we are not deterred from the commission of evil by such guards and principles, it is my wish that we may be dismissed from office, and held up to view as melancholy objects of human depravity.

It has been my constant principle never to sell at an advanced price, for my private emolument, necessaries bought for the army, as that would be a practice which I consider infamous and detestable. The public officer who is guilty of it, ought to be turned out of employment with disgrace, banished from the society of virtuous men, and looked upon with as much abhorrence as a robber. Nor have I had occasion or inclination to speculate with the public money, for my own advantage; but on the reverse, the public have long been and now are many thousand pounds in my debt. I have in a few instances purchased such articles for sale as are often bought for the army, but it was at a time when I was ordered by the Commissary General or his Deputy, under whom I act, to suspend my purchases of that particular article on public account. In this situation I have bought a few hogsheads of rum, and some small quantities of salt, which I procured at my own risk and with my own money, and consequently supposed I had a right to dispose of it for my own benefit. I have also once appropriated to private use a few barrels of flour in similar circumstances. Being advised by Col. Blaine, Deputy Commissary General, that it could be had at 33s. 6d. per hundred weight in the lower States, when it was eight dollars and upwards in this, it was thought proper to desist purchasing that article here. It so happened that one who purchased for me had, previous to such notice, bought a small quantity at the latter price, which I took off his hands for private purposes, and desired him to obtain a few barrels more on the same principle. This flour has been used in my own family, and dealt out to necessitous persons, who otherwise must have suffered; and even at this extravagant time, I have not taken more than six pounds per hundred, altho' carted from the farther part of Monmouth at my own expence. It cannot be denied but I had a right to provide for my own family; and if it is a crime to spare a little bread to a poor neighbour in distress, let it be said that my duty fell a sacrifice to my humanity.

Early in this contest I advanced large sums of money for public purchases, before enough could be had from the treasury, and have frequently borrowed large sums from others, that the supplies for the army need not fail. For some of which money I now pay interest,

never having been able to get such sums as to clear off arrearages and continue the purchases. This interest and the depreciation of the money far exceeds all the envied commisisons I shall receive. My own money is also depreciating, and I have neither time nor disposition to employ it in trade, as I would not wish to give the least occasion for jealousy to my countrymen. Had I not been engaged in the public service, but attended to my private concerns, I could with far less trouble and perplexity than I have now experienced, have gained ten times as much as the whole amount of my commissions. From this explicit account of facts, let the public determine whether I have embezzled or in any way made a criminal application of their property.

My anxiety and exertions to obtain proper supplies for the army are well known to those with whom I have transacted business. Neither the scorching heats of summer, the cold rigors of winter, the severity of tempests, nor the darkness of the night, have repressed my endeavors to accomplish this end, and I have often been happy in giving a seasonable supply. It has been my constant aim to prevent the depreciation of the money, and I have never been so heedless of this consequence as to give forty pounds an acre for an ordinary plantation, nor attempted in a public newspaper to prove that the depreciation was twenty to one.

I averred that I could prove the reverse of what the Patriot said in a thousand instances. As this amounts only to a negative proposition, all that is necessary for me to do is to challenge those I have dealt with to convict me. I must be supposed innocent till they can prove me otherwise. I did not undertake to justify every individual who purchases for the public. Those who are honest and attentive need no vindication, and those who are not so deserve none. Others when arraigned must defend themselves.

One word more to Mr. Timoleon and I have done. If you, Sir, have a mind to divert yourself in trying to prove that they have all "*indeed been harpies which have preyed upon our vitals*," you may indulge your inclination, and no doubt will meet with the reward due to your extraordinary zeal and labours. You deserve my thanks for your kind offer to give me your name. I shall not trouble you with such a request, as I should be unwilling to know you. It would give me pain to reflect that there was in the list of my acquaintances one man capable of such a grovelling business, as to take pleasure in traducing fair and honest characters—I submit the above to the candour and judgment of the Publick,

And am their most obedient humble servant,

AZ. DUNHAM.

Morristown, May 19, 1779.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 78, *Wednesday, June* 2, 1779.

Mr. Collins,

Among the various writers who are endeavoring to establish the political salvation of their country, none have been attended with so bad consequences in depreciating the currency, as the writings of your correspondent the True Patriot; nor has any recommendation of so unjust and impolitic a plan as he has done in his concluding number, in recommending seasonable laws to be made by the Legislatures, that no citizens receive payments for debts contracted before the year 1777, in this depreciated currency, disregarding those who have already received the money, and that for lands sold and debts contracted before the depreciation of the currency, and probably have not one farthing on loan before the first of March 1778, possessing no land at present, the unjust depreciation having rendered them unable to purchase now. Are these the men to hold a tenth of the stock, ought they not rather to receive the full value of every bill, according to the resolution of Congress, read in the face of it? The injustice of his scheme is so glaring, and is indeed to be wondered at how a person of patriotic principles should undertake it; but when we reflect that men of sanguine tempers, who often start a notion merely as a point of speculation, will think and talk so much about it, as at length to persuade themselves into a firm belief of the reality of what is all the while the creature of their own brains: Strange as this may seem, I am almost tempted to believe this patriotic gentleman has brought himself to believe that what he has proposed is the most equitable of any scheme possible now to enter into. I dismiss the True Patriot to reflect on the wildness of his propositions, and make my address to the Honourable the Congress, the Governors and Legislative Bodies of the United States: May the Congress once more warmly recommend to and assist them in making laws for the regulation of trade. Necessity calls; fear urges; reason exhorts; compassion alone exclaims: the whole fabrick appears in danger of falling to the ground, and if so, would bury thousands in its ruins; I mean the natural death of publick credit. Who can behold this destruction with the remedy in their hands! laws of regulation.—This, and this alone, will pay millions of money for those yet unborn; this would defeat all the depreciating schemes of the emissaries of Britain, the machinations of the friends of tyranny, and enemies to liberty. In the mean time, let taxes be competent on property of whatsoever kind: * By competent taxes I would be understood to signify a low medium between those who have been so unfortunate as to possess their estates in cash at present, and have a right to call every dollar equal in value to one silver one, and those who have fifteen or twenty for one; the unequal division of property renders

* *Should it be practicable to tax cash itself, two pence a year from every dollar will pay or sink the whole, no matter how enormous the sum, in forty-five years.*

it impossible to do equal justice to every one. The source of degeneracy, so remarkable in free governments, is mostly owing to the practice of contracting debts and mortgaging the publick revenues, by which taxes may in time become intolerable, and all the property of the state be brought into the hands of the publick. Zenophon tells us that the Republick of Athens paid near two hundred per cent for Sums of money, when emergent occasions made it necessary for them to borrow. In popular governments the people, who have the highest offices, are commonly the publick creditors. 'Tis difficult for the state to make use of this remedy, (though it may be attainable on easy terms) which however it may be some time necessary, is always cruel and barbarous, and is an inconvenience which nearly threatens all free governments, especially our own at the present conjunction of affairs. And what a strong motive is this to increase our frugality of the publick money. Ergo, Laws to regulate trade will confirm what was formerly said of Republicks alone, that they are a government of laws, not of men; property would thereby be secured and industry encouraged; for this the honest farmers and mechanicks are now looking up unanimously to their great servants: The merchants, the bane of society, engrossers and forestallers I exclude.

A Farmer.

*Letter from Mr.* Peter Dubois *in New York, to Mrs.* Dubois *at Second River.*

*Friday, May 28, 1779.*

My Dear Catey,

"I wrote you on Wednesday, and sent you two pair of heels and the materials for the bonnet, with the newspaper, which hope you will receive in proper time.—Since which I am told Mrs. Hurly and her daughter were in town, and had a note from you for me, I therefore went in search of them, but could not find them out, although I heard of their having been in several places, so that your's by them is not come to hand.—They came in by Paulus-Hook, and there they got a pass to come in and return, so that they have no occasion to call on us, and therefore gave themselves no trouble about delivering your billet.—I hope Chestnut[1] got safe, as he will spare you a little sugar in case Confident[1] should not have for-

[1] Ciphers for certain proper names.

warded you any. I have laying ready a few pounds of powder sugar, which shall send you as soon as I can get a conveyance.

"I am anxious to hear of the progress of the continental troops which marched towards the frontiers[1]—the particular objects of their distination are probably known by this time, if they have thought it expedient to proceed upon their original plan; but if the Savages should have began any operations, I think it probable they have been diverted from their design. I could wish to hear as soon as possible any thing that may transpire relative to the achievement of either, though I dread to be told of the cruelties that will probably be practised. Indeed we have lately had a scene (which by report has been marked with circumstances of Savage barbarity) transacted, between this and your district, and which I believe is secreted from the commander in chief, whose sensibility and humanity, I am persuaded, would be wounded with the representation—But, notwithstanding, it has its advocates, and could you believe it, the Governor* of your province avowedly patronizes the miscreants. It fills me with horror to reflect on the probable effects of such a temper in a man who declares he is at the head of this association,[2] which appears to me to be formed for the purpose of plundering and desolating a country, which reason and maxims of sound policy should induce him to regain the affections of, by treating those whom he subdues with lenity and justice. I am far from wishing to plead the cause of those who are the props and supports of the present unnatural conflict: No! I would have the leading men secured and treated with humanity, but reserved for justice; but the aged and decrepid—the women and the children—the industrious peasant and the man unarmed and unarrayed for

*Meaning Mr. Franklin.*

[1] Sullivan's expedition against the Indians, in which a detachment of New Jersey troops took part.

[2] The Association of Loyalists, in New York city.

hostile purpose, should rest in quiet in his own cottage, and pursue the labours of his fields, without interruption; to him the horrors of war should be unknown, whatever might be his speculative opinions, provided those were not accompanied with open acts of persecution and violence against those who differed in sentiments with him. This, I must confess, is however an idea singular among those who are Jersey refugees,—they breath nothing but fire and sword, and desolation—and those whom an ungovernable and rapacious soldiery have already plundered, they are for utterly destroying. They put me in mind of the representation given of the Porpoises, who, it is said, when one of their number is wounded, the others fall upon him immediately and devour him,—in this manner they have acted since they have been embodied and headed by their chief—every thing that comes in their way is plunder, and its owner a damned rebel. Poor John Powlesson, the companion of my sufferings, and who for his invincible firmness and refusal to take the oath, was a prisoner at Morris-Town eleven months, has been plundered for a rebel by these wretches, his horses have been publickly sold, and I yesterday met a fellow in the street with his negro, who, I understand from him, he was going to sell. I hope I shall be able to put a stop to it, if at the risk of grave looks from the Governor.

*Twelve o'clock, Wednesday.*

I have nothing to add—but that I am well, and wish to hear you may be so too.

TRENTON, JUNE 9.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

*Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, May* 30.

"The latest account from the enemy at New-York is, that the whole force, supposed to be about 8000 men, collected at White Plains, two sloops loaded with fascines

lay in the harbour opposite the White-hall. Yesterday all the waggons and horses on Staten-Island were pressed into the service, and sent to New York. The 26th, 37th, 1 foreign regt, and Barton's, are on Staten-Island; Gen. Clinton in New-York, Gen. Vaughn and Sir W. Erskine at White Plains."

In consequence of the movement of the main body of the enemy up the North River, our army marched the latter end of last week from their late encampment at Middle-Brook towards Fort Clinton; which it is supposed is the enemy's principal object, from whence we hourly expect important intelligence: This fort is situated in the Highlands, on the West side of the North-River, at a place called West Point.

Since our last the gallant Major Lee,[1] with his Corps of Light Dragoons, passed through this town, on his way to join the American army.

Tuesday se'nnight a party of tories from Staten Island landed at Middletown, in Monmouth, plundered several houses and carried off four or five of the inhabitants prisoners.

* * * *Wanted immediately by the Printer of this Paper, two good Journeymen; as well as an apprentice Lad, about* 14 *years of age, who can read and write.*

## COUNTY of SOMERSET.

At a meeting of the Electors of the county of Somerset, pursuant to notice by advertisements, on Thursday the 3d instant, at the Court-house of the said county,

The business of the meeting introduced and discussed, the following Resolutions were adopted:

1. Whereas, from the concurrence of a variety of causes, the bills emitted under the authority of the United States

[1] Major Henry Lee—"Light Horse Harry"—of Virginia.

in Congress assembled, have greatly depreciated in their value, and an addition to the quantity circulating will tend to encrease such depreciation; therefore,

Resolved, That a petition be presented to the Legislature, requesting them to make application to Congress on behalf of this state, that the emission of bills of credit be henceforth discontinued.

2. Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make application as aforesaid, that a plan be adopted and recommended for a general limitation of prices throughout the United States, according to which such prices may be diminished slowly from their present tenour at stated periods, and by small differences, until the quantity of money be reduced by taxation to what is necessary for a circulating medium.

3. And whereas taxation is the most natural and beneficial source from which to derive the supplies necessary for supporting the army and carrying on the war;

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make application as aforesaid, that requisitions of taxes be henceforward made on the States for the above purposes; and that to avoid as far as possible the expence of purchasing in the modes hitherto practised and the necessity of such large circulations of money through the publick treasury, a just quota of provisions, forage, and of other necessaries for the army, be laid upon each state in such kinds as they are severally suited to produce, to be paid in the way of tax at regulated prices, by those who raise them, while those who do not, pay a full proportion in money.

4. Resolved, That it be expressed to the Legislature as the sense of this meeting, that in levying all future taxes and aids for the use of the State, or of the Union in general, the assessments be made according to the value of all property possessed by each individual; it being as reasonable that persons should be taxed for their money, their

income, the faculty and means of acquiring property, as for any estate whatever.

5. And whereas there is great reason to believe that many persons employed in various branches of the publick departments of the United States, are guilty of mismanagement and fraud in executing their trust and applying the publick money; and there being no ready and regular mode prescribed by publick authority of which such as are disposed may avail themselves to furnish the necessary information to those who have power to correct such abuses, and thereby prevent the unnecessary increase of the public burdens;

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to direct some convenient and adequate means of collecting and transmitting to Congress, or to such Board or Committee by them appointed, as may be adequate in point of jurisdiction, or to the Executive Power of the State in cases where that is competent, all such authentick evidences and documents as can be procured, that the guilty may be punished, and the faithful servants of the publick be rescued from that undiscriminating censure which the bad and unworthy bring upon all; and that we will exert our utmost endeavours for effecting so laudable a purpose.

6. And whereas virtue and good morals are not only productive of personal happiness, but have a great and extensive good effect upon the political state of every government where they are cultivated;

Resolved, That we will by our example and influence endeavour to promote these, and will look upon it as the course of duty to support and strengthen the arm of the civil authority in detecting and bringing to deserved punishment all such as are guilty of profanity, immorality, extravagance, idleness and dissipation, of extortion, sharping and oppression, and all such practices as tend to the unjust advantage of individuals and detriment of the community.

Ordered, That a representation and petition to the Legislature be drawn up pursuant to these Resolutions, and signed by the Chairman; and that the Representatives of the county be requested to lay the same before the respective Houses.

*Extracted from the Minutes of Proceedings, and published by Order,*

WILLIAM CH. HOUSTON, Chairman.

THE great Increase of Prices for the Necessaries of Life, as well as for every Article used in the Printing Business, since the Commencement of the current Year, has obliged the Publisher of the New Jersey Gazette to determine to raise the Price, after the first day of July next, to Three Dollars per Quarter—when they fall, that of this Paper will be lowered accordingly.—The Advance, he flatters himself, will be deemed very moderate by his Customers, when they compare it with the former Price of Ten Shillings a Year—and those who will pay for the Packets at the last mentioned Rate in any kind of Country Produce at the *old* Prices, will more essentially serve the Printer than to pay in Cash at the Rate he here proposes. The accounts therefore will be closed at the End of the present Month, and transmitted for Payment.—The Papers will be continued to all the present Subscribers after that Period who do not desire them to be discontinued before it elapses.

ISAAC COLLINS.

June 2, 1779.

N. B. The Price of the Philadelphia News-Papers is Five Pounds per Year, and the one at Fish-Kill[1] is Six Dollars by the Quarter.

[1] *The New York Journal*, by John Loudon, a patriotic newspaper, which was removed from New York on the occupation of the city by the British.

## Robert Eastburn[1]

Hath for sale in New Brunswick, on as moderate terms as the times will admit, the following articles:

Good old French brandy, West-India and country rum, apple brandy and metheglin; molasses, lump, powdered

[1] The grandparents of Robert Eastburn, who were Friends, came from England to America in 1714, and probably had several children, as numerous Eastburns appear in the records of Friends' meetings in and about Philadelphia in the early part of the eighteenth century. Among the children was Robert Eastburn, who was b. in England in 1710. He was m. in 1733 to Agnes Jones, of Germantown, in Friends' meeting, to which he and his wife belonged. He continued with Friends until on one occasion he heard the celebrated George Whitefield preach, when he became one of his followers. Mr. Whitefield used to call him his "first fruit in America." A congregation was formed—the Second Presbyterian, of Philadelphia—which called the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, of New Brunswick, to be their pastor, and Mr. Eastburn was chosen one of the first deacons. With about thirty tradesmen he marched north in the spring of 1756, toward Oswego, but when the party arrived at Captain Williams' Fort, near Oswego, on March 26, 1756, they were surprised by a party of Indians, and the next day Eastburn was captured by them and carried a prisoner to Canada, suffering incredible hardships on the way. He was detained a prisoner by the Indians and by the French until July 23, 1757, when he was permitted to sail from Quebec to England, and securing passage thence to the Colonies, arrived October 26, 1757, at Philadelphia. (In his account of his capture he gives the date of his arrival at New York as November 21 and at Philadelphia as November 26. But his arrival at New York was chronicled in the New York and Philadelphia newspapers of October 24-28, 1757. See N. J. Archives 20:144.) "The faithful Narrative of the many dangers and sufferings, as well as wonderful deliverance, of Robert Eastburn during his captivity among the Indians," printed at Philadelphia, by William Dunlap, 1758, is one of the rarest accounts of Indian captivities, and owing to its interesting character has been reprinted several times. He d. Jan. 22, 1778; his wife d. Sept. 27, 1784. Issue:

i. Sarah, born 1735; d. 1818.
ii. Hannah, d. 1773.
iii. Thomas, prob. m. Rachel Lupton, Dec. 1, 1783.
2. iv. Robert.
v. John, d. 1806. Children: Sarah Eastburn and Maria Wells.
3. vi. Joseph, b. Aug. 11, 1748, in Philadelphia.

2. Robert[2] (Robert[1]) Eastburn located at New Brunswick before the Revolution, and seems to have been a prominent merchant there. His will, made August 10, 1815, when he was "sick and weak," was proved August 29, 1815. The numerous bequests indicate that he owned a considerable estate. He refers to his wife as deceased, and gives legacies to his children as follows: Robert Eastburn, $250; Thomas Eastburn, $775; Joseph Eastburn, $500; Mary Ann, a certain interest yearly during life, the principal to be divided among her children at her death; Abigail Boyer, $104 per year if she does not live with her husband, James

and brown sugars, hyson and bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alspice, ginger, nutmegs, cinnamon, mace, cloves, tamarinds, a quantity of good indigo, for which allowance

---

Boyer; grandson Robert Boyer, $100. Other legacies were left to Mary Taylor, $50, "for her care during the sickness of Robert Boyer, my grandson;" to Elizabeth Smith, $450, "the faithful nurse of my wife and myself;" William Jobs (son of William Jobs, of South Amboy), $25; to brother John's widow, $100; brother Joseph Eastburn to have the care of about $100 "to hand out as needed;" Susannah Hunt, daughter of Samuel Noe, of New York, $100, "she being a goodly woman, indisposed and poor in estate;" to Elizabeth Evans, $50. He directs that his house on Dennis street shall be rented or sold. To John Vial, $75, to be paid in small sums; to the Humane Society of New Brunswick, the interest of $300; towards building a Friends' Meeting House in New Brunswick, $200; to the city of Philadelphia and to the city of New York, each $200, to be used in providing a school for the education of white and colored children alike; to the New Jersey Bible Society, $50, to be paid John Neilson, Esquire, for the use of the Society; to Joseph Clark, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Conover C. Blatchley, of New York, each $50, to purchase religious tracts and circulate them; to charities in New Brunswick, $50. Executors—my friends, William P. Deare and Dr. Augustus R. Taylor. Witnesses—Jona. C. Ackerman, Robert Dennis, J. W. Scott. In a codicil dated August 17, 1815, he gives $75 to the corporation for the relief of poor children in the city of New Brunswick, and $25 in addition to his previous legacy to William Jobs, son of William Jobs, of South Amboy. The estate was appraised August 25, 1815, by Dower D. Williamson and Asa Runyon. The inventory mentions cash delivered to executors by T. Eastburn, on sale of oil, $26.31. Among the debtors are William Jobs, on bond; David Allison, due bill for books; note due from John Metcalt, insolvent; note due from John K. Joline; due bill from Lewis Dunn; debt due from Jeremiah Parsell, 5th mo., 3, 1815; Michael Pool, Feb. 11, 1806; Gideon Voorhees (insolvent), 1807; Garret Nefie, 1808; Jacob Probasco, 1810; Moses Jones; John Dill, 6th mo., 27, 1814. It also mentions household goods, wine, contents of shop, etc., etc. Issue:

i. Robert, m. ————; ch., Joseph.
ii. Thomas.
iii. Mary Ann, m. William Jones, Dec. 30, 1800.
iv. Abigail, m. James Boyer, ch., Robert.

3. Joseph, b. August 11, 1748; he followed his father to northern New York in 1756, and was taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Oswego by the French and Indians. He had the good fortune to rejoin his father while a prisoner in Canada, and they remained together thereafter during their captivity. On returning to Philadelphia he resumed his trade as a cabinet-maker; he m. Agnes Owen, of that city, June 12, 1771, in the Second Presbyterian Church of that city; she d. June 21, 1811, aged 66 years. He performed two or three tours of duty in the Revolutionary War, and was at the Battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. At an early age his attention was turned toward religious subjects, and he was very anxious to go into the ministry, but owing to his lack of education was refused a license by the Presbytery. However, he was encouraged to take charge of prayer meetings in the Second Presbyterian Church, and proved so acceptable a speaker that in 1805 he was granted a qualified license. He preached at New Brunswick frequently,

will be made to those who sell again, brimstone, salt, allum, mustard, lamp black, chalk, buff ball, black ball, gun powder and flints, rosin, wool cards, snuff, tobacco and pipes, half pint and gill glasses; cambrick and lawn, striped stuffs, black silk, black and white silk gauze, buckram, fine and coarse thread, white and coloured, ribbons, garters, needles, by the thousand, pins, ready made jackets and breeches, stockings; spelling-books and primers, pasteboards, Holman's London ink-powder, writing paper; earthen ware, such as milk pans, large and small dishes, mugs, bowls and pots; also to be sold cheap, a number of empty flour casks and some tight casks.

Middlesex County. Publick notice is hereby given to all persons who have any claims, interest or demand in or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, against whom inquisitions have been found and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state, viz. Andrew Mercereau, David Gosling, John Perine, John Cook, Robert Martin, Samuel Smith, Samuel Warn, Robert R. Crow, Stephen Skinner, Cortland Skinner, Alexander Watson, Bernardus Legrange, Frederick Wiser, James Collins, John Brown, Robert Campbell, William Steele, George Stainforth, Thomas Hooper, all of Middlesex county; and Oliver Delancey, of New-York, and Thomas Leonard, of Monmouth, to exhibit their accounts fairly stated in writing to the Judges of the Courts of Common

---

between 1812 and 1815, on which occasions he was a guest of his brother at that place. Toward the close of 1819 he began to preach regularly to the mariners of Philadelphia, and a church was erected for such meetings, in which he officiated until his death, January 30, 1828. He had one son, Thomas, b. about 1772 or 1773. Contrary to the wishes of his parents, he entered upon a seafaring life and became commander of a merchant vessel. Losing his little property by the failure of a mercantile house, by which he was employed, he sailed from the West Indies as a passenger, for Philadelphia, and on the voyage was instantly killed, his head being taken off by a cannon ball, fired from a French man-of-war; he was only 24 or 25 years of age at the time of his tragic death. Having no children, Joseph, in his will, distributed his property among his nephews and nieces and various charitable objects, especially the Mariners' Church, over which he had presided for nine years before his death.

Pleas for the aforesaid county, within 12 months from the date hereof, for which purpose they will give their attendance at the house of Joseph Dennis, at Spotswood, on Thursday the 24th of June.

JOHN LLOYD, } Commis-
WM. SCUDDER, } sioners.

N. B. All persons who are yet in arrears for land or goods bought at the sales of confiscated estates, are desired to make immediate payment to the Commissioners aforesaid.

Whereas the continental ferry is removed to the upper ferry, where there is no house of entertainment kept on either side of the river, which makes it very inconvenient for travellers, but as the lower ferry is yet kept, and a good house of entertainment kept on Pennsylvania shore, and as it is well known that the lower ferry is a good easy ferry and good shores to land on each side of the river, and good attendance is given, where there is no danger of getting upon the rocks as at the upper ferry: Therefore it is hoped that travellers and others will be pleased to favour them with their custom, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

WAS stolen or strayed away from Bottle hill tavern in Morris county, an iron-grey HORSE, scant 14 hands high, between 7 and 8 years old, and has a raw nose and white face, a low neck, his hip bones high and short buttock, his hind legs both white and toes of his hoof much wore, he is shod before and one of his shoes longer than the other; he is thin in flesh, paces, trots and gallops very well. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him that the owner may have him again, shall have twenty dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living near Shameny ferry.

June 1, 1779. PETER GORDON.

Lost between the 6th and 10th of May ult. on the road leading from Pluck'emin to Springfield in Burlington county, via Sourland meeting-house, Princeton, Allentown, and Arney's town, two loan-office certificates, taken out of the office at Bordentown by the subscriber in his own name, both dated April 10, 1779, one for 2000 dollars, No. 322, and the other for 300 dollars, No. 10,660. Any person or persons into whose hands they may fall, are requested to deliver them either to the subscriber in Somerset county near Pluck'emin aforesaid, to Mr. Joseph Borden, at Bordentown, or to the Printer of this Gazette, for which a reward of Forty Dollars will be given.

John Armstrong.

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Trenton, last Saturday night, a Negro Man named Cuff, about 5 feet 9 inches high, 27 or 28 years of age; he has a small blemish in one eye, and marked on his cheek with a circle or round O; is by trade a blacksmith. Had on when he went away, a yellowish brown fustian coat, scarlet vest, tow shirt and trousers, a half worn castor hat; he also carried with him two shirts, one pair of fustian breeches, thread stockings and sundry other cloathing. It is supposed he is gone towards New York in company with another Negro man who went off the same evening. Any person bringing him to the subscriber, or securing him in any gaol so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

Hezekiah Howell.

Trenton, June 8, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen on Tuesday night, the 25th inst. out of the pasture of Mr. Daniel Ketcham, in Monolopon, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, has a large star in his forehead, branded G R on his buttocks, a natural pacer, carries middling well. Whoever takes up said horse, and either sends him to, or notifies the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ANDREW BOWN.

Middletown, May 31, 1779.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, in Baskenridge township, Somerset county, a dark brown MARE, about 14 hands high, paces, trots and gallops, has a bold face, two glass eyes, one of her hind feet white: Whoever will bring said mare and thief to me shall receive FIFTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges, and for the mare alone, Thirty Dollars and reasonable charges paid by

JOSHUA DOTY.

May 25, 1779.

FOR SALE. All the lands and improvements belonging to the subscriber at Crosswicks landing, in navigation to Philadelphia, in a rich and populous neighbourhood, consisting of a large two story dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, sundry store houses and other buildings, all new and in good repair. Credit, immediate possession, and a good title will be given. Enquire of Isaiah Robbins near the premises, or in Philadelphia to

CHARLES COOKE.

THE Subscribers who are indebted for this Gazette for 1778, will oblige the Printer by discharging their respective Arrears. To facilitate this Duty, Accounts have been made out and transmitted to the Gentlemen to whom the Packets were directed, and with whom the Individual Subscribers of each Packet are requested to settle their Accounts.

PARCHMENT
CORKS, and
FLOUR of MUSTARD
TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING OFFICE.

STEPHEN LOWREY

AT the Rev. Mr. Spencer's, Trenton, gives the highest price for Loan-Office Bills on the Commissioners in France. —*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 79, *Wednesday, June* 9, 1779.

Last Monday 25 Continental paper-dollars were sold in this city for 25 English half-pence. The preceding week one Half Johannes at Elizabeth-town purchased thirty paper-dollars.

New-York, June 9.

On Saturday last 20 leagues distance from Sandy Hook; his Majesty's ship Daphne, Captain Chinnery, fell in with, engaged and took the Continental Rebel Frigate Oliver Cromwell, —— Parker, Commander.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 281, *June* 9, 1779.

New-York, June 12.

By several persons from Sussex and Elizabeth-Town we learn, that the latter end of May some hundreds of the continental troops and militia, consisting of Hand's & Spencer's corps, &c. left Easttown to cut a road for the passage of artillery through the great swamp to Wioming,

these were, in this employment, somewhat *molested* by a large body of Indians, laying in ambush for that purpose, who slew the greatest part of the rebels, the few survivors owed their escape to a precipitate flight. We are told Colonel Spencer was amongst the wounded. A large detachment under Mr. Maxwell, who were following the above-mentioned *chastised battalions,* to *cut up* the Indians upon Susquehanna, and proceed to attack Fort Niagara, came to a sudden halt, a very prudent pause truly, after the loss of so many of their fraternity, e're they advanced against an enemy ever terrific, but now become immensely formidable from their alarming numbers, as, by a late letter from a dispirited rebel officer Col. Brailey, at East-town, we are assured, that the body of loyalists and Indians, in motion upon the Susquehanna, amount to upwards of Four Thousand; to oppose them Mr. Maxwell was ordered up from East-town yesterday, with one Virginia, two New Jersey, & two New-England battalions, four three-pounders and two howitzers. The militia of Elizabeth-town division whose numbers heretofore, were reckoned at one thousand, being last Monday ordered out to be drafted for service, the officers appeared, but not a single private man; the latter having declared they would no longer leave their families to fight without pay, as the Continental paper bills are depreciated at that *capital seat of rebellion,* Elizabeth-town, to a ridiculous estimate, a single silver Spanish *dollar* having there last week purchased 30 of the continental paper dollars. N. B. In last Wednesday's Gazette the reader is desired to correct an error under this head, and, instead of Thirty Dollars for an Half Johannes, to read Thirty Continental paper dollars for *one* Spanish silver Dollar.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 282, *June* 12, 1779.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

Last Thursday Night a Party of Loyal Refugees landed at Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, and brought off Cols. Hendrickson and Wyckoff; Ma. Vanbrunt, Captain Chaddock, Captain McKnight (who broke his Parole here some Time ago) one of the Militia and a Continental Soldier. The first five were Tory Persecutors. About 9 o'clock on Friday Morning in returning to their Boats they were attacked by a Body of the Militia, whom they repulsed, after killing three and wounding 14; they then brought off their Prisoners, and a considerable Number of Cattle, Sheep, &c. the Particulars of which we expect to insert in our next.

John Haviland, a Lieutenant of the Militia and a Captain of one of the Rebels Guard Boats, was taken at his House in Elizabeth Town last Saturday Night, by Mr. Cornelius Hetfield, a loyal Refugee, and five others, and brought to Town yesterday.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1443, *June* 14, 1779.

Address of the Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the reformed Dutch Church at Raritan, presented to His Excellency George Washington, Esquire, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of North-America.

May it please your Excellency,

We the Consistory of the Dutch reformed Church at Raritan, beg leave to embrace this favourable opportunity, to declare to your Excellency the real sentiments of our hearts.

As we would wish to adore the directing hand of Providence, so we are bound to acknowledge that spirit of

patriotism, which has induced your Excellency to sacrifice the sweets of an affluent domestic life, to put yourself, and your amiable and virtuous Comfort, to repeated and affecting separations, for no other reasons than defending the just Rights and Liberties of your bleeding Country—Here, Sir, permit us to express our grateful sense of your Excellency's vigilance and care for this part of our country, in the trying winter of the year 1777: when, after two memorable victories, your Excellency by masterly strokes of generalship, defended us with a handful of undisciplined militia against the depredations of a formidable army of our enemies, collected and quartered in our vicinity.

We cannot help admiring that gracious Providence, which has made the success and victories of your arms to bare down the remembrance of discouraging disappointments. And we cordially hope, that the agreeable prospect of a speedy termination of the present troubles in favour of our distressed nation, may fully answer your and our wishes, and support your Excellency under the present weight of perplexing cares and concerns, inseparable from your station.

Though quartering of armies among citizens, is always attended with unavoidable inconveniences to the latter, yet we are agreeably constrained to acknowledge that your Excellency has been pleased to take particular care throughout the course of this last winter, to prevent and alleviate these calamities as much as possible.—Your Excellency's concern for the support of civil government, in its just and equitable execution, has endeared you to your fellow citizens: And the strict discipline which the gentlemen officers under your Excellency's more immediate command, at this place, have observed, not only at head-quarters, but also throughout the body of this army, we are persuaded has merited the approbation and applause of the good people of this neighbourhood.

We beg your Excellency will do us the justice to believe us sincere, when we declare our affection and true regard for your person, and the deep sense we entertain of the important services your Excellency and the gentlemen officers and soldiers under your command, have rendered their country in the course of this severe contest: And when we assure you, Sir, that we shall ever deem it both our duty and privilege to make our warmest addresses to the God of Armies, for the preservation of your health, an invaluable life, as also that of the brave officers and soldiers of your army; praying that indulgent Heaven may direct your councils, and crown your exertions the ensuing campaign with such victory and success, as shall compel a haughty, cruel, and relentless enemy to consent to terms of a safe, honourable and lasting peace.

*Signed by order of the Consistory,*

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH,[1] V. D. M.

June 1, 1779.

## HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To the MINISTER, ELDERS and DEACONS of the Dutch reformed Church at Raritan.

*Gentlemen,*

To meet the approbation of good men cannot but be agreeable.—Your affectionate expressions makes it still more so.

In quartering an army, and in supplying its wants, distress and inconvenience will often occur to the citizen.—I feel myself happy in the consciousness that these have been strictly limited by necessity, and in your opinion of my attention to the rights of my fellow citizens.

[1] For some account of this distinguished clergyman, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 2 : 116.

I thank you, Gentlemen, sincerely for the sense you entertain of the conduct of the army, and for the interest you take in my welfare.

I trust the goodness of the cause and the exertions of the people, under divine protection, will give us that honourable peace for which we are contending. Suffer me, Gentlemen, to wish the reformed Church at Raratin, a long continuance of its present Minister and Consistory, and all the blessings which flow from piety and religion.

G. WASHINGTON.

Mr. COLLINS,

THERE is no question oftener handled by the writers who have furnished publications for your Paper than that respecting the regulation of the Prices of our own and foreign commodities—A variety of measures hath been proposed to remedy the many and great inconveniences arising to the community from the high price of labour, of our own productions, and of all the articles imported from abroad.

There is not, perhaps, any subject whatever that requires more extensive knowledge and enlarged thought than that which I have here mentioned—It is so complicated and interwoven with a variety of interests; the connections and dependencies of things are so extremely nice and intricate that a single illjudged measure may be productive of infinite disadvantage to the state. I have seen nothing as yet suggested but partial remedies for general evils, paltry, wretched expedients for the cure of diseases which have very extensive influence and have taken deep root in this country.

Empericks in politicks, like those in medicine, if they see anything, see but a part—their perception, like the vision of the smallest insects, cannot comprise in its view more than one object at a time, and that very minute. Some with whom I have conversed, having considerable landed property, are ever exclaiming against the rapacity and extortion of the merchant and trader. These are perpetually finding fault with the high price of provisions and the articles which they are obliged to purchase of the farmer; and the tradesman execrates them both, and thinks there is a general conspiracy against him. They all severally justify themselves in their own minds and openly to the world, and loudly call for justice and vengeance on each other's heads.

I am not a stranger to the origin of these evils: I know from whence they sprang—But as a recapitulation of grievances will not at this time, perhaps, be very acceptable to the publick, after the repeated nauseous doses administered by the writer who calls himself *A true Patriot*, I shall rest satisfied with the facts which may be

garbled from this mass of things, and the general knowledge my fellow-citizens, and countrymen have of these matters.

In order to a general plan, I would propose that the Speaker of the Assembly of this state be directed by vote of Assembly to write to the Speakers of Pennsylvania and New York Assemblies, and as many others as may be thought proper, and propose that a committee of the *most intelligent* members or other informed persons out of the House, be appointed to meet as early as possible at some fixed place, to regulate the prices of labourers, horses and cattle, and all commodities of every kind whatsoever—These prices at first should not be too low; some regard should be had to the quantity of money in circulation and the real scarcity of particular articles. In pursuance of this principle it will be necessary that the said committees inform themselves as minutely as possible of the current prices of all things within their respective States, and of the causes of the different prices of the same articles in different places—whether these are owing to a real scarcity, to the expence of carriage, or to a spirit of monopoly and extortion, &c. Let these committees form a general plan of regulation, to take place on a certain day in the several states, and let them be empowered mutually to pledge the honour of their respective Assemblies for the true and faithful execution of the several parts of the stipulations entered into with each other, as far as in them lies.

This mode of regulation, upon so broad and firm a basis, may possibly answer some good end, and be productive of real benefit to the community. A partial plan of any kind will by no means answer the purpose.—For instance, suppose the prices of grain should be fixed higher in Philadelphia than in this state, will not the farmer send his grain to that market? Or suppose the prices of foreign commodities should be higher in this state than at Philadelphia, will not the people there, as is the practice at this time, bring their goods on this side of the Delaware for sale.

But I have one thing further to mention, which is, that the success of the measure will altogether depend on the *liberality*, *general knowledge* and *good sense* of those who are to be sent on this business. —It is not sufficient that a man is honest and upright in his views— if he is incapable and wants discernment, he will, with the best intentions, probably do more harm than good to the State he may represent.

I remember a very honest Irish Gentleman who had lived in Dublin, and been a Member of the Corporation in that city—he had studied the constitution of it with great assiduity, and held it in so great esteem that he thought there was no political frame of government in the world to be compared with it.—I have often heard him in conversation try the disputes between the great powers of Europe by the rules of the Corporation of Dublin, and I have seen his passions swell into anger and wrath, because his opponent would not admit the full force and scope of his arguments; altho' I could not

help loving and esteeming the qualities of this man's heart, yet I could admire those of his head; and I have often thought, had he lived in these times, his zeal in this great and good cause would have been so ill directed, and the consequences so severely felt by his neighbors, that any person unacquainted with the uprightness and honesty of his views would have deemed him one of the most mischievous and ill intentioned men in the world.

CRITO.

## TRENTON, JUNE 16.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Legislative Council and Assembly of this State, on Thursday last, Lieut. Col. David Brearley[1] was elected Chief Justice, in the room of the Hon. Robert Morris,[2] Esq. who hath resigned—at the same time Enos Kelsey, Esquire, was elected Clothier for the State.

We are credibly informed that some evil-minded persons, in order to evade the salutary purposes the virtuous citizens of Philadelphia have entered into to prevent the further depreciations of the continental currency, are, by giving presents over the limited prices of goods, and other ways clandestinely obtaining articles, contrary to the resolves of their town meeting, bringing them into this State,

[1] For a note on Col. Brearley, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 329.

[2] Robert Morris was a natural son of Chief Justice Robert Hunter Morris and a grandson of Governor Lewis Morris, of New Jersey. He is said to have been born in New Brunswick in 1745. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney September 19, 1770, licensed as a counsellor at the November term, 1773, and was called up to be a sergeant at law at the May term, 1780. He was appointed Chief Justice of New Jersey, February 5, 1777, to fill the vacancy caused by the declinations of Richard Stockton and John De Hart, and so was the first to fill that position under the State Constitution of July 2, 1776. From letters of his to Governor Livingston, he appears to have been intelligent, zealous, independent and fearless in the discharge of his duties, at a time when it was exceedingly difficult and indeed perilous to travel on the long circuits then necessary. He probably found the work too irksome, and resigned in June, 1779, being succeeded by David Brearley, who was appointed by the Legislature in joint meeting on June 10, 1779. In 1790 Morris was appointed by President Washington to the office of United States District Judge for New Jersey, and he continued in that position until his death, at New Brunswick, June 2, 1815, although for a considerable time before his decease his health was so impaired that he was unable to hold court.

for which they ask exorbitant prices—It is therefore high time for the people of this State to be roused, and to do something to prevent those blood-suckers from preying on the vitals of the most necessitous of our inhabitants.

The last accounts from the North river, mention, that the enemy are very busy in fortifying at a place called Stoney Point, on the hither side of the river, near King's ferry. It is supposed, by this manœuvre, that they have two objects in view, the one to make a strong hold in order to enable themselves to send out detachments into Jersey to plunder and forage; the other, by committing those depredations, to draw the attention of our army from covering the fort at West Point, and thereby facilitating an attack against it, which, it is said, is the enemy's main object. But in this we flatter ourselves, they will be disappointed.

Friday last 200 American sailors and masters of vessels were exchanged at Elizabeth-Town; by several of those, who arrived here on Monday, we learn, that an embargo has been lately laid in New York in consequence of several of our frigates cruizing off Sandy-Hook, and most of the enemy's vessels of force being either up the North river or gone to sea: that they have drafted every sixth man in New-York and on Long Island from 16 to 20 years of age, and those who do not turn out are put into the Provost; that a number of Hessians, left in New York as a garrison, lately mutinied, many of whom having absolutely refused to do duty; and that our prisoners on board the prison ship suffer beyond description, being turned down in great numbers below decks, where they are obliged to languish in stench and dirt, by which cruel treatment many have fallen sacrifices to diseases and the cruel hand of oppression.

Monday last the ship Poole, from New York, on a cruize, mounting 18 nine pounders and 6 sixes, with 90

men, arrived at Philadelphia: She was taken a few days before by the Boston frigate off the capes of Delaware.

THE Printer of this Gazette having undertaken the Publication of it with a View to the Entertainment and Information of the Inhabitants of this State, as well as his own Emoluments, he has spared no Pains nor Expense to render it respectable in the World,—and, since his last Week's Paper, having stated an accurate account of this Branch of his Business, he finds he has been a very considerable Loser, owing to the Depreciation of the Money, the increased Price of Wages and every article used in the Printing Business, Circumstances which render it absolutely necessary for him, in regard to his own Interest and that of his Family, to fall upon some Plan for fixing the value of subscriptions after the first of July next—That he has been a Loser is a Fact, for the Truth of which he pledges his Honour to the Publick. He therefore proposes the following Mode, the adoption of which alone will enable him to continue it's Publication longer than the Time above mentioned, *viz.* That the Price of the Paper be fixed at the old Rate of *Ten Shillings* a Year, to be paid at any Time during the first six Months, in Country Produce, at the following Prices: For Wheat $^{7}/_{6}$, Rye $^{4}/_{6}$, Buckwheat $^{2}/_{6}$, and Indian corn $^{3}/_{6}$, per Bushel—for Flax 1s. per Pound, Wool 2s. Butter 1s. and Cheese 6d. Those Gentlemen who are in the farming Way to pay Cash in Proportion.

The Papers to be continued to all the present subscribers for Packets, after the Period aforesaid, who do not desire them to be discontinued before it elapses, and to whom two Papers will be given (as at present) for every Dozen they pay for.

The accounts therefore will be closed at the End of the present Month, and transmitted for Payment.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Printing-Office
July 16, 1779

Hillsborough, Somerset County, June 14, 1779.

WANTED

An English School Master. A Person with or without a small family, being sufficiently qualified and of a moral character, will find employment by applying to Dr. Thomas Van Derveer,[1] near Somerset Court-house.

Was lost on the 11th inst. in the road between Phillip's mills and the Cross-key tavern, or in the road leading from thence to Pennington: a Leather pocket book with about eighty dollars and a half johannes in it. Whoever has found the same and will deliver it to the subscriber in Hopewell, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars.

Hopewell, June 14.

Joseph Hart.

*Gloucester, June* 7, 1779.

In pursuance of an act for forfeiting to and vesting in the State of New-Jersey the real estates of certain fugutives and offenders in said state, will be sold by publick vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following Tracts or Parcels of Land in said county, viz

On Monday the 19th of July next, at the house of Jacob Roberts, innkeeper, in Haddonfield, four acres and a half of meadow on Cooper's creek, adjoining land and meadow of Marmaduke Cooper and others: One valuable piece of cedar swamp lying on the main branch of Great Egg-Harbour river, near Longacoming: One other small piece of cedar swamp lying on Proffer's run, near the above-mentioned; all the property of John Hinchman.

[1] Query: Dr. Lawrence Van Der Veer. See N. J. Archives, 20: 617.

On Tuesday the 20th, at the house of William Hugg, in Gloucester, two lots of ground in said town near the court-house, commodiously situate for publick business, late the property of Daniel Cozens; Also all the right and property of said Cozens (being for his natural life) in and to the Toll-bridge across Newtown creek.

On Wednesday the 21st, at the house of William Eldridge, innkeeper, in Greenwich township, one undivided moiety or equal half part of 137 acres of cedar, ash, and other swamp on Repaupa creek in said township: About 10 acres of cedar swamp at or near Bacom's pond: Also about 52 acres of marsh or meadow, part cleared and in good order, being a part of the Repaupa marsh fronting the river Delaware; all late the property of John Hinchman: One lot of ground at Billingsport, containing one acre, fronting the river Delaware, joining land of Benjamin Lodge and William Cooper, late the property of Jos Long; One other lot of about 7 acres in the township of Greenwich, joining lands of William White and others, late the property of Abram Fenimore; Likewise one small lot at Lousetown in said township, late the property of John Obriant.

On Thursday the 22d, at the house of Capt John Cozens, innkeeper, near Mullica's hill Greenwich township, one undivided one third part of 300 acres of good timber land, lying in the townships of Greenwich and Woolwich, joining lands of Jacob Fisler and others, late the property of Daniel Cozens; one lot of about 2 acres near the place of sale, late William Poinyard's; About 50 acres of land near the above said lot, late William Forsman's; Likewise one undivided moiety of a tract of land near the Lake, late the property of Peter Johnson.

And on Friday the 23d, at the house of Mounce Keen, innkeeper, in Sweedsborough, 19 3-4 acres of woodland, joining land of Simon Leonard and others; and 5 acres, part upland and part meadow, lying on Cedar run, joining

land of Conrad Shoemaker and others, in Woolwich township, both being for the natural life of George Avis: Also 10 acres of woodland, joining Samuel Ogden, Thomas Denny, Esq. and others; and 5 acres of meadow on Raccoon creek, late the property of Isaac Justice; and 2 acres of cedar swamp on Cedar run, being for the natural life of said Isaac Justice. The sales to begin precisely at two o'clock each day, when attendance will be given by

JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-
SAMUEL KAIGHN } sioners.

To be sold at vendue, on Thursday the 24th of June, a Plantation containing 315 acres, lying in Reading-town, with a good house and barn, a good orchard and meadows, and more may be easily made, water in every field, and a good spring at the door; the vendue to be held at Aaron Lucus's, near the premises, known by the White-house tavern: Likewise a Plantation lying on Fox hill, containing 195 acres of good land for grass, or grain, about 80 acres cleared, with a good frame house almost new, about 5 acres of meadow, and can be easily cleared and watered; a fine outlet for stock to be sold the same day and place: Likewise about 60 acres of woodland, lying near the South branch of Raritan, well timbered, formerly William Coxe's, in the township of Reading: Likewise will be sold some good breeding mares with colts, young horses, a yoke of oxen, and young cattle. Attendance will be given by

GERSHOM LEE and JOHN DERICK.

N. B. Any person that wants to see the premises before the day of sale, may apply to Gershom Lee, living in Reading-town near Flemingtown.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Hadden,[1] jun, of Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, on bond, bill or book debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring their accounts properly attested, in order to receive their just dues.

James Crowell, Administrator

Woodbridge, May 28, 1779.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Lost on the road between Trenton landing and Maidenhead, a black leather Pocket Book with a strap, containing near two hundred dollars, with a duplicate receipt for eight barrels of beef, directed to James Gamble, Esq. A. C. of Issues at Morristown. Any person that has found the same, and will return it to the subscriber in Hopewell, or leave it at Mr. Lowry's office in Trenton, shall receive the above reward, paid by me.

Edmund Roberts, jun.

June 10.

Corks by the Groce,
To be sold by the Printer hereof.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Wednesday, Vol. II., No.* 80, *June* 16, 1779.

Whereas *Sarah* the wife of *Nicholas Smith*, of *Northampton* township, *Burlington* county, eloped on the 27th of *May* last, with one *Samuel Roberts* of said place, and were seen near Spicer's bridge about a mile from *Cooper's*

[1] Thomas Hadden, jun., was a Captain in the 1st Regiment, Middlesex militia; then Major, and in April, 1778, was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel; resigned December, 1778. He was one of the charter members of Trinity Church, Woodbridge, named in the charter granted by Gov. Franklin, Dec. 6, 1769.—*Dally's Hist. Woodbridge*, 265, 307.

ferry; she has taken a quantity of money, and other valuable effects not her property; her former name was *Sarah Gabb*. These are to forewarn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting. And all persons are forbid to harbour or conceal her at their peril.

NICHOLAS SMITH.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, June* 16, 1779.

To the REFUGEES of NEW JERSEY.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been informed, that a letter published in Mr. Collins's Gazette, and said to have been written by me to Mrs. Dubois, has given some offence to the Refugees from Jersey; I beg leave to assure you, that nothing I have ever wrote has been meant, or intended to cast a general and undistinguishing reflection on the Refugees of that or any colony; for the private characters of many of which I have the greatest respect, and in whose just and humane sentiments I cordially harmonize.

I also assure you, that any thing I may have written could be only relative to a particular transaction prior to the 28th of May, attended with circumstances which no person of sensibility would wish to justify, and so far from entertaining the distant idea that Governor Franklin countenanced any acts of barbarity or patronized the perpetrators of them; I do declare I never conceived an idea so unworthy of him, and I am confident that he has given the most positive injunctions even against indiscriminate depredations. I have only to add, that the letter imputed to me (but which I disown, is a genuine copy of what I may have written) contains some sentiments I wish now however to disavow, and tho' they have escaped me, I aver they were not intended for the public eye: And therefore (from generous minds) I conceive the confidential communication of them will receive a liberal

construction, more especially when the probable design of publishing them in such a letter is confidential.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient,

Humble servant,

June 15, 1779. Peter Dubois.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 283, *June* 16, 1779.

CHATHAM, *June* 13.

*Since our last, nine deserters left the enemy and came to Elizabeth-Town, from Staten Island.*

*On Monday, the 5th instant, Capt. Dennis of Monmouth, was shot by some freebooters that harbours in that county.—Also,*

*On Tuesday the 6th, an inhabitant of said county, was taken off to the enemy by four negroes.*

—*Supplement to the Royal Gazette, June* 17, 1779.

*Philadelphia,* June 17.

We hear from Brunswick in New Jersey, that out of upwards of 1500 sick, who were admitted into the military hospital in that place, since November last, only 22 have died. This extraordinary success in the management of the sick (compared with former years) has been justly ascribed, next to the diligence and care of the Surgeons, to the plentiful and punctual supplies of stores and necessaries of all kinds for the sick, by the present Purveyors of the hospitals.

On the 7th inst. the brig Monmouth retook a schooner from Dominica, lately taken by the Bishop privateer, of New York. She is safe arrived at Egg-Harbour.—

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, June* 17, 1779.

New-York, June 19.

From the Rebel New-Jersey Journal.

CHATHAM, June 15.

On Sunday morning last, an Express from Congress to his Excellency General Washington, passed through Morris-Town, on his way to Head Quarters; by him we have the following glorious and important intelligence, which Congress received by express from General Lincoln, last Friday evening, viz. That the enemy attacked our lines at Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, on the 14th ult. but met with so warm a reception that they thought proper to retire; however, they returned shortly afterwards, in full force, and renewed the attack with great fury; but with as little success as before; for they were opposed with a spirit peculiar to men who fight from principle, and feel the justice and importance of their cause. The contest was exceedingly obstinate, but rather in favour of the American arms, when Gen. Lincoln appeared with the troops under his command, and decided the fate of the day; for falling upon the enemy's rear, he threw them into the utmost confusion, and obliged them to consult their safety by a precipitate and irregular flight, upwards of 1400, whereof many were new levies, were found upon the field killed and wounded, and their baggage, artillery, and ammunition have all fallen into our hands. Our victorious troops pursued the fugitives, and made 700 more of them prisoners; and it is expected, that not a man of them will escape, as sufficient detachments have occupied the several passes through the country, to prevent the stragglers from getting away.—Prisoners were continually coming in, when the express left South Carolina.

It is said, that when the enemy in Georgia heard of the

above defeat, the merchants who had gone with them (and other friends to government) put their property on board the small vessels lying at Savannah, and embarked for New York and Providence.
—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 284, *June* 19, 1779.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

On the ninth day of June instant, a party of Volunteers went down to Sandy-Hook, where they were joined by a small detachment of Colonel Barton's regiment of New-Jersey Volunteers, from whence they proceeded to the Gut, about four miles distant, but as the wind blew very hard, the boats that were provided did not come up, and they were obliged to return to the light-house. On the 10th, being ready to cross the Gut, it was agreed by the party the Lieut. Okerson, who was perfectly acquainted with the country, should give them directions. They advanced undiscovered with fifty-six men as far as Fenton[1] Falls, about ten miles from the landing, where they halted just as the day appeared, near the rebel head-quarters at the back of the town; but not knowing the house where their main guard was kept, they determined to surround three houses at the same time. Captain Hayden of General Skinner's, proceeded to the house of Mr. McKnight, a rebel Captain, Ensign Moody to the house of Mr. Hendrickson, a Colonel, and Lieutenant Throgmorton to one Shadwick's a rebel Captain. The three parties came nearly at the same time to the place where the main guard of the rebels was kept, but missed them, they being on a scout. They made Colonel Hendrickson, Lieutenant Colonel Wickoff, Captains Shadwick and McKnight, with several privates prisoners; and after proceeding one mile further, took a Major Van Brunt. They had collected about three hundred sheep and horses belonging to rebels,

[1] Tinton.

and were returning when they were attacked by a party of about thirty, who harrassed them in their retreat, till they got down to the water side at Jumping-Point-Inlet, through which they drove the sheep, and all except fifteen of the Volunteers, who were left to secure a passage, over on the other side. A warm engagement then ensued, and continued an hour, when they heard the Captain of the rebels swear by God that he would give them no quarters, and soon after he received two balls: Upon his falling the Volunteers charged their bayonets, drove the rebels, and took possession of the ground where the dead and wounded lay. When they had crossed the river, they observed a man with a flag riding down from the rebels, who asked permission to carry off the dead and wounded, which was immediately granted. The man with the flag informed them that the whole of their party who were engaged were killed or wounded. They returned to Sandy-Hook the same evening with their prisoners: The names of the fifteen who engaged the rebels are as follows:

Captain Samuel Hayden, Lieutenant Thomas Okerson, second officers; Lieutenant Hutchinson, Ensign Moody, first battalion General Skinner's; Lieutenant John Buskirk, of Colonel Ritzema's; five privates of General Skinner's; two sailors and a coxswain of one of the boats; Marphet Taylor, William Gilian, John Worthley, Volunteers.

In the engagement one officer and two privates of the Volunteers were wounded.

## Extracts from Rebel Papers.

CHATHAM, June 15.

Last week, six daring villains in Smith's Clove, had the audacity to fire on two of our light horse, as they were passing in the rear of the army, one of which they wounded in the body, and broke the thigh bone

of the other: They were immediately pursued by a party from the army, taken, and one hung; the five were conducted to head-quarters, and a court-martial being held upon them, they were found guilty, and received sentence of death; pursuant to which four were hanged, and it being insinuated to the fifth, that if he would discover his accomplices, he would be pardoned, which offer of clemency he eagerly embraced, and conducted a party of our people to a cave in the mountain, the depository of all their plunder, where lay concealed five more, whom they secured. Various articles of plunder were found in their den.

New-York, *June* 21.

A Party of the Rebels came down last Thursday as far as Prior's Mills, within a Mile of Powlis-Hook, and fired some Shot at the Centry at that Post, but a few Men being ordered out after them, they soon took to their Heels, and made the best of their Way into the Bush.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1444, *June* 21, 1779.

CHATHAM, JUNE, 22.

A Correspondent has favoured us with the following from Elizabeth Town.

On Friday night last, the infamous Cornelius Hetfield, jun. with two other Hetfields, and two of the Winans's, some other tories, and about a dozen British soldiers, effected a landing at Halsted's point, from whence they stole up in small parties, amongst their friends, where, probably, they obtained full information of the strength and situation of our guard at Halsted's house, which they attacked about day-light in the morning; the guard being vigilant escaped (except one man killed) and gave the alarm to the town, the villains in the mean time plundered

the house of almost everything portable, took off his riding chair, and made Mr. Halstead a prisoner, who, however, had the address to take advantage of the surprise *these British worthies* were thrown into by the firing of a single gun, and made his escape from them; had they stayed a few minutes longer, they would probably have paid dear for their presumption; as it was, they had two men wounded; one of them mortally. A few nights before, the same villains conducted a party to the house of Lieutenant Haviland,[1] and made him prisoner; having previously been to his fathers house to get information, as is his custom.

When the active friends of America cannot sleep securely in their beds, for such infernal paricides, it is time to rouse—Rouse then Americans, and let it not be said, we prefer our ease to the safety of ourselves and neighbours; let the inhabitants in and round the town, for the distance of 3 or 4 miles, form themselves into 4 or 5 divisions, these divisions turn out nightly in rotation; we shall not need to take more than 3 or 4 tours of duty in that way, before the State troops will be embodied, and make the post sufficently secure. Surely there cannot be a patriot (if in health) will object, wherefore, should any one refuse to comply with so reasonable a requisi[ti]on, let him be esteemed an enemy to his country, and treated with the contempt due to that character. It is hoped the officers will be at some trouble in modeling their companies without delay, and that they will publish to the world, through the channel of a News-Paper, the names of such (if any) who will not deprive themselves of three or four nights rest for the safety of the town, themselves, their connections and neighbours, as it is necessary we should all know who are our friends and who our foes.

If two classes from each of the four companies that lay in and nearest the town, would turn out every night, and

[1] John Haviland, of Elizabeth, was a Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment of militia.

repair to the commanding officer for orders, and two classes f[r]om each of the Rahway companies, in like manner, guard the shore from Rahway river to Thompson's creek, until the state troops can be embodied, we may yet have full satisfaction of these miscreants for the trouble they put us to. Middlesex will doubtless assist in guarding their shore, as they have never been backward on such occasions.

Last week the noted Capt. Cunningham, who signalized himself by taking so many of the enemy's vessels, but lately captured by them, was sent from New-York to England, in irons, to be tried for a pirate. It is said he had no Commission from Congress.

On Sunday night last it was discovered that the negroes had it in contemplation to rise and murder the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town. Many of them are secured in gaol.

WAS taken from Morris Town green, supposed by some of the followers of the army at the time they marched through, two waggon HORSES, one a dark brown, about fifteen and a half hands high, and a small star in his forehead; the other a dark bay, with long legs and large head, about sixteen hands high, both natural trotters. Whoever takes up said horses, and gives notice, or brings them to the subscriber at Morris Town, shall receive Thirty Dollars reward for each, and all reasonable charges paid by

ROBERT KELSO.

To be SOLD for cash, or exchanged for any kind of country produce, at Mount Hope furnace,

SCYTHES, nails, pots, kettles, griddles, and-irons, smoothing-irons, morters, cart and waggon boxes, six and ten plate stoves, weights, &c.

## EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in Elizabeth Town, a red yearling BULL, with a white face, crop off the near ear, and a swallow fork in the off. Also a red HEIFER, two or three years old, some white about her, has horns in shape (not in size) of a bug, with a crop off the right ear, and a half-penny underside of the left.

JONATHAN J. DAYTON.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the middle of April last, a dark red heifer, two years old, with a half crop the upper side of the left ear, and a slit in the under-side of the right. Whoever takes up said heifer, and brings her to the owner in Elizabeth Town, shall have Twenty Dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid by

TIMOTHY OGDEN.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about 4 weeks ago, a black horse, about thirteen hands high, appears to be old, one of his hind feet white. Also a mare, of a bright bay, about fourteen and a half hands high, three white feet, a star and snip, in good order, and a natural pacer. Whoever owns said horses may, by applying to the subscriber, proving their property, and paying charges, have them again.

MOSES CRANE.

Hanover Township, Morris county, June 18, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on Saturday the 26th instant,

A LOT of GRASS belonging to the widow Miller, in the care of Stephen Day, Esq; in Chatham, at the New-Bridge.

To be sold by the SUBSCRIBER,

A SMALL place containing eight acres, situate half way between Morris Town and Chatham, on a very public road just above Bottle-Hill, in the forks of the roads; has on it a very good new house, with four rooms on the lower floor, with a kitchen and cellar, a piazza in the front, good water near the house, a barn, some fruit trees of different kinds, and a good boarded in garden. It is very convenient for a gentleman or tradesman.

An indisputable title will be given by

ICHABOD SPINNING.

N. B. The subscriber has for sale, twenty good sheep, and various kinds of earthern ware, for cash or country produce.

WHEREAS James Shotwell, in a late advertisement, denies aiding my wife in her elopement: The public, from the following depositions, may judge with what propriety he denies the fact, and whether I published a falsehood in my former advertisement. I have the most cogent reasons to believe that, previous to my wife's leaving me, the plot was laid, for she said she would leave me, and Shotwell would wait on her. They were out one night, and the next she went home with him,

where I went about nine o'clock and demanded her, but she refused to come home, and I believe for no other reason than the kind promises which she said he made to her, and if the public are not convinced with the annexed affidavits, I mean to prove something more than they contain.

WILLIAM WILLIS.

Essex County.

*PERSONALLY appeared before me James Campbell, one of the justices of the peace for said county, Benjamin Crane, the third, and being duly sworn, saith, That on the 26th of May last, he having been out with William Willis on business, they both came to said Willis's house, and found Mr. Ames and James Shotwell, and said Willis's wife, when Mr. Ames saith to said Willis, we are a going to take your wife away, and they went out, and Betsey, the wife of said Willis, got into the chair with the above said James Shotwell, and they rode off together. Further saith not.*

BENJAMIN CRANE.[1]

*Sworn before me this 18th day of June, 1779, James Campbell.*

[1] Benjamin Crane, 3d, was born Nov. 29, 1761, son of Benjamin Crane, 2d, and Phebe Halsey, his wife, dau. of Joseph Halsey, who lived between Elizabethtown and Rahway. Benjamin Crane, 2d, and his wife lived at Westfield, now in Union county. Benjamin Crane, 3d, m. Sarah, dau. of Hezekiah Thompson, and lived in Westfield. Issue: 1. John, m. Mary Clark, of Westfield; 2. Abigail, m. David Keyt; 3. Esther, d. at 18 or 20 yrs., unm.; 4. Hezekiah Thompson, m. Amanda Osborn; 5. Phoebe, m. 1st, Francis Randolph, son of Dr. Robert Randolph; 2d, George R. King, of Warren county; 6. Charlotte King, m. Hedges Baker; 7. Norris, removed to Cincinnati, O.; 8. Jacob Thompson, d. at Cincinnati, O., aged 35 yrs., unm.; 9. Benjamin, 4th, m. 1st, Electa Baker, b. Sept. 28, 1804, dau. of Daniel Baker; she m. 1st, Aaron, son of Noah Woodruff; Mr. Crane m. 2d, Mary, dau. of William Baker, jun., of Madison; Mr. Crane was a marble cutter, of Paterson, where he was regarded as a most estimable citizen during a residence of sixty years or more; 10. David Johnson, m. Ann Eliza, dau. of Isaac Roll; 11. Moses Thompson, m. Eliza Scudder. See Littell's "Passaic Valley Genealogies."

Essex County.

PERSONALLY *appeared before me James Campbell, one of the justices of said county, Sarah Denman, and being duly sworn saith, that on Wednesday the 26th of May last, James Shotwell came along and made a stop against her house, with a woman in a chair, and she went out and asked him what woman it was he had with him, he said it was his wife; she thought he was a joaking, and she asked him again, and he made the same reply it's my wife. Further saith not.*

SARAH DENMAN.

*Sworn before me this* 18*th day of June,* 1779, *James Campbell.*

STEPHENSON & CANFIELD,

Have for SALE, at their store opposite Mr. Robert Norris's tavern in MORRIS TOWN,

JAMAICA spirits by the barrel, curriers oil by the barrel, window glass by the box.—Also bohea tea and snuff by the quantity.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at Fox-Hill in Morris County, on the night of the 11th instant, a bright bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a star in his forehead, and two white spots on his face, right hind foot white, a natural pacer, and about 5 years old.—Also, a dark brown, almost black MARE, with a large star in her forehead, trots some, but most natural to a pace.—Whoever takes up said horses, shall have a HUNDRED DOLLARS reward for each, and Two Hundred for the thief, and all reasonable charges paid by

MICHAEL EBEL.

THE subscribers have three stray sheep, with the following marks: one with a half crop off the left ear, another with a swallow-fork in the left ear, a crop off the right, and nick the upper side of the same; the other has no mark.—Whoever owns said sheep, are desired to take them away, or they will be sold on the 28th instant, at the house of the subscribers, to pay the expense of keeping them.

ALLEHANSON FOSTER,
HENRY EARLL, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

At public VENDUE, on Monday the 28th inst. at the house of JACOB FOSTER, wherein the widow Wood lately lived, at Lyon's Farms;

A Great variety of china, glass and cream coloured ware, looking glasses and pictures, a large mahogany table, pewter dishes and plates, kitchen furniture, one pair of brass-nobbed andirons, mens clothes, silks of different sorts, watch seals, buttons of different sorts, two young horses and a good milch cow, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning, when the conditions of sale will be made known by

JACOB FOSTER.

## JELF AND DAY

Have for SALE, at their store in Elizabeth Town, the following articles, which they will sell reasonable;

BROWN broad cloth,
Blue ditto,
Scarlet ditto,
Red Baze,
Buckram,
Fine and coarse cambrick
Spotted cambrick handkerchiefs,
Checked silk ditto,
Cotton and silk do. mixed
Pocket ditto,
Fine thread,
Coarse ditto coloured,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Hemp, thread, and cotton stockings mixed and plain,
An assortment of mohair
Ditto sewing silk,
Ditto mohair and basket buttons,
Ditto shoe binding,
Apron and cap tape,
Pins,
Needles,
Hair pins,
Cotton and linen stripes,
Check,
Bonnet silk,
A good assortment of ribbons broad and narrow
Faggot,
Hair ribbond,
Crooked combs,
Coarse and fine ditto,
Gilt edge and common Pocket books,
Clothes, hat, and tooth brushes,
Entertaining books for children,
The art of speaking,
Æsop's fables,
Extracts from Mr. Baxter's works,
Spelling books,
Blank books,
Copy ditto,
Writing paper,
Cruel,
Men's shoes,
Thimbles,
Large and small stone jugs,
Earthern milk pans,
Ditto mugs and butter plates,
Wood bowls and trenchers,
Button moulds,
Pepper,
Alspice,
Nutmegs,
Cloves
Ginger,
Snuff,
Tea,
Rock salt,
Red and logwood,
Alum,
Copperas,
Tobacco,
Axe helves,
Horse shoes,
Skeleton wire,
Blue coats and breeches,
Draws,
Whisk brooms.
Razors,

ALSO, a quantity of grass and cradling scythes, which they will be glad to exchange for coarse linen.—A quantity of Indigo, which they will sell reasonable by the hundred weight.

BROKE into the wheatfield of the subscriber, a light brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, well set, branded on the right shoulder thus V U, and on the left thigh thus ɑ —The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to

SILAS CONDICT.[1]

*CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Morris-Town, on Tuesday the first day of June, a SORREL MARE, with a white face, marked on the fore leg by tying her head and foot, about fourteen hands and a half high, the owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.*

*SILAS HOWELL.*

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber at Springfield,

A Brew kettle, 300 lb. weight, and will contain near nine barrels.

SAMUEL MILLER.

JOHN THOMPSON,

At Bottle-Hill, has for sale the following articles;

A Neat parcel of white silk gauze aprons plain and sprigged, gauze handkerchiefs, flowered and spotted black mode for women's hats, black trimming for ditto, plain and spotted gauze, catgut, black, blue, and coloured Sewing silks, white thread and writing-paper.

[1] For a note on Silas Condict, see N. J. Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 372.

TO BE SOLD,

At JONATHAN MORRELL'S, half a mile from New-Providence meeting-house, and three miles west from Chatham;

CHOICE INDIGO by the cask, hundred, or dozen, very neat cambricks by the piece, excellent plug-tobacco, small rolls pigtail ditto by the groce or dozen.—Also a mainsail and foresail of a small schooner almost new, containing about five bolts of the best Russia duck.

FOSTER HORTON,

Has for SALE, at his STORE in Chatham, a quantity of goods just come to hand, for cash or butter, viz.

PLAIN gauze, lawn, cambrick, fine sewing thread, black silk handkerchiefs, pocket ditto, black and straw coloured ribbons, silk twist, mohair buttons, sewing silk, a complete assortment of combs, sleeve buttons, needles, pins, beads, shoe-buckles, razors, hearth brushes, bohea tea, indigo, tobacco, snuff, earthen mugs. Also a good horse for the chair or saddle.

TO BE SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A SMALL FARM, containing between 40 and 50 acres, situate half way between Morris Town and Chatham, on a very public road, near Mr. Stephen Cox's; has on it a good house with three rooms ceiled, an entry on the lower floor, and a cellar under it; a small building adjoining, with a cellar under it; a barn, new

bark-house, a pond that is never dry, a spring of good water near the house, an orchard that affords 70 or 80 barrels of cyder, a good pailed in garden, English and red cherry trees, peaches, plumbs, some woodland and meadow. —It is convenient for a gentleman or tradesman. An indisputable title will be given by

JOHN RUNYON.[1]

N. B. The subscriber has for sale a genteel pleasure waggon with a cover, a good young milch cow, a likely one year old heifer, one good horse for a chair or saddle, six years old.

*Two Hundred Dollars Reward.*

THE shop of the subscriber, living in Morris Town, was broke open on the night of the 6th instant, and robbed of about fifty ounces of silver, among which was sixteen or eighteen dollars in coin, and some broken silver, the rest was buckles just cast. Likewise six teaspoons, five of which are somewhat worn, but not marked, the other one unfinished, which is not the same stamp as the rest. Also one half joe and one guinea, with a green net purse, the half joe had a piece cut off one side to the amount of one penny weight or upwards.—Whoever takes up the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the property restored to the owner, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, or in proportion to the quantity restored, by

JOHN DICKERSON.

All silver-smiths are desired to stop the above-mentioned articles, should they be offered to them for sale.

[1] Probably the John Runyon who married Mary Conkling, Feb. 18, 1778.

*JESSE BALDWIN*

Has for SALE, at the widow DeHart's in Elizabeth Town, the following articles for cash or country produce, viz.

HYSON, souchong, and bohea tea, coffee, brown sugar, indigo, salt, pepper, earthen-ware—Also blue broad cloth, hair-bind, shaloon, twist and mohair of various colours, sewing silk, fine thread, fustian, cambricks and lawn, plain, spotted, and striped gauze; ribbons, chips for hats, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, pocket ditto, pins, needles, &c.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XIX., June* 22, 1779.

Mr. Washington, by our latest accounts, was on the 8th instant still *serenely embowered* at Smith's Clove, most of his artillery at Ringwood, and about 300 of his dragoons at Kakiate, his Magazines only at Trenton, from whence, with incredible fatigue and difficulty, subsistence is lugg'd up to about 4000, of all sorts, that are now with him in his Alpine retreat; the rout for his provisions is through Morris-Town, where they say is a considerable store of camp equipage. A new law is passed in Jersey to class all the men from 21 years of age, to the oldest, in order to raise 1000 men for six months; these to be commanded by the Cols. Neilson[1] & Fell,[2] and 2 Majors, another law is passed to order all the Tories to be removed from the lines.

Mr. RIVINGTON,

By giving the following letters a place in your next Gazette, you will oblige the Officers and Privates of the 4th battalion of New-Jersey Volunteers.

ABRM. V. BUSKIRK, Lieut. Col.
PH. V. CORTLAND, Major.

[1] Col. John Neilson, of New Brunswick.
[2] Col. Peter R. Fell, of Paramus.

A letter from Lieut. Col. Buskirk and Major Cortland to his Excellency Gov. Franklin.

Paulus-Hook, 17th June 1779.

SIR,

BEING informed that a letter has within a few days made its appearance in the city of New York, reprobating the conduct of the army in general, and the Loyal Refugees in particular, for retaliating on the Rebels (tho' in a small degree) what they have long with impunity in a most cruel and wanton manner inflicted on the friends of government, at the same time containing reflections on your Excellency as patronizing acts of cruelty, &c. permit us therefore Sir, as officers, who have been honoured with his Majesty's commission, and as exiled Loyalists from that province over which you till lately happily presided, to request the favour of a perusal of the said letter in print, that we may take the earliest opportunity of showing our abhorrence to acts unbecoming British troops, as also of testifying our determination to share with your Excellency every reverse of fortune, and consequently our resentment to any unmanly attacks on a character for which long acquaintance will justify our veneration and regard. In behalf of the 4th battalion of New-Jersey Volunteers, we have the honour to be, with assured respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servants,

Abrm. V. Buskirk,[1] Lieut. Col.
Ph. V. Cortland,[2] Major.

---

[1] For a notice of the Van Buskirk family, see N. J. Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 55.

[2] Philip Van Cortland, b. in 1739, at first favored the American cause, but balked at independence and took arms for the British. He d. in 1814.

## His Excellency's ANSWER.

New-York, Monday, June 21, 1779.

Gentlemen,

YOUR obliging letter of the 17th, was delivered to me the next day, but I delayed answering it in expectation of seeing in Mr. Rivington's paper of Saturday, the *farther Apology* which had been promised by Mr. *Du Bois,* on his being informed, that his *first* was far from being deem'd satisfactory. As he has not, however, thought proper to publish it either in that paper, or in Mr. Gaine's Gazette of this day, I imagine he has altered his intention.

The letter attributed to Mr. *Du Bois,* affecting your characters as officers of the King's army, and as Refugees from New-Jersey, I think you have a just right to a compliance with your request, and shall therefore send it to the press for publication.

That you may see I have not let this affair pass unnoticed, I send you a copy of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Du Bois, previous to the publication of his Apology. Why he did not follow the advice it contained—and why he afterwards avowed the letter in part, which he had denied to me in the whole, and which denial he has acknowledged, in the presence of two Gentlemen, *since* the appearance of his Apology, are matters I leave to your reflection.

The concern which the Gentlemen of the 4th Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers so kindly express in my behalf, and their determination to share with me every reverse of fortune, being declared at so critical a time as the present, do me the greatest honour, and cannot fail of impressing me with the deepest sense of gratitude.——Depend upon it, Gentlemen, that whatever unmanly attacks may be made upon my character, by the suggestions of ignorance, the aspersions of malevolence, or the insinuations of pretended friends, they will not in the least induce me to

lessen my endeavours to manifest that duty I owe to the best of Sovereigns, and that regard and affection which I entertain for the *real* Loyalists of New-Jersey in particular, and America in general.

I have the honour to be, with the highest esteem, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,
Wm. Franklin.

Lieut. Col. Buskirk, and Major Cortland.

*Copy of a letter from* GOVERNOR FRANKLIN, *to* PETER DUBOIS, *Esquire, Magistrate of* POLICE.

New-York, June 15, 1779.
2 *o'Clock, P. M.*

SIR,

I *FIND the refugees, and other loyalists, are extremely offended at the letter published as yours in the New-Jersey Gazette of the 9th instant. I have mentioned to them your having assured me, upon your honour, that "it was a* FICTION *and a* FORGERY." *They are, however, still dissatisfied, and urge that you ought, in justice to them, and to your own character, to declare to the public what you have asserted to me in private. I should have informed you of this yesterday, but was told by a gentleman that you had drawn up a paper for the purpose, which was intended to be published in the Newspaper of this day. As nothing of the kind has appeared, I must recommend it to you not to omit publishing such a declaration in Rivington's paper of to-morrow, and to let it be accompanied with an* AFFIDAVIT. *This is what I should rejoice to do, were it my own case, as at the same time that I afforded satisfaction to the friends of the King's government, I should fix an ignominy on its enemies; and perhaps, be the means of preventing such infamous impositions in future, from having their intended effect.*

*I am, Sir,*

*Your humble Servant,*
*WILLIAM FRANKLIN.*

PETER DUBOIS, *Esq.*

—*The Royal Gazette,* No. 285, *June* 23, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN (but supposed to be stolen) from the plantation of the subscriber, near Haddonfield, in Gloucester county, about ten days since, a Bay Mare,

heavy with foal, six years old, about 14 or 14 and an half hands high, trots and paces but most inclinable to pace, moves clumsily, shuffles or racks in her trot, has a dull, sleepy look, and is mare-faced. Any person securing said mare, so that the subscriber may have her again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, reward, and reasonable charges paid by

SAMUEL CLEMENT [1]

Sixth-Month 9, 1779.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Forks of Little Egg-harbour, will be sold,

THE SLOOP RETRIEVE, burthen about forty-five tons, three years old, her sails and rigging very good.

*June* 21.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, June* 22, 1779.

*Roads-Town, Cumberland county, June 18, 1779.*

*To be sold by way of public vendue, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling house of Mr. Nicholas Keen, innkeeper, in the town of Salem, New-Jersey.*

The following very valuable horses, mares and geldings, viz. the noted horse *Frederick,* full blood, not inferior to any horse in this State. Also the noted young *Figure,* 5 years old this spring, in the very best order, and remarkably swift. The well known grey mare, 8 years old this spring, called the Irish mare, a half blood, likewise very swift. One other mare of Bullyrock breed, very handsome, 6 years old. A very fine gelding, 6 years old, a blood bay, near full blooded. One other valuable gelding, three years old, half blooded; together with mares

[1] For a sketch of Samuel Clement, see N. J. Archives, 19 : 392.

and colts, draught horses, &c. three months credit may be had, giving good security, if required, by the public's very humble servant.

SETH BOWEN.

All persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES PHILPOT HUGHES, late of Mount Holly, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any just demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled and paid by

MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, Administratrix.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, June* 23, 1779.

TRENTON, June 23.

On the ninth inst. a party of Tories, from New-York, landed in Monmouth, and marched with upwards of fifty men to Trenton[1] Falls undiscovered, where they surprized and carried off col. Hendrickson, lieut col. Wikoff, capts Shadwick and McKnight, with several privates of the militia—and drove off a few sheep and horned cattle. About thirty of our militia, hastily collected, made some resistance, but were obliged to retire with the loss of two killed and ten wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown.

It is with pleasure we can remark, that, through the bountiful goodness of Providence, the crops both of the winter and summer grain, are remarkably promising in this quarter.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, June* 26, 1779.

New York.—Arrived here, a brig from St. John's River, in eleven days.

[1] Tinton Falls, Monmouth County.

The above mentioned brig was taken off Egg-Harbour, last Monday, but on Thursday was retaken by his Majesty's sloop Haerlem, and sent in here.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 286, *June* 26, 1779.

Saturday last the Honourable the Legislature of this State adjourned until Wednesday the 15th of September next, during their sitting they passed 29 acts, among which were the following.

An act to prevent idle and disorderly persons mispending their time in publick houses, and for the suppression of other immoralities.

An act for calling out of circulation and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this State whilst the same was a Colony.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act subjecting real estates in the province of New-Jersey to the payment of debts, and directing the Sheriff in his proceedings thereon.

An act to raise the sum of one million of pounds in the State of New-Jersey.

An act more effectually to apprehend and bring to justice persons charged with certain atrocious offences against the peace of the State.

An act to prevent persons from passing through this State without proper passports.

An act for the relief and support of maimed and disabled officers, soldiers, soldiers and seamen, and of the widows and children of such as fall in the battle, or otherwise lose their lives in the military or naval service.

—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, Numb.* 1831, *June* 28, 1779.

TRENTON, JUNE 23.

By a Gentleman who made his escape from New York on Friday last, we learn that Sir Harry Clinton returned there on Saturday se'nnight with his suite and baggage, from his tour up the North-river—That Capt. Armstrong, with several other officers taken in fort La Fayette, contrary to the articles of capitulation, were stripped of their side-arms on their arrival at New York—That the Delaware Frigate, mounting 32 guns, with 200 men, com-

manded by Capt. Mason, was taken and sent to an eastern port, by the Boston Frigate—That the Rose man of war of 20 guns, Capt. Read, with 160 men, was sunk in an engagement with one of the frigates—That an armed ship of 20 guns, belonging to a Mr. Totton in New York, with several other armed vessels, have been lately taken by the Queen of France and one other of our frigates off Sandy-Hook, and sent to the eastward—That a short time after fort La Fayette surrendered, fifteen waggon loads of the enemy's wounded were brought into New York at night —and that General Clinton has sent for all the troops from Halifax.

We hear His Excellency General Washington, having made the necessary disposition of the Continental Army for covering the fort at West Point, has, in publick orders, thanked and discharged all the militia who had turned out to his assistance in order to check the further progress of the enemy up the North-River.

*** Wanted immediately by the Printer of this Paper, two good Journeymen: as well as an Apprentice Lad, about 14 years of age, who can read and write.

The subscribers who are indebted for this Gazette for 1778, and for the next six months of the current year (which will expire the 30th instant) are requested to make immediate payment, agreeable to the accounts transmitted, errors excepted. The cash to be sent by the respective posts, or other safe conveyances.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, June 23, 1779.

A Few copies of Evan's MAP of the Middle States, with the Analysis, to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

Good Encouragement will be given to a good Currier by Timothy Ogden, shoemaker and tanner of Elizabeth-Town.

June 16.

Seth Gregory,

Hath for sale, at his store near Bottle-hill, three miles from Morristown, a good waggon with four good horses well harnessed: Also, a few dozen of mowing scythes, best liver oil, good dressed flax, and good Madeira wine.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Was dropt this day between the upper ferry at Trenton and Bristol, a plain gold watch, with a pinchbeck chain and a triangle christal seal, cyphered W. T. a bull's head and a Cleopatra. Any person who has found the said watch, &c. and will deliver it to Mr. Abraham Hunt at Trenton, Mr. McElroy at Bristol, or the subscriber, or the subscriber in Philadelphia, will receive the above reward.

Wm. Turnbull.

June 15, 1779.

All Persons that have contracted Debts with Edward Brooks, jun. in Bordentown, since September last, are requested to make immediate payment. The highest price will be given for all kinds of good furs. He hath for sale a good assortment of the best country made wool hats, likewise scythes and sickles, bohea tea, coffee, pepper, lump, brimstone, wool cards, Castile soap, corkscrews, and a quantity of fuller's tenterhooks.

To be sold for cash, or exchanged for any kind of country produce, at Mount-Hope Furnace, near Morristown, scythes made of the best German steel, potts, kettles, griddles, smoothing irons, mortars, weights, cart and waggon boxes.

RAN-AWAY a NEGRO MAN named CATO, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, straight, well built, a little lame occasioned by a cut in his left ancle; he took away a brown cloth coat, scarlet cuffs and collar, with livery lace, scarlet vest do. lace, good linen stockings and breeches. Whoever secures said fellow in any gaol, on delivery, shall receive One Hundred Dollars from

WALTER RUTHERFORD.[1]

Lebanon, Hunterdon, 8th June, 1779.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of John Leferty, Esq. deceased, are desired to bring their accounts to Bryan Leferty, one of the subscribers, at Pluck'emin, by the first day of August next; and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment by the time above mentioned. Whereas there are many bonds, notes &c. put in the hands of the said John Leferty in his life-time, and now in the possession of the said Bryan Leferty, those to whom they belong are desired to apply for them.

BRYAN LEFERTY[2] } Administrators.
STEPHEN HUNT }

June 16.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Ringo, late of Amwell, deceased, by bond, bill, note or book debt, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber;

[1] For a sketch of Walter Rutherfurd, see N. J. Archives, 2d Series, 2 : 455–6.

[2] For a sketch of the Lafferty or Lefferty family, see New Jersey Archives, 20 : 285.

and those who have any demands against the same, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested.

MARTHA RINGO, Administratrix.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

THE Board of Justices and Freeholders of the county of Burlington, taking into their serious considerations the alarming state of affairs in respect to the depreciation of our currency, occasioned, as we conceive, by the high prices of provisions and other necessaries of life, both the produce of this and other countries, are of opinion that a stop ought to be put to this growing evil as soon as may be; for which purpose we do recommend it to the Inhabitants of each township in this country to assemble in a General Town Meeting, at the usual place of holding their annual town meetings in each township respectively, on Saturday the 26th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, and there elect three or more judicious persons to represent said township in a general committee of said county; and the said township committees do respectively meet at the Court-house in Burlington on Tuesday, the 20th of July next, in order to devise means for regulating and lowering the prices of provisions and other necessaries of life, manufactures, &c. as they in their discretion may think most equitable.

*By order of the said Board,*

JOHN HOW, Clerk.

*Black Horse*
June 15, 1779.

N. B. It is hoped every other county in the State will enter into measures for the important purpose of appreciating our currency, or, what is the same thing, lowering the price of the necessaries of life.[1]

[1] It will be seen elsewhere in this volume that similar action was taken by several counties, but of course their action was perfectly futile in regulating prices.

To all whom it may concern.

New Jersey, ss. } NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday the 13th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of John Fuld, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Retrieve, lately commanded by Capt. Robinson, with her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Salem, June 18, 1779.

Pursuant to an order from the Assembly, I do hereby notify the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the county of Somerset, that an Election will be held at the Court-house of said County, on Wednesday the 4th day of August next, in order to elect a Member to represent said county in Assembly, in the room of William C. Houston. The town clerks of said county are desired to make returns of the names of the persons who are chosen, for the Courts of Appeals.

PETER DUMONT, Sheriff.

June 18, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his escape a few days ago from the Provost Guard near Raritan bridge, a Negro Man named CUFF, well set, speaks very slow but good English, about 40

years old, very black; he was confined for killing his master, Joseph Moss, of Stoney hill. Whoever secures the said Negro, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

PETER DUMONT,
June 18, Sheriff of Somerset county.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on Sunday night the 13th inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, a brown Mare, some part English, with a white spot under her neck about as large as a dollar, her main cut short, the under part of her foretop cut close, about 14 hands and an half high, shod before, trots and canters, and is four years old this grass. Whoever takes up the said mare, and will deliver her to the subscriber in Barnard town, Somerset county, and the thief, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for either, paid by me

JOHN CROSS.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 81, *Wednesday, June* 23, 1779.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

*An* ACT to prevent persons from passing through this state without proper passports.

WHEREAS the liberties of the United States may be greatly endangered, while spies and other disaffected persons are suffered to travel at large, and carry intelligence to the enemy; for preventing of which in this state,

1. *Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same,* That from and after the publication of this act, no person or persons whatsoever, residing within this State, except the Members of the Legislature and publick officers of government, shall be permitted to pass and repass through any part of this state, other than the county in

which he, she or they reside, without having a commission under this State, or the United States, or a certificate from his Excellency the Governor or from one of the Members of the Legislative Council or General Assembly of the county in which he, she or they reside, or from one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas or Justices of the Peace of such county, certifying that the bearer—— —— is an inhabitant of the county of—— and a person of good repute, and generally esteemed a friend to the present government, as established under the authority of the people; in which certificate shall be inserted the name and rank of the person, and the town and county in which he resides; which commission or certificate shall entitle the bearer to travel in any part of this State, except near the enemy's lines, where he shall not be permitted to travel without some apparent business consistent with his rank and station, and the good of the state.

2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no person or persons whatever, not residing in, or being an inhabitant of this state, shall be permitted to pass and repass through any part of this state, without having and holding a commission under the United States, or without a pass from the Commander in Chief or other General Officer in the army of the United States, or from the Governor or Commander in Chief, or one of the Delegates in Congress for the state in which such traveller usually resides, or from one of the Legislative or Executive Council of such state, or being a non-commissioned officer or soldier without a pass or furlough from some one of the officers of the regiment to which he or they may belong; which commission or pass shall entitle the bearer to pass into or through this state, while behaving and conducting as becometh such traveller.

*Provided always*, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to extend to the hindering any person living in adjoining counties of the neighboring States, not immediately in the possession of the enemy, from passing into the next adjoining county in this State, having a pass from some one Justice of the Peace in the county to which he or she may belong, provided such person do not attempt to pass out of such county without obtaining a permission or passport agreeably to the directions of this act.

3. And in order to carry this act into effect, it is further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for any officer of this State, civil or military, in the presence of two or more witnesses, in a publick manner to examine all travellers whatsoever, and for all innholders publickly to examine all such as may put up at their houses, and for all ferrymen and drivers of publick stages to examine all passengers who may offer or desire a passage, and to detain and carry before some Justice of the Peace of the county all such person or persons who, upon such examination, shall not produce a commission, certificate or pass, authorizing them to pass as aforesaid; and without which, by this act they are herein before denied permission to pass

and repass through any part of this State. And each and every person taken up and carried before a Justice of the Peace in any county of this State, pursuant to the directions of this act, who are denied permission to pass as aforesaid, shall by such Justice be either committed to gaol by a mittimus, there to remain till duly discharged, or be obliged to return the directest way to his place of residence, as the said Justice upon examination of the person apprehended, and hearing the evidence produced, shall in his discretion judge most proper. And the said Justice of the Peace who shall cause any person to be committed to gaol as aforesaid, or any two Justices of the Peace of the same county, shall be and hereby are authorized and empowered to discharge from gaol any such person so apprehended and committed, who shall prove to the satisfaction of such Justice or Justices that he ought to be discharged upon his paying the costs accrued on taking up and committing such person, as the same shall be taxed by the Justice or Justices: And all persons apprehended and committed as aforesaid, who shall not appear to be spies from the enemy, or otherwise guilty of any capital offence, but shall otherwise be of doubtful or suspicious characters, shall be discharged from confinement, upon paying the cost as aforesaid, and also the expense of a sufficient guard to conduct and remove such person or persons out of this State, the directest or securest way toward his place of residence; which guard the said Justice or Justices are required to procure, upon receiving a sum sufficient to hire and support the same and to give a pass for that purpose.

4. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every boatman or ferryman who shall bring into this state, or over any ferry within the same any person without a passport as aforesaid, and every publick innkeeper or other householder who shall entertain any person not having such passport, and all stage drivers who shall grant a passage to any such person, every such ferryman, publick innkeeper, householder and stage driver so offending, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds; to be recovered in any court of record where the same may be cognizable, with costs of suit, to be applied one half to the support of the poor of the township where the offence was committed, and the other half to the prosecutor. And all officers civil and military within this State are hereby strictly ordered and enjoined to give all needful aid and assistance for carrying this act into execution.

Passed at Trenton, June 10, 1779.

TRENTON, JUNE 30.

Last week Benjamin Van Cleve,[1] Esq. was duly elected a Representative in General Assembly for the county of Hunterdon, in the room of the Hon. John Hart, Esq. deceased.

---

[1] Benjamin Van Cleve resided at Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville), near Princeton. He was a son of John Van Cleve, who took up his residence at Maidenhead, where he died in 1772, aged 72 years, and is buried there in the old cemetery. Benjamin Van Cleve was elected chosen freeholder from Maidenhead in 1775, and a member of the township committee 1774–76 and 1802. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, First Regiment, Hunterdon county militia, at the beginning of the Revolution; Captain of the same; Captain, Colonel Johnson's battalion, Heard's brigade, June 14, 1776; Second Major, First Regiment, Hunterdon, March 15, 1777; resigned November 13, 1777, on his election to the Assembly. He was again elected to that body in 1779, taking his seat September 16, as the successor of John Hart, deceased. He was elected in the fall of 1779 for the full term of one year, and again in 1780, 1781, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805. He was elected Speaker of the Assembly November 19, 1784, to fill a vacancy, and was again chosen in 1785, 1786 and 1788. He was appointed a justice of the peace for Hunterdon county September 7, 1776; September 29, 1781; November 7, 1786; November 9, 1791; November 4, 1796, and January 28, 1797. On December 18, 1782, he was appointed one of the judges of the Hunterdon county court of common pleas, which probably accounts for his non-election to the Assembly in that year.

When "the Presbyterian Church in the township of Maidenhead" was incorporated in 1787, Benjamin Van Cleve was one of the trustees named in the certificate of incorporation. The board of justices and freeholders of the county chose him to be clerk of that body in 1791. Benjamin Van Cleve m. 1st, Mary, dau. of Joseph Wright; she d. 1784, aged 38 yrs.; he m. 2d, September 20, 1786, Anna, dau. of the Rev. Caleb Smith, of Orange, and wid. of George Green, of Maidenhead; she d. 1789, aged 40 yrs. Issue (by his first wife):

i. John Wright, graduated at Princeton College, 1786; licensed as an attorney, September term, 1791; as a counsellor, November term, 1796; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Isaac Coates, of Philadelphia; d. 1802. Children: 1. Mary, m. Dr. Garbett, of Georgia; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Cornelia, m. Daniel Barnes, of New York.

ii. Phebe, m. John Stevens; d. s. p.

iii. Cornelia, m. Thomas Stevens.

iv. Elizabeth, m. Dr. Israel Clarke, of Clarkesville. Children: 1. Mary, m. Dr. Alexander Hart, of Philadelphia; 2. Elizabeth.

v. Joseph W., b. 1777; m. Charity Pitney, of Morristown (prob. b. March 31, 1782; dau. of James Pitney and Elizabeth Carmichael); d. 1864, aged 87 yrs. Children: 1. Mary, m. Stacy Paxon, of Trenton; she d. May 26, 1847, aged 49 yrs.; 2. Phebe; 3. Benjamin Franklin, m. Phebe, dau. of Joshua Anderson and Jemima Broadhurst, both of Trenton; 4. Elizabeth, d. young.

Issue by his second wife, Anna (Smith) Green:

vi. A son, d. in inf.

RAGS.

The highest price, paid in either cash or paper, will be given all the year round, for any quantity of clean linen or cotton rags, by the printer hereof.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the tail of the subscriber's waggon, at Pennington, on Monday night last, a bay HORSE, about 6 years old, about fourteen hands high, paces, trots and gallops, but most natural to his pace, and has no particular mark except that of a saddle. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, and if stolen, the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or fifty Dollars for the HORSE only, paid by the subscriber, in Kingwood.

JOHN FIELDS.

To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 8th July next, at the forks of Little Egg-Harbour,

THE privateer sloop Jenny, with her guns, stores, tackle, apparel and furniture, per inventory there to be seen—Also the schooner Maria Ta Page, and the schooner ————, a Virginia built vessel, about 90 tons burthen, with their respective tackle, &c.—Also the cargoes of said schooners, consisting of rum, sugar, salt, coffee, cocoa, &c. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

N. B. No credit will be given, therefore those who expect to purchase will be provided with cash.

New-Jersey, June 22, 1779.

Is Wanted, a young Lad of about 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended for his abilities and moral character, to serve in a country Merchant shop till of age. Apply to William Verbryck, Esq. at New-Shannick, in Somerset county, State of New-Jersey.

To all whom it may concern:

New Jersey, ss. Notice is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Tuesday the 20th day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Samuel Ingersoll (who as well &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Jenny, lately commanded by Noble Caldwell; the schooner or vessel the Maria Ta Page; and a schooner or vessel Virginia built, supposed about ninety tons burthen, drove ashore by a British privateer near Hog-Island, and part of her cargo taken out by the hands: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and cargos should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills,

By order of the Judge,

Joseph Bloomfield, Reg.

Salem, June 21, 1779.

The Subscribers, two of the Commissioners in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey, having compleated the sales (in part) of the estates of Richard Cayford, Daniel Stretch, Daniel Bowen, Jacob Hall, Sylvanus Tubman, Hugh Barber, Francis Pilgrim, James Barrat, jun, Ambrose Fitzgerald, William Woodland, John Phipps, and David Watkins, all late of said county, whose estates are become forfeited to and vested in the state of New Jersey for-ever—These are therefore to give publick notice to all persons having any lawful

claims or demands against any of the estates above mentioned that they appear at the Court-house in Bridgetown in said county, on Monday the fifth day of July next, with their respective accounts duly stated in writing, and lay the same before two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for said county, who will attend for the purpose aforesaid from day to day by adjournment, until the twelfth day of May next, after which time no accounts can be taken in against any of the above said estates under any pretence whatever.

Enos Seeley } Commis-
William Kelsay } sioners.

June 12,

TO BE SOLD,

By way of publick vendue, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September next, at the Court house in Bridgetown, at 12 o'clock said day,

A VERY valuable plantation of seventy-five acres of land, situate in the township of Deerfield, joining Newcomb Thompson on the East, Preston Hannah and John Delsiver on the South, West and North, &c. On said premises is a good new two story house well furnished, with a cellar under the same, a new frame kitchen joining the same, a well of good water near the door: a barn and other out houses, all in good order; apple and peach orchards, &c. late the property of Peter Sowder jun. deceased.

About 300 acres of exceeding good salt marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield, joining on the West by the Delaware Bay, by Back Neck Creek on the North, and on the other sides by the Society Rights, late the property of Richard Cayford, all seized and to be sold as forfeited to the State, for ready money, by

ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-
WILLIAM KELSAY } sioners.

June 12.

## To be Sold,

At the Printing Office in Trenton, the following Books, Stationery, Medicine, &c.

Testaments,
Journals of Congress the first 2 vols.
A law library, consisting of 61 vols.
History of New Jersey
Vicar of Wakefield
Allinson's edition of the body of laws of New Jersey,
Clark's Cordery,
Schoolmasters assistants,
Oeconomy of human life,
New England, Manson's and Woolman's primers
Relly's Christian hymns.
Daniel Stanton's journal
Clarks vade mecum
Negotiator's magazine
Clark's Suetonius' history of the XII Caesars, in Latin and English,
The voyage and adventures of Mons. Viaud.
Watts's divine songs for children,
The mighty destroyer displayed
Horn books
Writing paper
Blank bonds
Apprentices indentures
Dilworth's spelling books,
Croxall's Aesop's fables
Powers of attorney
Quills, dressed and undressed,
Black lead pencils,
Wafers in boxes
Black sealing wax,
Ivory folders
Pocket books
Ink stands of different sorts
Ink powder
Lampblack
Best grey hair powder,
Rhubarb in the gross or powdered.
Jesuits bark, ditto
Brimstone,
Senna.
Gum assafoetida
Tartar emetic
Epsom's salts
Bateman's drops
British oil
Godfrey's cordial
Turlington's balsam,
Anderson's and Hoppers' pills,
Gum myrrh,
Camphor,
Sweet oil in flasks
Corks, &c &c.
Also a quantity of men's shoes.

The subscribers who are indebted for this Gazette for 1778, and for the first six months of the current year (which will expire the 30th inst.) are requested to make immediate payment, agreeable to the accounts transmitted, errors excepted. The cash to be sent by the respective posts, or other safe conveyance.

Isaac Collins.

Trenton, June 23, 1779.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 82, *Wednesday, June* 30, 1779.

CHATHAM, June 22.

On Sunday night last, it was discovered that the negroes had it in contemplation to rise and murder the inhabitants of Elizabeth-Town. Many of them are secured in gaol. —*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, No.* 132, *July* 1, 1779.

Forks, Egg-Harbour, June 27.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

On Monday the fifth day of July, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Henry Thorn.

THE SCHOONER ADVENTURE,

Burthen about seventy tons, with part of her CARGO, consisting of about thirty hogsheads of Molasses, about 400 lb of best Cotton, five hogsheads of Sugar, and a small quantity of Rum. The money to be paid on the spot, as no credit can possibly be given

JOSEPH BALL.

Forks, Egg-Harbour, June 25.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD,

RAN AWAY last night, from on board the prize sloop Retrieve, a Negro boy named PETER, a native of Virginia, about sixteen years of age, pretty tall and slender; had on a blue coat, oznabrig shirt and trousers, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said boy in any gaol so that he may be had again, or delivers him at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH BALL.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 1, 1779.

New-York, July 3.

On Wednesday night a party of rebels landed on Staten Island, and carried off Col. Cortelyou, and Mr. William Smith,[1] of Woodbridge.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 288, *July* 3, 1779.

Last Tuesday Night a Detachment from his Majesty's 37th Regiment, with a Party of Col. Barton's, and some Refugees, went over from Staten-Island to a Place called Woodbridge Raway, where they surprised a Party of Rebels in a Tavern, killed their commanding Officer Captain Skinner of a Troop of Light Horse, and another Man[,] and took the following Prisoners, viz[:] Capt. Samuel Meeker, Christopher March, Joseph Stephens, Benjamin Willis, David Craig, Stephen Ball, Lewis Marsh, Jotham Moore, Jesse Whitehead, John Tharp, Thomas Bloomfield, Jeremiah Corey, and David Hall.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1446, *July* 5, 1779.

WAS FOUND,

On the 20th inst. (June) at or near the mouth of Newtown Creek, between Philadelphia and Gloucester, in New-Jersey,

A Small Beaver Hat, with a silver lace, and some capital letters stamped in the lining; now in the possession of the subscriber, living near the same place. Any person describing the letters and hat, proving property and paying charges, may have it again.

JOB HAINES.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 8, 1779.

[1] William Smith was a prominent Loyalist, of Woodbridge, and his property was confiscated and sold by the State.

*One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Reward*

Was Stolen on the night of the twenty-sixth of June, from the subscriber, living near Wise's Mills in the Dutch Valley, in Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, a bright bay Horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, blind of his right eye, a white strip down his forehead, newly shod before, eight years old this spring, a natural trotter, and gallops short. Likewise an iron grey Mare, having a good deal of white in her forehead and running over her left eye, shod all round, is near fifteen hands high, three years old, is half blooded, and trots naturally. Whoever takes up and secures said creatures so that the owner may get them again, shall have *One Hundred Pounds* reward, and for the creatures and thief the above reward, paid by

JOHN SHARP.

*Gloucester, July* 5.

*One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

Made his escape last evening, from the gaol of this county of Gloucester, a certain DANIEL GITHINS, who was committed for burglary; he is a likely well made fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, and about twenty-two years of age; had on an old hat, a light coloured homespun jacket, a spotted under ditto, old shirt, striped lincey trowsers, no shoes or stockings. As he has friends living in said county it is likely he may change his cloaths. Whoever will apprehend said Daniel Githins and secure him in any gaol so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and if delivered at Gloucester gaol, all reasonable charges, paid by

ISAAC DUFFIELD, Gaoler.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 10, 1779.

A party of rebels from Jersey early yesterday morning came over in a boat to Staten-Island, surprised two of the inhabitants named Doughty and one named Butler, but before the light-horse could reach them they were carried off prisoners.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 290, *July* 10, 1779.

## FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or Stolen from the pasture of Mr. Lazarus Pines, at Timber Creek, on Sunday night the twenty-seventh of June last, a brown HORSE, all his legs white up near to the second joint, has a white streak down his face, a little saddle-marked, his right shoulder a little worn with the collar, being used much in the chair. Whoever takes up said horse and will send him to Mr. Lazarus Pines, to John Sparks, Esq; at Woodbury, to Major Cains at Gloucester, to Mrs. Cozens near Mulacos Hill, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward if stolen, and if strayed TWENTY DOLLARS.

NEHEMIAH GREENMAN.

## CHATHAM, July 6.

Last Tuesday night about 40 regulars, and as many refugees, from Staten-Island, made an excursion to Rahway and Woodbridge, where they shot Captain Skinner, of the militia, and took off about 15 of the inhabitants, among which were Capt. Samuel Mecker, of the light horse, and Capt. Christopher Marsh,[1] but by the timely exertions of a few militia, who collected immediately, they were re-

[1] Capt. Christopher Marsh belonged to the Essex Light Horse, although he lived on the Kinsey farm, between Six Roads and Milton, near Woodbridge. He was at first a Lieutenant in Capt. Blanchard's troop; on June 2, 1777, was commissioned Captain. He died 1810, aged 67 years.—*Dally's Woodbridge*, 266.

strained from committing any further mischief. Several of them were wounded, one of whom fell into our hands, and expired the same day.

We hear from Brunswick, that last Wednesday night a party from that place brought off of Staten Island, Col. Cortelyou, and Mr. William Smith, late of Smith's Farms Woodbridge. The latter was a prisoner with us last summer for high treason, but being admitted to bail deserted to the enemy again.[1]

*Philadelphia,* July 1.

STOPPED,

Supposed to be stolen, by the description in an advertisement in this paper of the sixth instant,

An iron grey MARE, with the same marks as is given by John Sharp, of Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey. This is therefore to give the owner notice, that if he applies to the subscriber, a few doors from Moravian Alley in Arch street, he may have her again.

MICHAEL DENNISON.

*Nottingham, Burlington County,*
*June 22, 1779.*

Whereas my wife PATIENCE hath absconded and left my bed, and conducted herself in such a manner, that I do hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof

COLEMAN BOWMAN.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 13, 1779.

[1] To this account, as reprinted in *The Pennsylvania Journal,* July 14, 1779. is added: "They also took a sloop in the Narrows, but the wind and tide being against them, they were unable to bring her off. They stripped her of several valuable articles."

## TO THE PUBLIC

Whereas an Advertisement lately appeared in the New-Jersey Gazette, signed *John Sparkes* and Samuel Kaighn, Commissioners for real Estates of certain fugitives and offenders in the *County of Gloucester,* in the *State of New-Jersey,* and amongst other Estates mentioned to be Sold, at sundry times and places, in said Advertisement, is the under-mentioned, "On Wednesday, the 21st of July, at the House of *William Eldridge,* Inn-keeper, in *Greenwich* Township, one undivided moiety or equal half part of 137 Acres of Cedar, Ash, and other Swamp, on *Repaupa* Creek, in said Township: About 10 Acres of Cedar Swamp, at or near *Baume's* Pond, also about 52 Acres of Marsh or Meadow, part cleared and in good Order, being part of the *Repaupa* Marsh fronting the River *Delaware;* all late the Property of *John Hinchman,* &c." (As the said Commissioners are pleased in said Advertisement to stile it.)

These are therefore to give Notice to all whom it may concern, that the said John Hinchman, had no legal right or property whatsoever in the above mentioned 52 acres of marsh or meadow, fronting on *Delaware river;* and whereas the said 52 acres is part of a survey of a tract of land made for one *William Roydon,* about the year 1688, and is now on record in Sharp's book of maps and draughts in the Surveyor General's office at Burlington, in the state aforesaid, containing in all 78 acres or thereabouts; and whereas a Warrant was granted by the Council of Proprietors of the Western Division of *New-Jersey,* aforesaid, on or about the 4th day of November last, to the heirs and assigns of the said William Roydon, for re-surveying the said 78 acres of marsh and meadow aforesaid; and whereas on or about the 12th day of December last past a re-survey was made by the power and authority above mentioned, and a legal and peaceable possession was taken of the said

premises by the subscriber on the said 12th day of December, and a family put into possession thereof as a tenant to the heirs and assigns of the said William Roydon; and whereas on the 10th day of April last, the said Council of Proprietors, did confirm the said re-survey to be legal, for the heirs and assigns of *William Roydon* aforesaid, and is recorded in the Surveyor General's office at *Burlington,* in book 2 folio 297 and 298, which will at large appear. And I do hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing any part of the said 52 acres of marsh and meadow, or any other part so advertised by the said Commissioners, as the property of *John Hinchman* aforesaid, that is contained within the boundaries of the said survey made about 1688, and the re-survey made in the year 1778, for the heirs and assigns of said *William Roydon,* as a suit at law will be commenced against the said Commissioners and against all other persons who may have, or shall hereafter act, by, from or under the said Commissioners, contrary to the laws of the state aforesaid, in barring the legal heir or his assigns from the possession of the said 78 acres of marsh and meadow, or any part thereof, as aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand, at *Mount Pleasant,* in the County of *Burlington,* and State aforesaid, the second day of July, 1779.

JOHN LEE

*Agent for the Heirs and Assigns of* WILLIAM ROYDON.[1]

The said Agent, or his Attorney, will appear at the day and place of sale, and shew their claims.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Western Division of *New Jersey,* aforesaid, that they are requested to meet at the house of *James Esdall,* tavern-keeper in Burlington aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 3d day

[1] William Roydon was an extensive landowner in West Jersey. See New Jersey Archives, 21 : *passim.*

of August next, at ten o'clock in morning, to deliberate on matters of the utmost importance to the Proprietors in general, within the said Western Division, therefore it is requested none will fail in making their appearance on the day and time aforesaid.

JOHN LEE

*Agent, and a considerable Proprietor in the said Western Division.*

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, July* 14, 1779.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue*

At Capt. Kendal Cole's in Gloucester County, three miles above Haddonfield, on Monday the 26th instant, at Twelve o'clock,

A Drove of Cattle, consisting of oxen, steers, bulls, dry cows, cows and calves, and some young cattle, with several horses.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

On Tuesday the tenth of August, at Nine o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling house of the subscribers, in the township of Morris River, Cumberland county,

Forty head of Cattle, among which are oxen, cows and calves, steers and heifers; also two horses, some sheep, and sundry household goods and farming utensils.

As the subscribers intend to move out of the State, the Public may depend on the above to be struck off to the highest bidder, and the conditions of the vendue are cash only.

JACOB and PETER PETERSON

July 15.

*One Hundred Dollars Reward.*

Strayed or Stolen on Saturday night, the third inst. (July) out of the pasture of William Eldridge, at the death of the Fox, in Gloucester county, state of New Jersey, a chunky well made roan HORSE, belonging to the subscriber, branded G. D. about fourteen hands high, shod all round, half of his mane cut off the near side, is about nine years old, and a natural trotter; supposed to be taken over the Delaware, and perhaps sold to some gentleman in the D. Q. M. G. department, as he is an excellent horse for carriage or draft. The above reward will be given for horse and thief, or Fifty Dollars for the horse, and reasonable charges, if delivered to Capt. Thomas Kaine in Wilmington, Mr. William Carson in Philadelphia, Mr. William Eldridge above-mentioned, or the subscriber at Cohansey Bridge.

July 13. DAVID POTTER

TO BE SOLD,

Two large adjoining tracts of unimproved Land, known by the name of Dimsdale's Lands; situate at Tulpahocken, near Little Egg-harbour river; part of which is choice oak land, and part large pine for the saw-mills, of which there are several very handy. A saw-mill may be built on the premises at a very small expence to float boards from the mill tail to Egg-harbour, without the expence of land carriage. One of these tracts is called in the old survey 390 acres; the other 471 acres, but are supposed to contain a very considerable overplus. For terms apply to

RICHARD S. SMITH

*Spring-Hill, at Moore's Town,*
*New-Jersey, July* 13.
—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 17, 1779.

Yesterday morning se'nnight a brig from the West Indies and a schooner, were, during a severe thunder storm overset without Sandy-Hook, it is said both crews, one negroe excepted, took to their boats and were saved, and that the brig has been towed ashore by his Majesty's ship Galatea.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 292, *July* 17, 1779.

*Just published,*

A SERMON

ON

PRACTICAL RELIGION.

Inscribed to *Christians* of *every* Denomination.

By the Rev. UZAL OGDEN.[1]

NUMBER I.

*** An impression of one thousand copies of this DISCOURSE will be GIVEN GRATIS, on application to the printer hereof, or to the author, at Newtown, Sussex county.

[1] The Rev. Uzal Ogden was b. in Newark about 1744, the son of Uzal Ogden, for many years one of the leading merchants of that town. The son was distinguished for his pious zeal at an early age, and even while he was still a candidate for holy orders, published a little work entitled "The Theological Preceptor, or Youth's Religious Instructor," printed by John Holt, New York, in 1772. He was first located in the ministry at Newton, Sussex county, but in 1788 was established as rector of Trinity Church, Newark. In 1805 he withdrew from the Episcopal church and became a Presbyterian, but never took a charge. He d. in Newark, Nov. 4, 1822. He filled a large place in the community during a long life, being frequently called upon for public addresses.

JOHN THOMPSON,

*At* Bottle-Hill, *has by him at present for sale, the following articles, viz.*

WHITE silk gauze aprons, sprig'd; gauze handkerchiefs, black mode, spotted and plain gauze, white linen, sewing silks, skeleton wire, pound pins, knitting needles, white wax and garnet beads, bonnet paper, thimbles, white metal buttons, sleeve buttons, Dilworth's spelling books, pigtail tobacco, shot, flints, pipes, good snuff, indigo.

JAMES THOMPSON,

At Canoe Brook,[1]

*Has for sale the following articles, which he will sell as cheap as the times will admit of, viz.*

BLACK peelong mode and padusway, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, plain and spotted lawn, fine white linen, bandanoe, romall, and black Barcelona handkerchiefs; check and stamped linen do. fine thread, skeleton wire, sewing silk, ribbons, fans, pins and needles, knitting needles, camblet, catgut, thread stockings, apron and cap tapes, white wax, garnet, and black beads; bonnet paper, sleeve buttons, thimbles, scissors, crooked fine and coarse combs, white metal buttons, Dilworth's spelling books, nutmegs, snuff, pigtail and paper tobacco, shot, flints, pipes, brimstone, hard soap, and a small parcel of earthen ware, such as dishes, quart and pint mugs, cups, milk pots, tea cups and saucers.—Also, imported coarse and fine salt.

[1] In Livingston township, Essex county.

FOSTER HORTON,

Has for SALE at his store in CHATHAM,

the following Articles, viz.

WHEAT and rye flour, brown sugar of the best quality, bohea tea, indigo, snuff, tobacco, good bleach'd three and a half linen, plain gauze, spotted silk ditto, cambrick, lawn, ribbons, brown camlets, shore salt, an assortment of combs, silk twist, mohair and buttons, beads, black silk handkerchiefs, pocket ditto, fine sewing thread, hearth brushes, gimps, writing paper, razors, sleeve buttons, pins, and sewing silk.—Also a horse fit for the chair or saddle. Cash or butter will be taken in payment for the above goods.

CHATHAM, JULY 20.

VAUX-HALL, JULY 15, 1779.

THE Committee for the county of Essex met, present eleven members, and proceeded to the several matters committed to them by their constituents at the time of their election.

And, in obedience to the directions of the third resolution, agreed not to allow more than £. 7 10 0 per hundred weight for transportation from Philadelphia; nor more for commissions than fifteen per cent. for rum, sugar, molasses, and salt; and for other articles not more than ten per cent, according to which the following table is formed as nearly as could be without fractions, and which is to restrict the sales for this county of the several articles mentioned till a new regulation is published, viz.

| WHOLESALE. | | | | RETAIL. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coffee not to exceed | £. 0 | 18 | 0 | per lb. | £. 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Chocolate per lb. | 2 | 2 | 9 | | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Bohea tea ditto | 4 | 10 | 0 | | 4 | 17 | 6 |
| Common green do. | 6 | 2 | 6 | From £. 7 10 to | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| Best hyson ditto | 19 | 17 | 6 | | 21 | 15 | 0 |
| West-India rum per gallon | 7 | 15 | 9 | | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Country ditto | 5 | 15 | 6 | | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| French ditto | 5 | 4 | 0 | | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Muscovado sugar from £. 88 to £. 116 15 0 per hundred weight | | | | From 18s 9 to | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Loaf ditto from £. 2 8 9 to £. 2 16 3 per lb. | | | | From 52s 6 to | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice | | | | | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| French indigo ditto | 3 | 2 | 0 | | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Carolina ditto | 2 | 5 | 0 | | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Black pepper ditto | 2 | 2 | 6 | | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Cotton from 45s. to 60s. do. | | | | From 50s to | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Best Turks-Island salt not to exceed by the bushel | | | | | 17 | 5 | 0 |
| Best French ditto | | | | | 13 | 10 | 0 |

Agreeable to the instruction of the county in the fourth resolve, to determine the current price of labour, produce, and manufactories, the committee judge that not more than fifteen for one from the price of 1774, ought to be demanded or given, which it is expected will very soon be reduced.

Whereas sundry goods have been of late transported through this country from Philadelphia, which were brought out of that city, without the knowledge, and contrary to the resolutions of the committee there;—this committee think it their duty to call upon the good people of this county to be vigilant, that no person pass with goods without such passes as are directed by the late law of this state.

The committee adjourned to meet at this place on Wednesday the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock.

JAMES CALDWELL, Chairman.

## To the FREEMEN of JERSEY STATE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AT a late meeting of the county of Essex, to fix upon measures for establishing the credit of our currency, and lowering prices, it was unanimously judged that this most important business could be best effected by the legislature; but as that stood adjourned till September, a period too remote, the Speaker was instructed, on the part of this county, to call the assembly at an earlier day, provided the majority of the counties joined in this request. To procure this, the meeting directed their committee to solicit the other counties to unite with them.

The committee do therefore take this method of soliciting the several counties of this state to assemble, as soon as possible, and if this object is viewed by them in the same light as by us, we hope they will instruct the Speaker to call the assembly with all convenient expedition; or if it is thought impracticable to call the House sooner than their adjournment, we nevertheless beseech our brethren in every county to assemble, that in the mean time they may do as much as can be by committees for restricting prices; and also that they may give instructions to their representatives to take up this matter, as of the first importance, as soon as the House shall meet, and both to do what belongs to them, and solicit Congress to apply such remedies as come most naturally within their sphere.

We will not presume to dictate, neither vainly multiply words upon a subject so obviously interesting to us all; but we offer our service to co-operate with our brethren of any one or more counties either to correspond by letters, or to meet by sub-committees, when and where requested.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, and relying upon the zeal, faithfulness, and activity of this state, which in it's efforts and sacrifices for liberty, we

flatter ourselves, will not yield to any page in history. We are, Gentlemen, With sincere esteem and cordial affection, in behalf of the county of Essex, the committee.

*Signed by order,*
JAMES CALDWELL, Chairman.

VAUX-HALL, July 15, 1779.

On Sunday evening the 11th instant, died Mrs. Esther Richards, relict of Captain Stephen Richards, at the house near Elizabeth town. She was a native of Boston, of reputable family. Her good natural parts, improved by the best education, and refined with religion, rendered her very dear to her acquaintances. Her last illness was short, and the prospect of approaching death welcome. Having served her generation upwards of seventy years, she quietly fell asleep. Not having any near relations, she left her estate principally to charitable uses.

On Friday night last about fifty negroes and refugees landed at Shrewsbury, and plundered the inhabitants of near eighty head of horned cattle, about 20 horses, and a quantity of wearing apparel and household furniture. They also took off William Brindley and Elihu Cook, two of the inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Head-Quarters, dated July 16.

"DEAR SIR,

"Stoney-Point was taken last night by surprise, by General Wayne, with the light infantry of the line. The garrison, consisting of 500 men are prisoners. We lost only four men. General Wayne is slightly wounded."

The prisoners are on their march this way, and were expected at Boon-Town last night.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that since the resolutions of the committee, bohea tea has been sold at Springfield for thirteen dollars a pound.

ON Friday, July the 23d, at 10 o'clock, will begin the vendue of the household furniture of the late Mrs. Richards: Also her horse, chair, a horse cart, a cow, hogs, one half of a field of corn, &c. and to continue by adjournments till the whole is sold.

JAMES CALDWELL, }
ELISHA BOUDINOT, } Executors.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

At the house of the subscriber at Elizabeth town, on Thursday the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon;

A Few pounds of bohea tea, sugar, pepper, indigo, alum, redwood, logwood, copperas brimstone, tobacco, two riding chairs with harness complete, one sled, three or four hogs, a quantity of earthen[ware], and many other things not mentioned. Conditions of sale will be made known at the time and place by

ROBERT HUNT.

BEACH AND HEWS

Have for SALE in Newark, for cash or country produce, the following articles, viz.

BLACK cloth, mohair of different colours, mohair and basket buttons, regimental ditto, sewing silk, fine thread by the pound or less, ribbands, pins by the packet or paper, apron and cap tape, chintz and callicoes, white figured mode, stripe and figured gauze by the piece or yard, plain ditto, white gauze handkerchiefs, black ditto, long lawns, skeleton wire, blue stamp linen handkerchiefs by the dozen or single, cotton romals, sewing needles, horn combs by the dozen or less, smiths and carpenters files,

sleeve buttons, womens black gloves, writing paper, Dilworth's spelling books, New-England primers, thimbles by the dozen, silver broaches, platteen and plated shoe buckles by the dozen, white metal shoe, knee, and stock ditto by the dozen, double flint glass tumblers, bonnet papers, bohea tea, sugar, indigo, snuff by the bladder, tobacco, copperas, pepper, brimstone, ginger, Philadelphia made earthen ware, rock and shore salt, cyder spirits by the barrel or gallon. Also sundry articles too tedious to mention.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Westfield, on the 16th instant, a bay horse about 13 1-2 hands high, a natural pacer, with a lock on his foot.—Whoever owns said horse is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB DAVIS.

WRITING-PAPER,
BY THE REAM OR QUIRE
SPELLING BOOKS,
BY THE DOZEN OR SINGLE,
To be SOLD at the Printing-Office in
CHATHAM.

IN obedience to his Excellency the Commander in Chief's orders this day issued me, I do hereby in the most explicit and possitive terms enjoin and require all persons whatsoever, under the denomination of prisoners of war (who have either directly violated their paroles, by absenting themselves from within the enemy's lines, or who have neglected to return to their captivity, agreeable to the tenor of their paroles, and my former summons

having rendered no sufficient reason for such delay) to repair instantly to the city of New-York, and there deliver themselves up to the commissary general of prisoners for the British army.

And I am further directed to inform them that at the expiration of forty days from the date hereof (in case of refusal) the most effectual measures will be taken to enforce a compliance therewith; and if they are not to be found, their names and places of abode will be published in all the news-papers, as men who are insensible of the obligations of honour, or the sufferings of their associates in captivity, which their misconduct tends greatly to increase.

Given at my office at the head-quarters of the army this 12th day of July, 1779.

JOHN BEATTY,[1]
Com. Gen. Prisoners.

§‡§ The printers in the different states are requested to give the above an early publication.

## CHATHAM.

A Bay yearling mare colt, a star, and the off hind foot white; followed a gentleman on Monday evening last from the neighborhood of Lyon's Farms to Springfield, and is now in the pasture of the subscriber. The owner is desired to come and take care of her.

JACOB V. ARTSDALEN.[2]

Springfield, July 1, 1779.

---

[1] For a sketch of Col. John Beatty, see New Jersey Archives, 26 : 521.

[2] A sketch of the Rev. Jacob Van Artsdalen will be found in New Jersey Archives, 24 : 638.

*Essex County,* }
*State of New-Jersey,* } WHEREAS inquisitions having been found, and final judgment entered in favour of the State, against the following fugitives and offenders, viz. Isaac Mills, John Stites, jun. George Marshall, James Frazee, jun. Ichabod Oliver, Thomas Bradbury Chandler, John Slone, Robert Gault, Joseph Marsh, John Ackley, Cornelius Hetfield, jun. Oliver DeLancy, John Lee, jun. in the county of Essex; and William Dumayn, in the county of Morris: Notice is hereby given, that all the real estate that lately belonged to the above fugitives, within the bounds of Elizabeth-Town, will be sold at public vendue, on Monday the 16th day of August next, at the house of Samuel Smith, innkeeper, in Elizabeth-Town aforesaid, or on the premises; and also that part of the estate late the property of Cavalier Jouet, that was sold to a certain Nathaniel Hubbel, unless the said Hubbell appears and pays the purchase-money for the same, before the day of sale. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock of said day, and continue, by adjournments, till the whole are sold. Particular descriptions, and attendance, will be given at the time and place of sale by

JOHN CLAWSON, }
DANIEL MARSH, } Commissioners.

*Elizabeth Town, July 6th,* 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By BUTLER and WILSON,

*At their* STORE *in* ELIZABETH-TOWN,

*Near the stone bridge, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Allen Wilson, the following articles, viz.*

GOOD West-India rum by the barrel or gallon, best Muscovado sugar by the barrel or pound, bohea tea, coffee, nutmegs, alspice, alum, silk gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, flowered gauze, cambrick, Barcelona

and linen handkerchiefs, stripes silk and linen, hemp and thread stockings, broad and narrow tapes, shoe binding, women's stuff shoes, sewing silks, white and coloured thread, twist and mohair, plug and pigtail tobacco, bonnet papers, snuff, scissors, needles, pins, gilt coat buttons, sleeve buttons, mens and womens crooked hair combs, common combs, spelling books, primers, writing paper, red and black pocket books, mens and womens whips, plated knee buckles, womens gloves, cloth brushes, snuff boxes, quart and pint mugs and bowls, butter pots, milk pans, &c.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Elizabeth-Town, some time ago, a likely white milch cow, with some black spots;—she has had many ear marks. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

MATTHIAS ALLEN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in New-Providence, on Monday the 5th inst. an iron gray horse, about 15 hands high, in good order, supposed to be about ten years old, trots and canters well, his right hind foot white. Whoever owns said horse, is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL POTTER.

To be SOLD

By JOHN COMPTON,

At the Scotch Plains,

BEST West-India rum at twenty-five dollars per gallon, ditto Muscovado Sugar at four and one-third per lb. wool cards at twenty-one per pair, and Sundry other articles of merchandize.

## TO BE SOLD,

THREE thousand acres of land, 70 acres are fine meadow, with a large forge that has four fires and two hammers; a grist-mill and saw mill, which is supplied by the best stream in the Jersies, situate at the head of Muskenikunck river, with a large pond of six miles long and two wide, where all the coal can be transported by water to the coal-house door. There are many good buildings on the same, called Brookland works: It is situated about 12 miles from Morris Town, and now rents for eight tons and a half of bar iron.—Also the grist-mill at Hacket's-Town, which has two pair of stones an old saw-mill on the above mentioned stream, and a dwelling house now in the possession of George Allen, which rents for 600 bushels of wheat.—Likewise 1800 acres of land, a neat dwelling house, barn, many old houses, an old forge, and a very good grist mill. The whole are to be sold by the subscriber, living at Squire's Point, in Sussex county, who will agree on reasonable terms.

GARRET RAPALJE.

## TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away across Newark Mountains, on the 29th June, from Hanover, Morris County, a light sorrel MARE, 14 hands high, 8 years old, in good order, round bodied, and thick set, large bellied, trots square; has some white on her back, worn with the saddle, and an old brand on her left shoulder. Whoever takes up the said mare, so that the subscriber may get her again, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward.

Also stole from the subscriber on the 15th of April last, a bay HORSE, half blooded, about 15 hands high, four years old, a natural trotter, canters large; has streaks of

grey hairs on his shoulders, as though it had been marked with an English collar. Whoever will return said horse, shall have ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS reward.

HEZEKIAH BROADWELL

N. B. Broke into my pasture, a brown two year old mare colt; she has a star in her forehead, and is a natural trotter. The owner is desired to take her away and pay charges.

WHEREAS the subscriber sometime ago did advertise in this paper for all persons who were possessed of public stores, to deliver them up to him or the nearest Quarter-Master where such stores are, but finding many persons backward in delivering up the property belonging to the public, he once more gives this public notice, that if he finds any public stores in the possession of any person whatever, who is not entitled to them, after the 10th of July next, he will prosecute them with the utmost rigor of the law; and at the same time offers a handsome reward to any one that will discover any person concealing or having in their possession any such stores, viz. Horses, waggons, tents, harness, iron, steel, or any other articles the property of the states.

JAMES ABEEL, A. C. E. &c.
For the army of the United States.

Morris Town, June 28, 1779.

THOSE who have accompts against the quarter master general's department in this district, which are to be settled by me, will please to bring them as soon as convenient. Having quit the department, it will be agreeable to finish the settlement of the business as soon as possible. I will attend at my house on Fridays.

Those to whom I have given my obligation for loan-office certificates, before the first of June, will oblige me by calling, or sending, for their certificates.

JAMES CALDWELL.

*Springfield, July* 3d, 1779.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XXIII., July* 20, 1779.

Mr. RIVINGTON,

Sir,

I AM informed from good authority that the Rebel Chiefs, particularly those tyrannical, persecuting and infamous Vandals in and about Elizabeth-town, have it in contemplation to remove a number of peaceable people from their habitations in that place ten miles into the country, in consequence of their having relations and friends who chose to reside within his Majesty's lines, rather than join with, and assist an infernal banditti to compleat the destruction of the finest country in the world; of all men, the inhabitants of that rebelious town ought to be very cautious of their proceeding in this new-fangled business, and seriously consider their *peculiar situation* and what will be the consequence to them when visited by their *injured countrymen.*

A REFUGEE.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 293, *July* 21, 1779.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, in Amwell township, Hunterdon county, West New Jersey, a light bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, country bred, trots and canters, has a star in his fore-head, a small snip on his nose, a small white place on one of his hind feet, a mark on his near shoulder which came by a bite, a big head, thick mane and big brush tail. He is supposed to

be in or about Philadelphia. Whoever takes up said horse and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by

LOT WRITTENHOUSE.

July 8.

State of New-Jersey, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, tavernkeeper, in Allen-Town, in the said State, on the twelfth day of August next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of George Geddes (who as well, &c.) against the snow Friendship, her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

*By order of the Judge,*

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

July 14.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 22, 1779.

*New-Jersey, July* 20.

On TUESDAY the 27th instant, at Chestnut-Neck,

WILL BE SOLD,

THE PRIZE SNOW FRIENDSHIP.

With her appurtenances.

ALSO her CARGO, consisting of 6850 hogshead staves, 4080 feet of boards, 916 feet of oars, 13 sparrs, 45 bales of deer skins, 300 bushels of rough rice, 61 tierces of molasses, 6580 gallons; 7 hogsheads of tobacco, 7082 lb. wt. 10

hogsheads ditto, 21 tons of fustick, 30 barrels of tar, and three Negroes.

*By order of the Court of Admiralty,*

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 24, 1779.

Early yesterday morning a party of the 4th battalion New-Jersey Volunteers were ordered out by their Lieut. Col. Buskirk under Capt. Van Allen to intercept a gang of rebels, who paint themselves black and commit *murders and thefts* in Bergen County. Three of them were met at a small distance from the town of Bergen carrying off an inhabitant, but being briskly pushed, two of them were made prisoners, one named David Ritzema Bogert, the other the noted John Loshier, who was concerned in the murder of honest Capt. John Richards, and whose repeated instances of villainy had rendered him among the rebels deserving their earliest attention for exchange, when lately taken by a party of the same battalion, who have a *second time spared his life.*

*PHILADELPHIA, July* 14.

*Extract of a letter from the Camp at Wyoming, July* 2.

*"Last Friday night we had a small alarm, our out centries perceiving the approach of two savages, fir'd on them, but the savages made their escape. On Saturday, between this and Easton, a family was routed, three women taken prisoners, and a lad of 14 years of age, was scalped and tomahawk'd, the few scattering inhabitants about there are moving in great distress to Brinker's Mills, within 19 miles of Easton. Yesterday afternoon one Michael Rosebury, of Sussex county, New-Jersey, was executed here, he was tried at Easton and condemned, for endeavouring to entice some of Col. Proctor's regiment to desert to the*

*enemy: He was attended by three Chaplains; confessed nothing, and died an ignorant stupid man. A certain Lawrence Miller of the same place, condemned for the same crime, was pardoned under the gallows, upon account of his wife and numerous family.*
—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 294, *July* 24, 1779.

NEW-YORK, JULY 26.

A Detachment from the Garrison of Paulus Hook, of which Major Sutherland is Commandant, on Friday Morning last took Prisoners, the noted John Loshier and David Ritzema Bogert. A third of this Banditti escaped very narrowly, by throwing away his Arms and swimming the Hackensack. Loshier is safely lodged.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1449, *July* 26, 1779.

TRENTON, JULY 28.

A number of villains (says a correspondent) in the vicinity of Persippeney, Morris county, having for some days before been suspected of being concerned in a conspiricy to take or assassinate Governor Livingston, as soon as he should return from the General Assembly; a son of the Governor's having previously induced one of the persons suspected to believe that His Excellency was looked for on the 22 ult. caused a report to be propagated towards the evening of that day, that he was actually returned. As the young Gentleman suspected that the conspiritors would, in consequence of the report, attack the house that night, he had concerted proper measures for their reception. Accordingly, at about two o'clock the next morning the ruffians were discovered within 50 yards of the Governor's house; but being fired upon by one of our patroles, they instantly took into the woods and fled. The person how-

ever, who was suspected to be at the head of the gang, and who had for some time past taken up his residence in that neighbourhood to facilitate the conspiricy, disappeared the next morning, was pursued and taken. He is committed to gaol in Morris-town, and has already made considerable discoveries. It is supposed that some, if not all of those villains, are employed by a much greater villain than any of them, even the worshipful David Matthews, Esq. military Mayor of the city of New-York; concerning whom one *James Allen,* lately apprehended for robbery, declared upon his examination, that "he was present when the said 'Mayor desired Mason to endeavor to burn Governor *Clin-'ton's* house in the course of the summer. That the Mayor 'gave him a description of its situation, and who lived in it. 'That *Mason* replied, he should have a little patience, and it 'should be effected. That the Mayor told Mason, Ward, 'Everet and Harding, four of his fellow-robbers, (that is, 'either Mr. *Allen's* or Mr. *Mayor's,* as the reader pleases) 'that it was a pity they could not lay some plot and bring 'that rascal *Governor Livingston.* They replied, that they 'had planned matters so in *that quarter,* that they would 'have him in less than two months; and that they had 'proper connections in that quarter for that purpose.'

*Extract of a letter from Camp at Wyoming, July* 5.

"This day an express arrived from Sunbury, who informs, that on Saturday last a large body of Indians made their appearance at a place called Lacommon, on the west branch of Susquehanna, about 20 miles above the fork, where they fell in with 12 men making hay, nine of whom they either killed or made prisoners; the other three made their escape. Whatever distress individuals may suffer from the hands of those *human devils* in the mean time, I make no doubt we shall, before our return, relieve

the public from every inconveniency that might otherwise arise from them. The army in this department is remarkably healthy; we have no disorders that are peculiar to a camp, and a very few of any kind. General Sullivan gives universal satisfaction to the officers, both respecting his military movements and his generous politeness; so that, if unanimity can prosper us, we cannot fail."

*Extract of a letter from Major General Greene to Col. Cox, dated Stoney Point, Kings-Ferry July* 17, 1779.

"I wrote you a hasty account yesterday morning of a surprize Gen. Wayne had effected upon the garrison of this place. He marched about two o'clock in the afternoon from fort Montgomery with part of the light-infantry of the army, amounting to about 1400 men. The garrison consisted of about 5 and 600 men, including officers. The attack was made about midnight, and conducted with great spirit and enterprize, the troops marching up in the face of an exceeding heavy fire with cannon and musketry, without discharging a gun. This is thought to be the perfection of discipline; and will forever immortalize Gen. Wayne, as it would do honour to the first General in Europe. The place is as difficult of access as any you ever saw—strongly fortified with lines, and secured with a double row of abatis. The post actually looks more formidable on the ground than it can be made by description; and, contrary to almost all other events of this nature, increases our surprize by viewing the place and the circumstances.

"The darkness of the night favoured the attack, and made our loss much less than might have been expected. The whole business was done with fixed bayonets. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to 90 men, including officers—eight only of which were killed. Gen. Wayne got

a slight wound (upon the side of his head) and three or four other officers, among the number is Lieut. Col. Hay, of Pennsylvania; but they are all in a fair way of recovery.

"The enemy's loss is not certainly known, neither have we any certain account of the number of prisoners, as they were sent away in the dark and in a hurry; but it is said they amount to 440, about 30 or 40 were left behind unable to march, and upwards of 30 were buried.

"The enemy made little resistance after our people got into the works; their cry was, *Mercy, mercy, dear, dear Americans!*

"We found in the garrison 15 pieces of ordnance of different kinds, principally brass. There is also a prodigious quantity of ordnance stores, and some few belonging to the Quartermaster's department.

"The enemy are now right opposite to us on Ver-Plank's Point. They are much more strongly fortified on that side than this, having seven enclosed redouts. We are now cannonading them across the river, which is little more than half a mile over. We are throwing at the rate of an hundred shot and shells an hour. Gen. How[1] is on the other side with a body of troops, and is to open batteries tonight."

*Extract of a letter from New Barbadoes, July* 22, 1779.

"On Sunday afternoon, the 10th inst. a party of refugees and tories, in number about 20, under the command of a Lieut. Waller, (as it is said) landed at Closter-Dock, and advanced to the neighbourhood called Closter, from which they collected and drove off a considerable number of cattle and horses, in order to carry them aboard a sloop, which they had brought up for that purpose. They were pursued by Capt. Harring and Thomas Blanch, esq. at the head of

[1] Gen. Robert How, of the American forces.

a few of their neighbours, hastily collected, who recovered all the cattle except two and a calf, and all the horses save one and an old mare, which they had got aboard previous to the arrival of Capt. Harring.

"Capt. Harring took two prisoners, seven stand of arms and three suits of clothes, and obliged the enemy to cut their cable, conceal themselves below deck, and let their vessel drive with the tide, notwithstanding above 20 vessels in the river endeavored to protect them by cannonading Capt. Harring."

Notwithstanding the various accounts of the enemy's defeat before Charlestown, published in several of our last papers, proved to be premature, we can now assure the publick from the best authority, that our affairs in that quarter by the last advices were in a favourable train, and from whence we daily expect important intelligence.

It is confidently reported that Lord Cornwallis arrived at New-York a few days ago.

A Court of Oyer and Terminer is appointed to be held at Cranberry, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Wednesday the 18th of August next.

Died on Friday last, in the 64th year of his age, William Cleaton, Esq, a respectable inhabitant of this town, after a lingering illness, which he bore with much Christian fortitude and resignation. His remains were interred at Crosswicks on Sunday following.

On the 14th instant the inhabitants of this town met and chose a committee of nine for carrying the laws of the State into execution, and to correspond with the committee of Philadelphia.

To the Inhabitants of Trenton.

When we consider the enormous evils attending the rapid depreciation of the Continental Currency, which involves us in a grievous load of debt, embarrasses the government of the States, and prolongs the horrors of this cruel and bloody War, with all its attendant calamities—we cannot refrain recommending in the most pressing manner, that we all agree to ask, demand, or receive no greater price for any article of produce, manufacture, labour, or merchandize, than has been generally taken and received on or before the fourteenth day of this instant, July, if possible, to prevent the further depreciation of the currency, until the Legislature of the United States may adopt some mode of appreciating it throughout the whole Continent. We would further request the butchers and all other persons would forbear engrossing any meat or market truck, when in market, or coming to town, in order to sell the same again at an advanced price.

Signed by order of the Committee,

Alexander Chambers,[1] Chairman.

Trenton, July 24, 1779.

To be exchanged for continental currency, as good Bonds as any in America, to a considerable amount, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable at distant periods. For terms apply to the Printer.

July 22, 1779.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on the 16th July, a light grey horse about 15 hands high, low in flesh, and a natural

[1] For some notices of the Chambers family, of Trenton, see New Jersey Archives, 20 : 177.

trotter; shod before, his back hurt with the saddle, and appeared as if he had been used as a hackney. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JOB PEARSON.

## TO THE PUBLICK.

The Publisher of the *New-Jersey Gazette* not having received sufficient encouragement to proceed upon the plan offered in several of his late papers, from an apprehension in many of the subscribers that the conveying to him the articles of produce in which payment is thereby proposed to be made, would be attended with considerable inconvenience; and not having yet received much more than half the amount of the subscriptions for the year 1778, and not near the whole for the last six months, has been under the disagreeable necessity of suspending the publication of his paper for three weeks past. The damage and loss which necessarily accrues from the failing of punctual payments, and much more from no payment at all in many cases, especially at a time when the currency has been depreciating, added to the advanced prices of living and of every requisite in the printing business, need only be suggested to justify the conduct and intentions of the publisher, and to convince the publick of the propriety and necessity of completing the settlement of arrears, and of making different terms.

The publisher undertook this paper at the pressing instance of many Gentlemen of leading character in the State, and has hitherto continued it even to the manifest prejudice of his own fortune, well convinced of how great utility such a publication might be to the interests of Religion, Liberty and Science, in the State, if properly supported and conducted. He is still willing to be subservient to this great object as far as his ability will admit if consistent with the means of living. In order therefore

to meet such as wish to encourage the publication of the New Jersey Gazette on a fair equality, and to obviate all inconveniences on both sides, he proposes,

1. That the payments be made either in produce, agreeable to the prices offered in his advertisement in several of his late papers, and since in hand-bills; or that every subscriber, who would choose to pay in cash instead of produce, advance *Five Dollars* at the beginning of each quarter, to be returned in due proportion through the hands of the packetmasters, should the publication in the course of the quarter be discontinued, and the price be raised or lowered from five dollars at the commencement of each quarter, according to the general tenor of the prices for the necessaries of life. This, he conceives, will be a certain means of doing fair and equal justice, and will suit those who either live at a distance or are not in the farming way. Thus the price of the paper will, in present circumstances, be at the rate of *Twenty Dollars* a year, and every Gentleman who will take the trouble of comparing it with the prices now current, will find it moderate and reasonable.

2. That the subscriptions continue to be made in packets; that two papers as usual be added gratis to every packet of a dozen subscribed for; and that the subscribers hire their own posts where they are necessary.

The publisher flatters himself that conditions so just and equitable will give an adequate circulation to his paper, and enable him to gratify his customers without materially injuring himself; and in this presumption he has revived the publication of the New-Jersey Gazette.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, July 28, 1779.

N. B. Every packetmaster who has not already given directions as to the number of papers he would have continued in his packet, is requested to inform the publisher as early as possible, and to continue his kind offices in taking in subscriptions, &c. agreeable to the above terms.

## Wanted immediately

A Sober regular person to go to Wyoming to issue certain necessaries to the Jersey brigade. His business will be easy, and wages generous. None need apply without producing the best recommendation. Enquire of the Printer hereof, or the subscriber at Princeton,

ENOS KELSEY.

WAS taken up at Tom's river the 20th July, 1779, a Negro MAN who calls himself John Thomas, but made his escape, and left sundry wearing clothes, among which are a coat, three pair of breeches, four jackets, two shirts, and some less articles; a pair of gold sleeve buttons and 79 dollars paper money. Any person who has lost the goods or any part thereof, may have them again on proving their property and paying charges by applying to Abiel Akin, Esq. at Tom's river, Monmouth county, State of New-Jersey.

Hillsborough, July 18, 1779.

BROKE out of Somerset county gaol last night James Erwine, about 40 years old, sandy hair, a very down look, pale face and ugly visage, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet, 9 inches high, he was confined on suspicion of committing murder. Also Henry Caster, a likely young man, about 21 years old, said he had served his time to a Doctor in Philadelphia, about 5 feet 6 inches high, brown curled hair; was taken up near Bonem-town on his way to the enemy. Also Henry Winn, a young man, well built, of a light complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, brown curled hair, belonging to General Maxwell's brigade; was taken up for desertion. Any person appre-

hending the said runaways, and returns them to said gaol, shall have Thirty Dollars for each, and all reasonable charges, paid by me.

PETER DUMONT,
Sheriff.

*To all whom it may concern:*

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton, in Allentown, on Thursday the 12th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alleged in the bills of David Stevens, John Field, Abraham Davis and Robert Snell, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Clinton, lately commanded by James Parke—of Samuel Ingersoll, David Stevens and John Field (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the True-Blue—And of Samuel Ingersoll, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Favourite, lately commanded by William Gaskins, with their respective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Register.

Salem, July 20, 1779.

LOST on the 7th of May last, between Elizabeth-Town and Newark, a small HANGER with a white ivory handle; both the rings of the ferrules lost, the blade carved with the emblems of hogs, rein deer, hounds, &c. marked on the lower ferrule E. SELDEN, which appears

rather defaced. Any person who has found the said Hanger, and will deliver it to the Rev. Mr. McWhorter, at Newark, or to the subscriber, shall receive Fifteen Dollars reward.

W. Slade, Lt. 1st N. C. Bat.

Last night the shop of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles taken out, viz. one chamber or spring clock, maker's name Edward Clark, Cornhill, London, with a silver washed face; one pair of half worn silver shoe-buckles; two pair of sleeve buttons; several broaches, &c. Whoever apprehends the thief so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the goods, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of said goods, paid by

Samuel Stout, Gold Smith.

State of New-Jersey
Bergen County

Publick notice is hereby given to all persons that have any demands, either on bond, note, mortgage, book or otherwise, against the persons whose names are hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas for the county of Bergen, within ten months from the date hereof, in order to have them settled: And likewise notice is hereby given to all persons that have any goods, wares, merchandize of any kind, or owe on bond, note, mortgage or otherwise, any sum or sums of money to any of the offenders whose names are herein under written, and shall neglect to make discovery thereof to one of us the subscribers within one month from the date hereof, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case directs. The names are as follows, viz. Conrad Fredericks, Hendrick Fredericks, Martje Rush, Peter Nix, Thomas Lyons, Hendrick Himjon, Jacob Himjon, John L. Van Boskerk, Hendrick Fox, Michael Stur, William Baker, Philip Baker, Hendrick

Van Blerkum, Isaac Noble, Mattenes Skepact, William Kingsland, jun. John Van Houten, Adam Himjon, Abel Ridner, Mattenes Fox, Abraham Persel, John Persel, Daniel I. Brown, Peter Earrel, Richard Stanton, David Blavelt, Theunis Blavelt, John Rickman, David Peck, Henry Marsh, Albert Zabriskie, Joost Earrell, Edward Earrell, Cornelius Van Horn, John Pell, Peter Gollet, William Van Allen, Abraham Van Boskerk, Henry Rome, William Sorrell, Thomas Gardner, James McColleck, John Mejjers,[1] John Lutkins, Hendrick Lutkins, Abraham Van Emburg, Charles Kingsland, jun. James Van Emburg, Daniel Jessop and Nicholas Depeyster.

JAMES BOARD, HENDERICUS KUYPER, GARRET LEYDECKER,
Commissioners.

July 1, 1779.

Bergen County, State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS iniquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State of New Jersey, against Abraham A. Quackenbush, Jacobus Peek, Samuel Peek, Peter I. Harring, John P. Durjee, Thomas Oldwater, John C. Haring, Abraham C. Haring, of Harington township, Abraham Lent, Peter Lent, late of Orange county, State of New-York, John J. Van Buskerk, John Marseilles, Orey Demarest, Daniel S. Demarest, Charles Beekman, of Hackensack precinct, David Masterson, Derick Ackerman, James Van Buren, Andrew Van Boskerk, Gabriel Vanorder and his wife Jane, David Van Boskerk, of New-Barbados precinct, Barent Everson, John T. Ryerson, Timothy Lewis, Hendrick Doremus, Hendrick J. Hinnion, Edward Jones, Richard Yeats, Saddle-river precinct, Peter J. Van Blarkum, Harrimanus Van Blarkum, John J. Ackerman, Jacob Van Winkle, Peter Duwin, Jacobus Fox, Christian

[1] That is, Meyers.

Zabriskie, of Franklin township, all in the county aforesaid —NOTICE is hereby given that the lands and tenements, and all the estates real and personal lately belonging to the above offenders, situate as above, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, to begin at the town of Hackensack on Tuesday the 14th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where the conditions of the sale will be made known, and attendance given by us, and continue by adjournments from day to day and place to place, at or near the premises, until the whole are sold. Several of the real estates consist of good farms.

*James Board*
*Hendricus Kuyper* } Commissioners
*Garret Lydecker*

July 20, 1779.

State of New Jersey, } WHEREAS Inquisitions have
Gloucester County. } been found against John Border, and James Thompson, late of said county, and returned to the Court of Common-Pleas at June term, 1779, and proclamation thereupon made agreeable to law; and as no person then appeared to traverse the same—This is to give NOTICE, that if the said John Border and James Thompson, or either of them, or any person on their behalf, or that may think him or themselves interested in the premises, do appear at the next Inferior Court of Common-Pleas to be held in said County, and offer to traverse the said Inquisitions, or either of them, and put in security agreeable to law, then the said traverse will be received and a trial thereon awarded; otherwise the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment thereupon entered in favour of the state.

JOHN SPARKS, } Commissioners.
SAMUEL KAIGHN }

July 2, 1779.

AGREEABLE to an act of Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, passed at Trenton, December 11, 1778, intitled, An *Act* for forfeiting to and vesting in the State of New-Jersey the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, &c.—NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday the 18th day of August next, will be sold at publick vendue, at the house of Jacob Freese in Upper Alloway's creek, a valuable plantation and tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing about 240 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Sneathen, George Miller and others; there is on the premises a good dwellinghouse, barn, and other necessary buildings, a large bearing apple orchard, a quantity of good meadow, and more may be made, late the property of Michael Miller, being confiscated to the State of New Jersey, and will be sold by

WILLIAM GARRISON, } Commis-
THOMAS SAYRE, } sioners

Salem county, July 5, 1779

Essex County, } WHEREAS inquisitions have
State of New Jersey. } been found and final judgment entered in favour of the state against the following fugitives and offenders, viz. Isaac Mills, John Stites, jun. George Marshall, James Frazee, jun. Ichabod Oliver, Thomas-Bradbury Chandler, John Slone, Robert Gault, Joseph Marsh, John Acley, Cornelius Hetfield, jun. Oliver Delancey and John Lee, jun. in the county of Essex, and William Dumayne in the county of Morris—NOTICE is hereby given that all the real estate that lately belonged to the above-named fugitives, within the bounds of Elizabeth-town will be sold at publick vendue on Monday the 16th day of August next, at the house of Samuel Smith, innkeeper, in Elizabeth-town aforesaid, or on the premises;

also that part of the estate late the property of Cavilear Jewett, that was sold to a certain Nathaniel Hubbell, unless the said Hubbell appears and pays the purchase money for the same before the day of sale; the vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day and continue by adjournments till the whole be sold. Particular descriptions and attendance will be given at the time and place of sale by

JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-
DAN. MARSH, } sioners.

Elizabeth-town,
July 6, 1779.

PARCHMENT,

CORKS by the GROCE, and
FLOUR of MUSTARD,

TO BE SOLD at the Printing-Office.

Bergen County, } At an Inferior Court of Com-
State of New-Jersey. } mon-Pleas held for the County aforesaid, on the 8th day of June, 1779, was returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Conrad Ridner, Boltus Shoemaker, John King, Conrad Baker, John Vanorder, George Bruse, James Butler, John J. Ryerson, Aaron Swezey, George Miller, Mattines Fox, Andrew Vanallen, Nicholas Sisse, William Douglas, Henry Soup, and John Hones, of which proclamation has been made at said court that they or any person in their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverses were offered: — Therefore NOTICE is hereby given that if they nor any person in their

behalf, nor any interested, shall not appear and traverse at the next Court of Common-Pleas, to be held on the fourth Tuesday in October next, then the inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the State.

JAMES BOARD,
GARRET LEYDECKER,
HENDRICUS KUYPER. } Commissioners.

July 1, 1779.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Sussex county, a likely, short, stout Mulatto lad, aged about 20 years, American born, used to horses and waiting in the house, plays well on the fiddle and French Horn; had on a white drilling coat with metal buttons, white under cloaths, and beaver hat. Lived in New-York when young, since in Carolina, and lately with Rev. Rutherford[1] in New-Jersey; can read and write; he is a pert, saucy fellow. Whoever takes up the servant above described, and secures him so that his master can have him again, shall have Fifty Pounds reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH.

July 3, 1779.

IS WANTED, a young LAD about 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended for his abilities and moral character, to serve in a country Merchant shop till of age. Apply to William Verbryck, Esq. at New-Shannick, in Somerset county, State of New-Jersey.

June 9, 1779.

[1] Query: A misprint for Mr. Rutherfurd?

Lost between the 6th and 10th of May ult. on the road leading from Pluck'emin to Springfield in Burlington county, via Sourland Meeting-house, Princeton, Allentown, and Arney's town, two loan office certificates, taken out of the office at Bordentown by the subscriber in his own name, both dated April 10, 1779, one for 2000 dollars No. 322 and the other for 300 dollars, No. 10,660. Any person or persons into whose hands they may fall, are requested to deliver them to the subscriber in Somerset county near Pluck'emin aforesaid, to Mr. Joseph Borden, at Bordentown, or to the Printer of this Gazette, for which a reward of Forty Dollars will be given.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 83, *July* 28, 1779.

Roxbury township, Morris county, New-Jersey, June 12, 1779.

## ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, a BAY HORSE, five years old, about 14½ high, with a star in his forehead, and two white snips, one between his nostrils, and the other between that and the star, and his right hind leg is white half way up to his ham. Likewise a BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, with a star in her forehead, and a little white on both her hind feet. These horses are both natural pacers. Whoever takes up and secures the said horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

MICHAEL AUBLE

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, July* 28, 1779.

Princeton, July 19, 1779.

## A ROBBERY!

## FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

Last night the shop of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles taken out, viz. One chamber or spring clock, maker's name Edward Clark, Cornhill, London, with a silver washed face, one pair of half worn silver shoe buckles, two pair of sleeve buttons, several broaches, &c. Whoever apprehends the thief so that he may be brought to justice, and secures the goods, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of said goods, paid by

SAMUEL STOUT, Goldsmith.

N. B. Should the clock be offered for sale, it is requested it may be stopped.[1]

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 29, 1779.

By virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, passed the last session, at Trenton, intituled, "An Act for vesting the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Sterling, within this State, in trustees, to discharge by the sale thereof, or of so much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," will be sold at Public Vendue, at the under mentioned times and places, sundry Tracts of Land, Cultivated Farms, Houses, &c. being part of the real estate of the said Earl of Sterling, in the said State of New Jersey, as follows:

At John Wykoff's Tavern, at Potters-Town, on Monday the twentieth of September next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, the vendue to be continued from day to day

[1] That is, seized, or taken from the thief.

until the premises are sold, Five very fine well improved Farms near Potters-Town, in the County of Hunterdon, viz.

| | acres. | hundredths |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. In the possession of Archibald Aurison, containing | 183 | 7 |
| No. 2. Ditto of Jacob Tyger, | 179 | 7 |
| No. 3. Ditto of Joseph Everett, | 420 | 45 |
| No. 4. Ditto of Benjamin Cooper, | 423 | 30 |
| No. 5. Ditto of Christian Teets, | 233 | 47 |

Also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potters Town.

On Monday the twenty-seventh of September, at the house of William Davison, in Pitts Town, and by adjournment from day to day unto such places near the premises as shall be most convenient. Twenty-one Farms under very good improvements in the Townships of Lebanon, Tuexburie, Bethlehem and Alexandria, viz.

In the possession of John Swackhammer, 448 acres; of Casper Luneburey, 236 acres; of Matthias Tufford, 238 acres; in the township of Lebanon.

In the possession of Jos. Blain, 145 acres 7 tenths; of Batrum Beam, 245 acres; of John M'Kenstry, 193 acres; of Charles Gordon, 106 acres; in Tuexburie Township.

In the possession of William Fleming, 192 acres; of Joseph Osmun, 142 acres; in Bethlehem.

In the possession of Fred Jordon, 51 acres 8 tenths; Peter Haughabout, 4 acres 4 tenths; of Phill Palmer, 240 acres 4 tenths; of John Brintz, 170 acres 5 tenths; William Craig, 168 acres 4 tenths; of —— Ebgor, 145 acres; of Benjamin Jones, jun. 192 acres 3 tenths; of Daniel Brintz, 219 acres 4 tenths; of Jacob Ackman, 273 acres; of Isaac Oakes, 286 acres; in Alexandria.

In the possession of Daniel Simes, 261 acres; John Martin, half of a wood lot, 68 acres 5 tenths, in Bethlehem.

On Monday, the eleventh of October next, at Brewster's Tavern at Baskenridge, all that fine Farm and Mansion-house at Baskenridge, the residence of the said Earl of Stirling,[1] with all the elegant buildings, gardens, &c. containing about one thousand acres, of which about three hundred is cleared upland, three hundred acres of meadow fit for the scythe, and the remainder timber swamp capable of making the most excellent meadow. On this farm there are about fifteen hundred fine bearing apple-trees of the best kind, besides several hundreds of pears, peaches, plumbs and cherries in the greatest variety.

On Wednesday the thirteenth of October, at Arnold's Tavern in Morris-Town,[2] from day to day and to such places by adjournment as shall be found most convenient, Twelve Lots of 98 acres each, adjoining each other, situate in the Great Swamp, in Morris County, in the front of the above mansion, bounded northerly by the north line of the said swamp, each lot being fourteen chains broad and seventy chains long. They are about four miles southerly from Morris Town, in one of the best settled parts of New Jersey. Each lot has several acres of cleared plow land and meadow; the greatest part of them are capable of being made most excellent meadow, with rich chestnut ridges intersecting them. These lands will be shewn by Jonathan Stiles, Esq; and Capt. John Lindly, who live contiguous to them.

Also twelve other Lots adjoining, whose sale will succeed the above; containing eighty-six acres each, on the south side of the said swamp, adjoining the north side of Long Hill, about seven miles southerly from Morris Town and two or three miles from Baskenridge: The soil is excellent for meadow and some ridges of plowland. Major

[1] This name is often written Sterling, as elsewhere in this same advertisement, but the General always wrote it Stirling himself.

[2] A very full and excellent account of Arnold's tavern was published by Philip H. Hoffman, of Morristown, in 1904.

Cornelius Ludlow,[1] of Long Hill, will shew these lands. Each lot is ten chains broad and eighty six chains long.

Also eight lots of fifty to sixty-five acres each, whose sale will succeed the preceding, on the northeast part of the said swamp, on each side of the forge-lot on Pine-Brook. These lots are each of them ten chains broad, and from fifty to sixty-five chains long, they have some valuable improved upland and meadows; the whole most excellent soil, well watered, and the greatest part capable of being made most excellent meadow. They are situate about four miles south easterly from Morris Town.

One lot of about one hundred and thirty acres, adjoining the above eight lots, and will be sold next in succession. It includes a good stream, Pine Brook, with a very fine mill dam, the remains of a bloomary forge and saw-mill, some good buildings and improved meadows and plow-lands: These lands will also be shewn by Cornelius Ludlow or Jonathan Stiles Esq;

On Monday, the first day of November next, at the house commonly called Stell's Tavern, near the Virginia encampment, at or near Middlebrook, a tract of about one thousand acres, on the west branch of Middlebrook, in the vale between the first and second mountain, leased in six forms, the leases expired, very good interval lands, and most excellent timber land, contiguous to the Farms on Rariton River.

On Wednesday the third day of November next at Phinix's Tavern, in Pluckemin, a Tract of eight hundred acres, adjoining or near the Artillery-Park at Pluckemin. This is chiefly timber-land with some small improvements.

On Monday, the fifteenth of November next, at Hackets Town, in Sussex County, about two thousand five hundred acres of land, in several Farms of good improved upland and meadow, the remainder excellent timber land and fine swamps, in the said county of Sussex, bounded

[1] For a sketch of Colonel Cornelius Ludlow and his family, see N. J. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 3d Series, 3 : 42.

partly by the Maskenetcunk River, and bordering on Hackets-Town. The leases are all expired. A proper person will be appointed at Hackets-Town to shew these lands. The road from Morris to Eastown on Delaware, and the great road from Trenton to Sussex Court-house, passes through this Tract.

On Wednesday, the first day of December next, at the Tavern at Croswicks, two Tracts of land, near Croswicks, adjoining Plumstead's and Willocks's land, containing about five hundred and twenty-six acres.

N. B. Continental Money or Loan Office Certificates will be received in payment, and conveyances executed agreeable to the directions of the above Act, by

RICHARD STEVENS } Trustees
JOHN MIHELM[1] }

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 31, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Sunday last arrived here the brig Holker, Capt. Geddis, from St. Eustatia, who on his passage fell in with and took the snow Friendship, Capt. Neil, from Georgia for New-York, with molasses, rice, deer skins, &c. and sent her into Egg-Harbour, where she is safe arrived.

The regulation of prices and appointments of Committees has taken place in general through this State, Delaware State, in the counties of Morris and Essex in New-Jersey, in the army, in Boston, and many of the towns in Massachusett's-Bay, and it is not doubted but it will be universally adopted through the States.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1450, *August* 2, 1779.

[1] John Mehelm was a prominent citizen of Hunterdon county.

*Bridgetown, Cumberland County, July* 24, 1779.

This day was committed to gaol, a certain BENJAMIN GARRETSON, who says he is a deserter from Col. ISAAC SHREVE, of the second Jersey regiment, and Capt. Cummings's company, who is desired to send and take him away, by

JOHN SOULLARD Gaoler.

*August* 1, 1779.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, this morning, out of the house of BARNABY OWING, living on Haddonfield road, three miles from Cooper's ferry, one Silver Table Spoon, marked S. P. A. one Pap Spoon, marked W. S. five Tea-Spoons, marked S. P. A. 4 marked S. P. Any person apprehending the thief and spoons, so that the owner may have them again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the Spoons only, paid by BARNABY OWEN.

*** It is requested that Silversmiths or others will stop the said Spoons, if offered for sale.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, August* 4, 1779.

The Intrepid Cutter (late the Dublin) Captain Fegan, of 12 four-pounders, and 50 men, sailed on a cruize last Tuesday se'nnight; next day, off Barnegat, he fell in with two Continental sloops, one of 14 guns, the other of 8, whom he engaged for 7 glasses, and beat them off with the loss of Mr. Cummings, his Lieutenant, and another man killed, and 7 wounded, some of them mortally; his

boom being shot away, and his sails greatly damaged, prevented his pursuing the enemy, who were in a very shattered condition.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 297, *August* 4, 1779.

TRENTON, August 4.

We are informed by good authority, that the main body of the enemy are moved down the North-River; to New-York; and there is reason to believe they shortly mean to make a descent into this state, but it is hoped the spirited inhabitants will be so prepared to receive them as to prevent their carrying their predatory and savage plan into execution.

A brig and a schooner that lately left our capes in company with Captain Barry, are taken and carried into New-York.

We are also informed that the enemy are again in possession of Stoney-Point, where they are repairing the works with great industry, and that they have reinforced the garrison at Verplank's point to 1500 men.

The British prisoners taken at Stoney-Point, arrived at Philadelphia on Friday evening last and were conducted to the new-gaol.

Since our last about 200 prisoners, chiefly sailors, passed thro' this town under guard for Elizabeth-Town to be exchanged.

Burlington County, July 21, 1779.

At a Meeting of the General Committee, chosen for the purpose of regulating and establishing the prices of merchandize, produce, labour, &c. the following prices were agreed upon, for and to continue during the month of August, 1779.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, per bushel, | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Rye, do. | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Indian corn, do | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Buckwheat, do | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Merchantable 3 feet shingles, at swamps, per thousand, | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Best 18 inch do | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Barley, do. | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Flaxseed, do. | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Oats, do. | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Shorts, per double bushel, | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Wheat bran, do | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Rye bran, per single bushel | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Hay, of the first quality, per ton, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Butter, per lb. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Cheese, do. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Best beef, do. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Mutton, do. | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| Veal, do. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Pig pork, do. | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Wool, do. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Flax, do. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hemp, do. | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Good cedar rails, in proportion to their distance per hundred, from £.5 to | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Good white oak barrel staves, | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Other staves and heading in proportion. | | | |
| Bloomary bar iron, at the works, per ton, | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| Refined, do. | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| In proportion by the cwt. | | | |
| Nail rod iron per hundred weight, | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Horse shoes per pair, | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Heavy Smith's work per pound | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Plough shares and coulters, do. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Rawhides, do. | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Raw calfskins, do | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Soal leather, do. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Neats leather, do. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Harness, do. do. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Calfskins that will cut four pair men's shoes, | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Best men's shoes from £ 6 15 0 to | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Women's shoes, do. | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Lesser shoes in proportion. | | | |
| Common labour per day, | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Mowing, do. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Superfine flour, per hundred, | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Common, do. | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Middlings, do. | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ship stuff, do. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Weavers, tailors, carpenters, and such other mechanicks as do not work their own stuff, to have 16 times as much as they usually had in the year 1774. | | | |
| Pepper, per lb. | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Cotton, do. from 45s to £ 3 0 0 | | | |
| Coffee, do. | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Chocolate, do. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bohea tea, do. | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Muscovado sugar, do. from 15s. to | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Loaf, do. from 47s 6 to | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| Rice, do. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| French indigo, do. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Rye flour, do | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Merchantable inch cedar, at the mills, per thousand, | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Pine, do. | 45 | 0 | 0 |
| Other boards and scantling in proportion. | | | |
| Carolina, do. do | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Good West-India rum per gallon, | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| French, do. do. | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| American, do. do | 4 | 15 | 0 |
| Cyder spirits, do. | 3 | 0 | 0 |

All country made earthen ware to be eighteen times as much as the same were commonly sold for in the year 1774.

All country made stone ware to be twenty times as much as the same were commonly sold for in the year 1774.

All dry goods to be the same as they were sold for in March last.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of such of the townships in this county as have appointed deputies to attend this committee, shall not be bound to dispose of their goods, produce, labour, &c. to the inhabitants of such other townships in the county, or the inhabitants of such other counties in this or the neighbouring states, who have neglected to enter into similar resolutions.

Resolved, That to prevent monopoly, the respective wares and merchandize, produce, &c. that are now in, or that hereafter shall be brought into the county, shall be disposed of therein, unless the proprietors thereof can produce a passport for the same from the Committee of Philadelphia, or some county in this or the neighbouring states, who have come into similar resolutions with this county, or a certificate from a member of this committee.

Resolved, That if any person or persons within the jurisdiction of this committee, shall either give or receive more for their merchandize, produce, labour, &c. than is fixed on by this committee, and being thereof duly convicted, they shall be held up to the publick in a manner adequate to their offence.

Resolved, That the respective Members of this Committee will keep a watchful eye on all persons within their jurisdiction, that the foregoing resolutions be not violated; and the gentlemen officers of the militia are hereby invited to give them their assistance in the premises.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several counties in this state, to join in similar resolutions to those of this county.

Resolved, That we will consider it our duty, respectively, to support and strengthen the civil authority, in detecting and bringing to deserved punishment all such as are guilty of profanity, immorality, extravagance and dissipation; of extortion and oppression, and all such practices as tend to the unjust advantage of individuals, and injury of the community.

By order of the Committee,

PETER TALLMAN, Chairman.

The Committee adjourned until the 23d of August next ten o'clock, to meet at the house of John Imlay, at the Blackhorse in Mansfield township.

By a gentleman from Elizabeth-Town we are told it is currently reported there that General Tryon, with about 3000 refugees and tories, sailed up the sound a few days ago, supposed with an intention of attacking and destroy-

ing New-London; but we flatter ourselves, from the preparations made for their reception in that quarter, and from the bravery of our eastern brethren that they will be prevented from executing, so detestable, so diabolical a design.

We hear that Lord Stirling, with his division of the American army, has moved into the neighbourhood of Pompton Plains.

*** *Advertisements omitted this week for want of room, to be in our next.*

Whereas Samuel Slack and John Shelliman, when taken up at Freehold, Monmouth county, did show a pass with my name thereto, which is a counterfeit, as I never did grant such passport. Said Shelliman has been guilty of forgery before, and was indicted for that offence at the Supreme Court in Philadelphia; and the said Slack and Shelliman were taken up charged with horse-stealing, and brought before me for examination, and sent by a warrant to Philadelphia to take their trial for the above crimes, but they broke jail before their trial came on.—This is therefore to inform the publick of their said villainies, that they may be detected and brought to justice.

Benjamin Yard.

Trenton, August 3, 1779.

To be sold at publick vendue, on Monday the 16th day of August, instant, a Plantation belonging to the estate of Garret Dorreland, deceased, in the western precinct of the county of Somerset, within one mile of Sourland meeting-house, containing one hundred and forty-eight acres, whereof 20 acres are good wood-land, some meadow and more may be made, a small orchard, an excellent spring of water at the door, a good frame house,

with a Dutch barn almost new. Also at the same time will be sold on the premises, household and kitchen furniture, and a few farming utensils. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of said day, where due attendance will be given, and conditions of vendue made known by

HENRY VANDIKE, Executor.

STRAYED, or drove off the commons of Trenton, a brown Cow, has a yellow streak along her back; she is of middling size, and has a wart in her eye, and a few hairs grow out of it; is branded on one horn with a nail rod L. M, not a proper brand. Any person that will bring the said cow to Lawrence Mullen, now living in Trenton, shall have Twelve Dollars reward. N. B. The cow is between nine and eleven years old.

July 13, 1779.

THE partnership between P. and J. Van Emburg having expired, all persons indebted to them are desired to make payment; and those who have any demands against said company, to bring in their accounts for payment.

P. and JOHN VAN EMBURG.

New-Brunswick, July 2, 1779.

JOSEPH MILNOR,

At his store in Trenton,

HAS a quantity of inch and 3-4 pine and cedar boards, cedar shingles, best refined bar and slit iron, which he will either sell for cash at the current prices, or exchange for country produce at the former prices.

State of New-Jersey, Sussex County, July 25, 1779.

IN pursuance of an act forfeiting and vesting in the State of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders in said state, will be sold by publick vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following tracts and parcels of lands in said county.

On Saturday the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock at the house of Eve Addoms, in Wantage, 130 acres of land, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Joseph Crowell.

Another tract to be sold on said day, of 100 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Solomon Cortreght.

On Monday the 6th day of September, one tract of land of 300 acres, with good improvements thereon, at the house of William Mott, on the premises; late the property of Oliver Delancey. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock on said day.

Another tract of land on said day, at the house of Amos Pointelow, in Hendishton,[1] one equal half of 300 acres, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Tuesday the 7th of September next, at the house of David Lobdon, in Wantage, at 10 o'clock on said day, two tracts of land of 300 acres, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Wednesday the 8th day of said month, at the house of Duncan McKecken, in Wantage, at ten o'clock on said day, two tracts of 100 acres each, with sundry improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Thursday the 9th of said month, at the house of Aaron Hunt, in Hendishton,[1] at 10 o'clock on said day, several lots of land containing about 500 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

[1] Hardiston.

On Friday the 10th of September, at the house of Aaron Hunt, in Hendishton, at 10 o'clock on said day, one tract of land of 50 acres of cedar swamp on the drowned lands; late the property of Jos. Barton.

On Saturday the 11th day of September, on the premises in Hendishton, in Warwick Mountains, a lot of land of 212 acres, with good improvements on the same; late the property of Oliver Delancey. To begin at 10 o'clock on said day.

On Monday the 13th of September, at 10 o'clock on said day, on the premises in Newtown, on Papecotting, the homestead of Joseph Barton, 500 acres, with good improvements thereon; late the property of Joseph Barton.

Another tract of land on the said day, at 3 o'clock, supposed to be 100 acres, at the house of the widow Keever, in Newtown, with some improvements thereon; late the property of Oliver Delancey.

On Tuesday the 14th of September, at 10 o'clock, at the house of Benjamin Hull, in Newtown, one mill lot, on Polens kill, of 70 acres; late the property of Joseph Barton.

On the same day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the Court house in Newtown, the yellow house; lot and stable, a famous stand for a tavern; late the property of Joseph Barton.

On the same day and place will be sold the stone house and lot at Newtown, convenient for publick business; late the property of John B. Scott.

Where attendance respectively will be given by us,

ISAAC MARTIN } Commis-
SAMUEL MIEKER } sioners.

The subscriber has opened a vendue-store opposite the Printing-Office, where goods of all sorts are received for sale.

JACOB BENJAMIN.

Trenton, July 27, 1779.

## *ROBERT SINGER*[1]

Hath for Sale, at his Store in Trenton,

Superfine scarlet broadcloth, brown, blue and claret ditto, with linings to suit them; 7-8 & yard wide Irish linen, coarse ditto; calimancoes of different colours; cambrick, lawns and muslins; an assortment of calicoes; chintzes; silk handkerchiefs, linen and check ditto; men's silk and cotton hose; assortment of silk and

[1] The earliest mention of Robert Singer, of Trenton, in the records, is in a deed from William Morris, Esq., of that place, who for £160 conveyed to Singer "That messuage and tenement & Lott of land Situate in Trenton where Robt. Singer now lives—Beginning at the southeast corner of said house at Queen Street running from thence along said street 52 ft 5 inches; thence North 88 degrees; West 111 ft by the land of said Wm. Morris to the lot of James Smith, thence by the same South 18 ft 8 in.; thence by land of Robt Lettis Hooper South 78 deg, East 26 ft 8 in.; thence still by the same S. one deg. 30 min. West 14 ft. 6 in.; thence South 89 deg. East, by said Hooper 52 ft 3 in. to the corner of said house; thence along by the west end of the said house 16 ft ten inches; thence along by the South side of said house 30 ft to Queen St and place of beginning."—*N. J. Deeds, Liber AB, f. 39.* In September, 1771, he was a member of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton. Dr. Hall says: "Robert Singer was at one time connected in merchandise with Bernard Hanlon, and at another in the auction business with Francis Witt. Witt kept a public house; at one time 'the Blazing Star,' at another 'An ordinary at the sign of Dr. Franklin, near the market.' "—*Hall's Hist. Pres. Ch. in Trenton,* p. 249. On July 28, 1773, John Rozell, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, carpenter, and his wife, Anne, for the consideration of £56, conveyed to "James Emerson (Storekeeper), Conrad Kotts (Taylor), Robert Singer (Barber), Joseph Toy (Schoolmaster), George Ely (Carpenter), Alexr. Carr (Chairmaker), all of Trenton, Jacob Link of Kingsbury, Burlington county, Yeoman, Richd Sause of New York City (Cutler), & Lamber Wilmore, of the City of Philadelphia, Storekeeper, all as trustees, a lot on Queen Street in Trenton, with the lately erected house for a Meeting house for the Methodists, John Wesley, late of Lincoln College Oxford, Clerk, to preach there, &c."—*N. J. Deeds, Liber AF, f. 197.* General Stryker, in his "Trenton, 100 Years Ago," says (p. 12): "There was a building where the Trenton House now stands, owner unknown. George Abbott afterward occupied it. Next a small brick house which there is good reason to think was occupied by Wm. Pidgeon. Job Moore, a hatter, lived adjoining, then *John Singer,* dealer in dry goods and liquors, had a store." This John Singer was perhaps a son of Robert Singer. The last mention of Robert Singer that has been found in the records is in a deed, dated July 17, 1784. from Robert Singer, merchant, of Trenton, and wife, Sarah, to Joseph Milnor, of the same place, merchant, for the consideration of

nett gauze; silk and thread catgut; broad and narrow ribbands and taste; plain and flower'd black gauze; black pelong and mode; flowered white sattin; green tea, and good sugar; temple spectacles; wool cards; snuff; scissors; tooth brushes; serge denim; camblets; mettle buttons; assortment of earthen ware; Russia sheeting, and a quantity of other articles which he will sell as low as the times will admit.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 84, *Aug.* 4, 1779.

The Trustees of the Academy of Newark are earnestly requested to meet at Newark, on Friday the twentieth day of August, at Ten o'clock A. M. to determine what must be done with that Institution and the property belonging to it.

## TRENTON, July 28.

On the 14th instant the inhabitants of this town met and chose a Committee of nine for carrying the laws of the State into execution, and to correspond with the Committee of Philadelphia.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, August* 5, 1779.

---

£3 16s., for "a lot in Trenton, bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of a small brick House belonging to sd. Jos. Milnor, being also a corner to Robert Singer's garden Lott, but now in sd Robert Singer's line; thence along the same south 84½ degrees east 64½ links to his post corner; thence still by his lott south one degree east 14 links to a post, being another corner of sd Robt. Singer's land, now in a line of the sd Joseph Milnor's land; thence along the same north 89 degs. west 67 links to a post corner of sd Robert Singer's land; thence still by the same north six degs. east 22½ links to the place of beginning. Containing one perch and nine-tenths of a perch." Witnesses—Nathan Wright, John Singer.—*N. J. Deeds, Liber AN,* p. 105.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

At the Coffee-house, on Thursday the nineteenth inst. at six o'clock in the evening.

A Certain tract of Land containing one hundred acres, with large allowance, situate on the western branch of Great Mantua Creek, called Chestnut Branch, in Greenwich township, county of Gloucester, western division of the state of New-Jersey. On said land is a good frame house with two rooms on a floor, and a good spring near the door; about thirty acres of said land cleared, part of which is an apple and peach orchard; about forty acres of the remainder may be made into meadow. The place lays within half a mile of a saw-mill, on a road leading to Smith's Landing, and within four miles of said landing, six miles of Woodberry, and sixteen miles from Philadelphia.

New-Jersey, August 5, 1779.

At Chestnut Neck, on Tuesday the seventeenth instant, at Ten o'clock, will begin the sales of the following Vessels and Cargoes, viz.

The sloop Clinton, and her cargo of about thirty hogsheads of molasses.

The schooner True Blue, and her cargo consisting of lumber and codfish.

The private schooner—Virginia built, with her guns, stores &c. as she came from sea.

The private schooner Yankey Witch, with her arms, stores, &c.

The schooner Polly Sly, with her cargo of Tobacco.

Inventories of the vessels may be seen at the time and place of sale.

*By order of the Court of Admiralty*
JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, August* 7, 1779.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

A Brig was seen to be carried into Egg Harbour last Friday, supposed to be bound in here.

We hear that General Washington's Army is now cantooned from Fort-Defiance to Paramus, and that the General's Head Quarters is at Smith's Tavern, in the Clove; that several large flat-bottomed Boats had lately been sent from Trenton over Land to New-Windsor.

We have Reason to believe the Number of the Rebels that were killed by the Indians near Minisink, as mentioned in our last, was not in the least exaggerated, and among the number slain was Capt. William Barker of Elizabeth-Town, and 5 other Inhabitants of that Place.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1451, *August* 9, 1779.

TRENTON, August 11.

On Saturday se'nnight, about 12 o'clock at night, the house of Mr. Thomas Farr, near Crosswick's Baptist meeting-house, was attacked by several armed men, who demanded entrance. Mr. Farr suspecting, from their insolent language, and the unseasonable time of night, their intention was to rob the house; and the family consisting only of himself, his wife and daughter, barricaded the door as well as he could, with logs of wood, and stood by one of them to support it against the assailants, who, by this time, were beating against the door with the ends of rails; but finding that they could not get in there, fired several balls through the front door, one of which broke Mr. Farr's leg, and occasioned him to fall, when they went to the back door, and forceably entered the house, mortally wounded Mr. Farr with bayonets, and shot his wife dead upon the spot. Their daughter made her escape after being badly wounded, to a neighbouring house. The vil-

lains finding she was gone to alarm the neighbours, and perhaps being struck with the enormity of their own barbarities, precipitately went off without any plunder, and have not yet been discovered.

We learn, that a vessel arrived on Saturday last at Philadelphia, in ten days from Charlestown, South-Carolina, and confirms the account of the enemy's retreat from the neighbourhood of that city to Beaufort, about 70 miles distant.

*Extract of a letter from Wyoming, July* 31, 1779.

"You see by the following extract the first grand manœuvre of the Indians this season. They have gone down to attack the defenceless inhabitants, to draw our attention from our present expedition; but it will not answer their purpose. We are to march tomorrow morning with all our apparatus, part by water and part by land, for ————. Our troops are remarkably healthy; and if we should have a sufficient supply of provisions, with the smiles of Providence, shall be able to execute our business."

*Extract of a letter to Major-General Sullivan, dated Northumberland, Thursday, July* 29, A. M.

"The enemy yesterday made themselves masters of Freeland's fort, on the west branch of the Susquehannah, upon terms of capitulation, viz. "The men to remain prisoners of war; the whole garrison to be plundered by the Indians; and the women to go free." The number of the enemy appearing before the fort about 250, one third British, the residue savages, together with a corps de reserve at some distance of 100 men; the whole under the command of Captain M'Donald. We have now at Northumberland 100 men to oppose the enemy, and protect the women and children, whom it is impossible to get off. We expect to be attacked every hour, as we are the most frontier garrison; and fear, without some speedy assistance, we must fall a prey to savage barbarity. The enemy have collected all the cattle and everything valuable as they came: we therefore beg leave to give it as our opinion, that a party of men thrown across the country will retake their plunder and every thing else.

JOHN COOK, D. I. M. G."

Wednesday last Edward Bunn, Esq. was elected a Representative in General Assembly, for the county of Somerset, in the room of the Honourable William Churchill Houston, Esq. lately appointed a Delegate in Congress.

On the 30th ult. eight of the enemy's cavalry were taken near Tarrytown, by a small party from the continental army; three of the horsemen, who were formerly in the American service, and had deserted to the enemy, after surrendering themselves, attempted to escape, but being fired upon, and otherwise pretty roughly handled, they were subdued, and brought in prisoners with the other five. A few days before, sixteen British soldiers were also made prisoners near the same place.

Advices from the North-River mention, that the enemy are very busy throwing up works and fortifying on New-York Island, at or near Hoorn's Hook, within seven miles of the city, from river to river; that they have lately sent out of New-York, a number of Whig families; impressed all the carmen and other persons, to the number of about 700, and put them on board armed vessels; and that they have drawn a line of ships across the narrows; in consequence, it is said, of their fearful apprehensions of the arrival of a French fleet in that harbour, which has thrown the city into much confusion and consternation.

Sunday morning last, two companies of the six months men, raised for the defence of the frontiers of this State, one from Gloucester, the other from Salem, marched from this place for Elizabethtown, to join their regiment.

*** *The Piece signed* HORATIUS *is received, and will be inserted in our next.*

THE subscribers for this Gazette, on the Morristown road, are informed, that they will receive their papers regularly by the continental post, at the same rates, at the respective stages, as the late post-rider carried them for: The money to be advanced quarterly, and left in the hands of the packet-masters for

SAMUEL BORROWS.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Sussex county, Hardwich township, the following articles, viz.— Two pairs of leather breeches, two pairs of streaked trowsers, two shirts, four pairs of stockings, one coat and jacket, two silk handkerchiefs, one pair of pillow cases, a number of men's shoes, and one pair of womens' ditto, a pair of silver stock clasps, one pair of ditto sleeve buttons, one pair of copper shoe buckles, one pair of ditto knee buckles, a pocket book with about 30 s. hard cash, and about 5 l. old currency, and one bed blanket.

An Old England man named Thomas Taylor being suspected for the same; had on, when he went away, a linen coat, jacket and trowsers, but it is likely he will change his dress, as he had other cloathes with him, and a narrow brimmed hat; he is stoop-shouldered, steps long and heavy, is about five feet eight inches high, and between 25 and 30 years old. Whoever takes up said thief and secures him, so that the owner may have his goods again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Eighty Dollars for the goods only, by me,

JOHN WILSON.

WHEREAS there was a bond given by John Marts to John Corwine, deceased, of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, State of New-Jersey, bearing date the 2d day of May, 1768, &c. and the said bond being missing, if any person or persons have it in keeping, and proving their property, may bring it to Elizabeth Marts, executrix, in Amwell, by the first day of October next, she will make payment, or otherwise lose the money due on said bond.

ELIZABETH MARTS.

A GOOD PRESSMAN is wanted immediately by the Printer of this paper, to whom the highest wages will be given.

THE subscriber proposes to the customers for the New-Jersey Gazette, in Monmouth county, to carry their papers from the printing-office, on every Wednesday, on the following terms, viz. To Allentown, for 7/6 each subscriber, for a quarter; to Freehold court house, 10s. to Shrewsbury, 15s. to Middletown, 15s. and to Englishtown, 10s. The cash to be paid by the packet-masters, on the delivery of the second week's papers, after he begins to ride. Those who may accept the above proposals, are requested to inform the Printer hereof, or the subscriber at Cranberry.

JOHN VAN KIRK.

Burlington, August 4, 1779.

The general proprietors of West-Jersey, having received information, that sundry lands and real estates, which, by the late settlement of the line between New-York and New-Jersey, are found to lye within the division of West-Jersey, but have been located under East-Jersey rights only, are likely to be confiscated, and sold as the estates of sundry refugees who have joined the army of the king of Great Britain. The West-Jersey proprietors therefore, at a meeting holden at Burlington, on the 3d and 4th instant, having taken the same into their serious consideration, and it appearing unto them clearly, that no person whatsoever can have derived any title to lands lying within West-Jersey, under East-Jersey rights, located since the year 1718; and being desirous, as far as in them lies, to prevent any misapprehension respecting the title to the said lands, do hereby give notice, that all the lands lying to the westward of the true line of division, between East and West-Jersey, that is to say,

within the angle formed by the ex parte line run by John Lawrence, and the place where the true line will run from the mouth of Mackhockamuck to the station point at Little Eggharbour, which have been located under East-Jersey rights, and not since covered by West-Jersey rights, are claimed by them, (the western proprietors) and that they will be under the disagreeable necessity of instituting suits at law against all and every person, who now does and hereafter may claim title to, and hold the possession of the said lands, or any part thereof, by virtue of a title derived under East-Jersey. By order of the general proprietors,

DANIEL ELLIS, Register.

IN pursuance of an act of general assembly of the state of New-Jersey, for forfeiting to, and vesting in the said state, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, will be sold at publick vendue, on Wednesday the 15th day of September next, at the late dwelling house of William Green, in Hardwich, in the county of Sussex, a lot of land containing about eight acres, on which is a good grist mill on Paulenskirlu[1]; also, one equal undivided fifth part of 500 acres (more or less) of upland and meadow, situate at the Great Meadows in Hardwich aforesaid, will also be sold at the same time and place, some good milch cows, one horse, a few sheep and swine, and some articles of household furniture; late the estate of William Green.

And on Thursday the 16th of September, will be sold at vendue, at the dwelling-house of Peter Congle, the plantation on which the said Congle now lives, in Newtown, in the aforesaid county of Sussex, containing about 200 acres of land, bounded by the lands of Amos Pettit, James Wilson, Solomon Doughty, and others; late the estate of John Congle.

[1] Paulinskil.

Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon each day, when attendance will be given by

WILLIAM HANKENSON, } Commis-
THOMAS ANDERSON, } sioners.

Aug. 2.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the publick, that he is now carrying on the chair-making business, at his shop in Princeton, where he has chairs and sulkeys; likewise desks, drawers, tables, &c. also an eight day clock, either of which he will dispose of for country produce, or continental currency, as may best suit the purchaser.

ISAAC ANDERSON.[1]

Princeton, Aug. 12.

N. B. A good black-smith, and likewise a body-maker will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

HAVING obtained permission from the general assembly of this state, to bring in a bill at their next sitting, for the establishment of the mill-dam, near the bridge at Raritan landing; This is therefore to notify all persons who may think themselves concerned, that the subscriber intends to send in a bill for said purpose.

CHARLES SUDAM.

Raritan Landing, Aug. 5, 1779.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 85, *Aug.* 11, 1779.

The house of Capt. Archibald Kennedy,[2] at Second River in New Jersey, was burnt to the ground last Friday

[1] For a sketch of Isaac Anderson, see Hageman's "Princeton and Its Institutions," I., 193. He had a son, William, who married Eliza, daughter of John Saunders, of Scotia, near Schenectady, N. Y., in 1802, and took up his residence with or near his father, in Princeton.

[2] For notices of Capt. Kennedy, see New Jersey Archives, IX., 460, and XXIV., 200.

afternoon; the fire was discovered in the upper part of the house supposed to be occasioned by some sparks finding a passage through a crack of the chimney. It was one of the most respectable edifices in that province.
—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 300, *August* 14, 1779.

CHATHAM, August 10.

Last Friday night a small party of troops stationed at Elizabeth-Town, made an excursion to Staten-Island, and brought off two of the enemy in arms, without opposition. Jacob Mercereau the younger is one of them.

NEW YORK, August 16.

A Party of Rebel Militia commanded by two Captains in going from Monmouth County to Elizabeth Town, to act as 6 Months Men, were fired upon near Woodbridge by a few People unknown, when the commanding Officer was wounded in the Thigh, and the Rest put to the Rout, several of them having been wounded.

A Colonel and a Major of Militia, from the interior Part of the Country, who had been very zealous in persecuting the Tories, &c. went to Tom's River about a Week since, in order to purchase some Goods, were both killed on their Return Home.

The Inhabitants of Sussex County, in New-Jersey, last Week applied to their Governor for a Body of Men to protect them against the Indians, as they were expected in that Part of the Province, but he informed the Messenger, that the County must protect itself, as he could afford them no Succour.

A Motion was made at Elizabeth-Town last Thursday, to remove all the suspected Persons from that Place, agreeable to a Law lately passed in that Province; but the Motion could not be carried, it being strongly opposed by

Governor Livingston, who said it was impolitic to the highest Degree, and that it would only increase the Number of their Enemies.

A Snow bound in here last Tuesday, was taken within Sight of Sandy-Hook, by some Rebel Privateers; and last Saturday a Fishing Boat was taken on the Banks by a small Gun Boat from some Part of Jersey, that rowed 10 Oars.

Two Militia Captains went from Princeton a few Days since to purchase some Goods at Shrewsbury, but on their return home one of them was killed.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1452, *August* 16, 1779.

*Philadelphia, August* 12.

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Coffee house, at Twelve o'clock, the 18th of the month

A CERTAIN tract of LAND, containing one hundred and sixty-two acres, situated on Timber Creek in Gloucester county and township, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, well timbered with oak, hickory and pine fit for boards or scantling, about ten acres clear, a house and stable, four and a half miles from the landing. The premises would suit well for a Glass-house.

Any person inclining to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to PATRICK LARKEY, in Water street opposite the Porter Brew-House.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, August* 17, 1779.

Mr. Collins,

I find many people rejoicing at the news of Lord *Cornwallis*'s superceding General *Clinton*, but I confess this intelligence is no joy to me. For tho' I scarcely remember an instance of any man's coming from that country who gave the least proof of his being possessed of common sense, till he had been seven years in America, (and before the expiration of such apprenticeship, the British Generals will either be recalled across the ocean by their master, or be put under ground by us;) yet there is as much difference between one blockhead and another, as there is between any two men of sense. I don't indeed pretend to know what *Cornwallis* will do, besides filling his pockets and losing his character (as all his predecessors have done) but I am pretty confident that he will neither mistake *darkness* for *moonshine*, nor campaign it from April till July to make us a present of *five hundred* men, which he wants more than we do;—— as to the dirty business of burning houses, (which immediately originates from the two principle sources of all evil, the *Devil* and his *Majesty*) it is not likely to stop by *Clinton's* removal, while our quondam Sovereign remains the vicegerent of *Satan*, and employs such a detestable salamander as *Tryon* for his Deputy.

Horatius.

Mr. Collins,

*If you think the enclosed merits a place in your paper, by inserting it you will much oblige*

An Officer of the American Army.

LET venal poets praise a King
For virtues unposses'd,
A Volunteer, unbrib'd I sing,
The Hero of the West.

When Gaul came on with rapid stride,
And vict'ry was the word,
First shone his country's future pride,
And flesh'd his maiden sword.

With conquest crown'd, from wars alarms,
To study bent his mind;—
"Equal to both, to arts or arms,
"Indiff'rently inclin'd."

Elate with fancied pow'r and pride,
Impell'd by angry Jove;
Nor fates nor justice on their side,
The British legions move.

With them a tribe of foreign slaves,
A mercenary band,
For plunder bold, inur'd to blood,
Invade his native land.

His country calls, to arms he flies,
Nor fears a tyrant's frown;
Leads heroes, favour'd by the skies,
To glory and renown.

In vain the British tyrant storms,
His thunders fright no more,—
His hardy vet'rans, vainly brave,
Shall fly the happy shore.

The willing Chiefs around him throng,
Impatient of delay;
Their noble ardor he restrains,
And points the surer way.

Pursue, Great CHIEF, the glorious race—
Thy country's sword and shield;—
Thrice happy! born alike to grace
The senate and the field.

JULY 20, 1779.

TRENTON, AUGUST 18.

His Excellency the Governor taking into consideration the appointing of persons in the several counties of this state, to receive subscriptions and transmit the same to the loan office, agreeable to the resolution of Congress of the 29th day of June last, for borrowing twenty millions of dollars on interest, has appointed, with the advice of the privy council, the following gentlemen for the purposes in the said resolution expressed, viz.

For the county of Hunterdon. Nathaniel Temple, Joshua Corshon, David Frazier.

Middlesex. William Duerson, Jacob Martin, Esq., John Anderson.

Essex. James Caldwell.

Monmouth. Nicholas Van Brunt, Peter Schenck, Esquires.

Morris. Henry Remsen, Esquire, Col. Ellis Cook, David Thompson, Esquire.

Bergen. Hendricus Kuyper, David Board, Peter Harring, Esquires.

Sussex. Abijah Brown, Jacob MacCollum, John Mac Murtrie, Esquires.

Gloucester. John Sparks, Thomas Denny, Richard Westcoat, Esquires.

Salem. Joseph Bloomfield, Esquire.

Cumberland. Ephraim Seely, Esquire.

Somerset. Major William Davidson, John J. Schenck.

*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Aug.* 11.

"By accounts from New-York, it is said, Lord Cornwallis took the command in chief on the first inst. and Clinton, Tryon, Vaughan and Gray, are to return home.

"As soon as Byron can refit, I think his honour requires he should risque another action, but where that will be, is difficult to say, as the hurricane months being already

set in, the West-Indies are become a dangerous theatre. Perhaps our coasts will be the next scene of contention."

We hear that an account is received in Philadelphia, that three large British store-ships were taken by the French, a few days after the sea-fight, off Grenada, said to be valued at 200,000 l. sterling. Should this prove true, it must be a home-stroke to the British army in the West-Indies, as it will probably reduce it to distress for want of provisions.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Head-quarters, dated August* 11, 1779.

"From all accounts it appears, that Count D'Estaing has given the British fleet a drubbing.[1] We have also accounts here of our people having taken upwards of 700, exclusive of carpenters and wood-cutters, in Massachuset's government, at a place called Penobscot.[2] Everything this campaign seems to be going on well, and I hope, by the month of October, we shall convince the enemy, that our Independence is firmly secured."

By a vessel arrived at Philadelphia the 8th instant, from Charlestown in South-Carolina, we have advices, that the enemy have evacuated that state, except a few troops left at Port Royal, and are gone back to Georgia coast-wise.

It is reported, that a large fleet arrived at Sandy-Hook on Saturday night last, supposed to be that under the command of Admiral Arbuthnot, with a reinforcement, which has been expected some time past.

[1] Referring to the capture, by d'Estaing, of the British Islands of Granada and St. Vincent, in the West Indies.

[2] As a matter of fact, the Boston expedition against Penobscot was a dismal failure.

By a letter from Wyaloosing, 52 miles above Wyoming, dated the 7th inst. we learn, that our army arrived there the 5th, in good health and high spirits, without being molested on the way by the Savages, and were to march the next day for Tioga, 35 miles distant, where they expected to arrive the 10th, from whence they would have but 12 miles to an Indian town called Chemung, the enemy's chief place of rendezvous: From this movement of the western army we flatter ourselves, that the Savages will be drawn off from our frontiers, where they have been, for some time past, exercising the most terrible cruelties on defenceless women and children, in order to protect their own.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, at Trenton, July 5, 1779.

B. Capt. Reading Blont, of 3d North-Carolina battalion. Mr. William Benson, near Trenton. Henry Budd, Burlington.

C. Mr. Thomas Curtis, Kingwood. Burnet Cook, Monmouth.

D. Joseph Dennis, Spottswood.

E. John D. P. Ten Eyck, Paymaster to Colonel Livingston's regiment.

F. Rev. Mr. William Frazer, Amwell.

H. Mr. Ralph Hart, John Hart, Esquire, Amwell. Mr. Henry Harper, near Allentown.

J. Mr. John Johnson, near Mountholly.

L. Mr. James Leonard, in Somerset. Richard Lloyd, Allentown.

M. Mr. John Merryman, Taunton forge.

R. Colonel David Rhea, Allentown. Mr. John Rutherford, at Richard Stockton's, Princeton.

S. Mr. Benjamin Smith, Taylor, Burlington. Samuel H. Sullivan, Esquire, 2.

W. John Woodford, Princeton College. John Wright, Bordentown.

BENJAMIN SMITH, P. M.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of John Johnson, junior, near Princeton, Somerset county, some time in May or June last, two cows, four years old last spring, one red, has some white with a white face; the other brown, and white spotted; both marked with a crop in the near ear, and slit in the end, also slit in the end of the off ear. Whoever takes up said cows, or sends word so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Sixteen Dollars reward, or Eight Dollars for each, paid by the subscriber,

JOHN JOHNSON, jun. Aug. 12.

STRAYED from Major Williamson's pasture yesterday in the afternoon, a bay horse, about 7 years old, and more than 14 hands high; he has a large head, is shod before, trots and canters; and has been galled with the girt of a saddle. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner can get him, shall receive Twenty Dollars: The said horse was purchased at the north branch of Raritan.

JOHN TAYLOR, Leiut. Col. State Regt.

Elizabeth-Town, July 5, 1779.

## To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court house in Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of John Field, and Stephen Decatur (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Polly Sly, lately commanded by Isaac Royal Denston, and the schooner or vessel called the Yanke Witch, lately commanded by John Atkinson; of John Walton, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Happy Family; and of James Parker, John

Powell, Jesse Lucas, Joseph Poole, Thomas Mendenhall and George Caron, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Sukey, lately belonging to Brien Conner, of New York; of Samuel Ingersoll and David Stevens, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Boone; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their cargoes should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge.

Aug. 4. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 86, *Aug.* 18, 1779.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

At the Coffee-house, on Thursday the nineteenth inst. at six o'clock in the evening,

A Certain tract of Land containing one hundred acres, with large allowance, situate on the western branch of Great Mantua Creek, called Chestnut Branch, in Greenwich township, county of Gloucester, western division of the state of New Jersey. On said land is a good frame house with two rooms on a floor, and a good spring near the door; about thirty acres of said land cleared, part of which is an apple and peach orchard about forty acres of the remainder may be made into meadow. The place lays within half a mile of a saw-mill, on a road leading to Smith's Landing, and within four miles of Woodberry, and sixteen miles from Philadelphia.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, August* 19, 1779.

New-York, August 21.

On Thursday morning at about half an hour past three o'clock a detachment from Lord Stirling's division, consisting of about six hundred men, attempted a Coup de

main upon the garrison at Powles-Hook, which was attacked by one hundred rebels, the rest being posted on the heights of Bergen to secure a retreat; they succeeded so far as to carry off, as we are informed, twelve of the royal artillery, twelve Hessians and a serjeant with some invalids. They were repulsed by Major Sutherland who commanded at that post. The preceding evening Colonel Buskirk had marched with a detachment of upwards of one hundred and 30 men from the garrison, upon an enterprize to the English Neighbourhood.

Early in the morning a detachment from the brigade of the Guards, and the Hessians, landed at Paules Hook.—Major Sutherland, with part of the light-Infantry, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Maynard, pursued the fugitive rebels, took Capt. Meals, of Virginia, and six privates of the assailing party, who were, yesterday morning lodged *en Provost.*

The Guards returned with their prisoners about 6 o'clock, after having marched near 30 miles without halting. Had the tide proved favourable, not a single animal of the rebel host would have escaped. Col. Buskirk on his *sortie,* killed a number, and brought into Powles Hook three prisoners.

(*More of this in our next.*)

Further particulars consequent to the disappointment of Lord Stirling's detachment at Powles-Hook.

Thursday morning a detachment from the guards, under the command of the Honourable Col. Gordon,[1] was landed at Paulus Hook, and soon after the light-infantry of the said party, consisting of 90 rank and file, under Captain Maynard, were ordered to march in pursuit of the rebels, who had been frustrated in an attempt upon that post, they were considerable in numbers, and said to be commanded by the noted Major Lee of Virginia; the march was conducted with equal alertness, regularity and discipline, and

[1] Lieutenant-Colonel Cosmo Gordon, of the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guards.

after a close pursuit of 15 miles (having recovered two of the garrison who were taken off by the rebels from Paulus-Hook and made prisoners some few of the enemy) finding by intelligence that the rebel partizan with his force had passed and taken up the bridge at New-Bridge, and that Col. Buskirk's party, with whom he had intended to form a junction, had begun their retreat, he thought it prudent to march back and join the main body under Col. Gordon, which he effected after having fallen in with Col. Buskirk, whose detachment he found drawn up on the heights of Bergen; the light-infantry having been allowed two or three hours to refresh themselves, embarked in flat-boats and arrived at New-York between twelve and one o'clock on Friday morning.

Ensign Barrett of the 70th regt. who went a volunteer with the light infantry, being upon the march detached with a small party by Capt. Maynard, surprised in a house near the Three Pidgeons the noted rebel Capt. Meals, whom he made prisoner, and upon whom he found the orders and dispositions from Major Lee relative to the march and attack upon the works at Paulus Hook.— The humanity of Mr. Barrétte was such, that, tho' he found Meal's arms with him in the same room, and his boots and cloaths dirty from his march that morning with the rebels, from whom he had some short time before parted, yet he restrained the soldiers from putting him to death.

Mr. Barrett at the English Neighbourhood destroyed a rebel armory consisting of a large number of gunsmiths implements, and a great quantity of musquet locks, bayoanets, &c.

NEW-YORK, August 21.

Last night arrived at Sandy Hook the schooner Irish Hero, Capt. Carre, who left New York 18 days ago; off Chingoteague he decoyed a pilot landed 16 men, attacked and took a fort garrisoned by 20 men, spiked two guns of

18 pounders, made prize of a sloop with 6 four pounders and 20 men, a schooner with 300 barrels of flour and burned two schooners; while he remained there two pieces of artillery were brought to fire upon the little Hero, and after a cannonade of many hours he happily escaped without any material injury. The prisoners he took, amounting to 28, were landed, and Capt. Carre has brought a receipt for them from Colonel George Corbyn. On Capt. Carre's approach to Sandy Hook he re-took the sloop Gower from New-Providence with dispatches for government.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 302, *August* 21, 1779.

New-York, *August* 23.

The Snow mentioned in our last to be taken off Sandy-Hook, proves to be the Dashwood Pacquet, Capt. Roberts, with the June Mail from Falmouth, which Place he left the 15th of that Month, but last Wednesday Week was taken by four rebel privateers, after the letters were sunk, but fortunately the Hon. Capt. Elphinston, in his Majesty's ship Perseus, coming in sight as the enemy were carrying her into port, she was retaken and brought in on Monday with the Georgia fleet; the privateers got away greatly assisted by means of their oars in calm weather.

This packet had been attacked on the passage long 68, lat 30, by a schooner of 14 guns, crowded with men, which she beat off after an engagement of 15 minutes, and about 4 league N. W. and by N from Sandy Hook, the weather calm two privateers rowed alongside of her, who she engaged two hours, when two more privateers rowing up to their assistance the Dashwood after suffering greatly in her masts, rigging and sails; and being reduced to a wreck, was constrained to submit.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1453, *August* 23, 1779.

On the evening of the 18th inst. Lieut. Col. Buskirk, in consequence of intelligence received of the rebels intending to carry off the forage and grain from the English Neighbourhood and Bergen, marched with a part of the 4th Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, and about 30 of the garrison Battalion from Powles-Hook, towards the liberty pole,[1] near which, they lay concealed till after sunrise, when they observed a considerable body of rebels moving towards the New-Bridge, which induced them to think their design had been discovered; they therefore moved into the main road, where they found themselves in the center of a column of 600 rebels, who were returning from Powles-Hook; it being no time to deliberate, they attacked the enemy with such spirit that notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers, put them to the rout, killed five, wounded many, took three prisoners, and threw them into such confusion, as obliged them to throw away coats, knapsacks, hats, &c. and 30 stands of arms, which were mostly destroyed; at which time fresh troops coming to the rebels assistance, they began to form, and endeavour, by moving on the right and left of the Colonel's party, to surround it, which pointed out the necessity of pushing for the height, to gain which, was a matter of contest for some time, at about 60 yards distance, when perceiving the rebels (from the advantage of ground) were likely to succeed, the men were ordered to fix bayonets and advance briskly, which so disconcerted them, that they immediately wheeled to the right and left and let the party continue their rout to Powles Hook without farther interruption, and without the loss of a single man either of the 4th or garrison battalion. The conduct of the Officers and Privates of both was such, as justly entitled them to applause.

As the last Saturday's paper has not fully represented all the facts relative to the attack on Powles-Hook, on the 19th inst. the following is a further relation of them:

[1] Now Englewood, Bergen county.

That nearly about half an hour after two, the rebels in three divisions (exceeding 400 men) passed the ditch in front of the abbatis, about 20 yards from the abbatis where they were fired upon by a few centries, but having seized immediately on the block-house guards (who in place of defending their post, ran out to see what was the matter) they proceeded to the work, which they soon became masters of, with the cannon, &c. But they were so confused and alarmed, they neither spiked the cannon, nor damaged the barracks, or made any other use of their victory, than carrying off about 100 prisoners, among whom there are ten Hessians (whose loss is much regretted) and four officers of Col. Buskirk's battalion, and plundering a few women.

This panic amongst them was occasioned by an incessant fire kept on them from a small redoubt into which Major Sutherland threw himself with a Captain, Subaltern, and 25 gallant Hessians, on the first alarm. The rebels repeatedly challenged the redoubt to surrender, or they would bayonet them, to which they received a fire and No, for answer. About half after 8 o clock Major Sutherland was joined by one light infantry company of the guards, under command of Captain Dundass with which he immediately marched, and Captain Maynard was shortly after ordered to follow. Major Sutherland marched both companies, in order to succour Colonel Buskirk, and after going about fifteen miles, he found that Colonel Buskirk had a smart engagement with the rebels some time before, and had returned. There were a few prisoners made, amongst whom is a Capt. Meale, who was found asleep from the great fatigue he underwent; and surely unless he had been a Livingston, Laurens, or Adams, he could not in that situation forfeit his claim to British valour and humanity.—

Major Sutherland finding one object of his march answered, by Colonel Buskirk's being safe, and 100 men not sufficient to answer his other intentions, returned;

this charming body of men, having made a march of about 30 miles in less than 10 hours.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 303, *August* 25, 1779.

By His Excellency

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire.

*Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same;*

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the United States of America in congress assembled did, on the ninth day of July last, resolve, "That the Executive Powers of each state be earnestly requested instantly "to make the strictest inquiry into the conduct of every person within such state respectively, employed either in the Quarter-"master General's or Purchasing, or Issuing Commissary General's "department; and in case of any kind of misbehaviour, or strong suspicion thereof, in any such person, not being an officer immediately "appointed by Congress, to remove or suspend every such person, ordering him at their discretion to be prosecuted at the expense of the "United States, and to appoint another in his place, if necessary; and "so from time to time, as occasion may be, giving notice to the Board "of War, and also to the Quartermaster General or Commissary General in whose department such removal or suspension shall be, of the "change; the person so appointed to have the same authority and pay "which the person removed had been vested with or intitled to, or such "pay as the said Executive Powers respectively shall agree for, to be "in like manner subject to the head of the department to which he "belongs, and to observe all the regulations for the government of "Deputy Quartermasters and Deputy Commissaries respectively; and "that the Executive Powers of each state be in like manner requested "to inquire into the number of persons employed in the Quartermaster "General's or Commissarie's department, and immediately to discharge "such as shall be adjudged unnecessary." And whereas the said resolution of Congress will be more effectually carried into execution in this state, and the proceedings of the Executive Power in pursuance thereof greatly facilitated by the previous voluntary information of such credible persons under whose more immediate observation such misbehaviour or unnecessary number of officers in the said depart-

ments may have fallen; or who from their local situation, personal intercourse, or other circumstances, may at present be, or hereafter become acquainted therewith. And forasmuch as it is the duty of every citizen of America to disclose every kind of misbehaviour in the servants of the United States, and to prevent an unnecessary number of officers from being employed in the said departments, in order that such delinquents and supernumeraries may respectively be brought to justice or discharged: And it being more especially to be expected that all Magistrates and others invested with civil authority, will manifest their zeal for the common cause, and a becoming concern for the public interest, by every proper exertion for accomplishing the important purposes by the said resolution of Congress intended. I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT to issue this proclamation, earnestly to recommend it to every citizen of this state who now is, or hereafter may become acquainted with any kind of misbehaviour, or strong suspicion thereof, in any person employed in this state, in the Quartermaster General's or Purchasing or Issuing Commissary General's department, or with the number of persons employed in the Quartermaster General's or Commissary's department in any particular township or district in this state, to represent the same to some neighboring Justice of the Peace, and to declare such his knowledge upon oath or affirmation, together with his opinion respecting the supernumeraries, if any, employed in such township or district, with the reasons of such his opinion: And every Justice of the Peace to whom such representation shall be made is hereby requested to reduce the same to writing in the form of an affidavit; and after having duly sworn or affirmed the informant thereto, to transmit the same to me, with such further intelligence as he the said Justice may himself of his own knowledge or observation be able to communicate respecting the premises: To the end, that if the information so transmitted shall appear to contain sufficient matter of accusation as to the misbehaviour of any person so as aforesaid employed, or proper grounds for considering him as a supernumerary, the party thereby affected, (not being an officer immediately appointed by Congress) may be notified to attend, and be heard in his defence, and finally continued in, or removed, suspended or discharged from his office, as the case upon further examination shall require.

*Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Bridgewater, the seventeenth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of America.*

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,

*Wm. Livingston, jun. D. Sec.*

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

## By His Excellency

## WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire.

*Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same;*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been duly represented to me, in council, by the oaths of credible witnesses, that in the night of the thirty-first of July last, Thomas Far and his wife were most barbarously murdered in the house of the said Far, in the county of Monmouth, by a number of persons unknown; and also that in the night of the twenty-first of June last, the house of a certain Andrews, in the said county, was violently and feloniously broke open and plundered by one Lewis Fenton, and a number of other persons unknown, and other felonious outrage and violence committed upon the persons then in the said house, being the good subjects of this state; which said Fenton is also suspected to have headed the gang of those who murdered the said Far and his wife.—I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, by and with the advice and consent of the Honourable Privy Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby promising the reward of *Five Hundred Pounds* to any person who shall apprehend and secure the said Lewis Fenton, and *Three Hundred Pounds* for apprehending and securing any of the persons concerned with him in perpetrating the said murders, or either of them; and *Two Hundred and Fifty-Pounds* for apprehending and securing any of the persons concerned in breaking open and plundering the house of the said Andrews, and committing the outrages and violences aforesaid, so as the said criminals that shall be apprehended be legally convicted of the crimes wherewith they stand respectively charged.

*Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Millstone, the eighteenth day of August, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the 4th Year of the Independence of America.*

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command.

*William Livingston, jun. D. Sec.*

## TRENTON, August 25.

"The militia of this state are directed to hold themselves in readiness to assemble on the shortest notice, and "to be attentive to the signals; and the persons appointed

"to fire the beacons, are to have everything in readiness to "give the alarm on a moment's warning."

*Extract of a letter from Mr. James Abeel, D. I. M. G. to His Excellency Governor Livingston, dated Morristown, Aug.* 21, 1779.

"I congratulate your Excellency on the success of our arms - - - Lord Stirling has taken Paulus-Hook, and made 160 British prisoners, with the loss of five men on our side. It is said the party that attacked the fort was commanded by Major Lee, and [that it] was carried without firing a gun."

Yesterday about 150 of Col. Baylor's regiment of light-dragoons arrived here from Philadelphia, on their way to camp, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Washington.

By a letter from Tioga, dated the 15th instant, we learn, that General Sullivan with the army had arrived at that place the 11th instant, without molestation. On his way he burnt an Indian town called New Kittanning. On the 12th at night the whole army moved to Chemung, 12 miles distant, in order to surprize a number of Indians there, but they having previous notice, evacuated the town, which our army destroyed, with all the corn, &c., in its vicinity. While the town was on fire a detachment of light infantry were ordered to move forward, who were fired on by the savages, by which 6 were killed and 9 wounded. Our men bravely returned the fire, and then rushed on with fixed bayonets, which immediately put the enemy to flight. A party of our troops who were ordered to cut up the corn, were fired upon, by which one man was killed and five wounded. The enemy's loss in these skirmishes was not known. Our army, having compleated their business at Chemung, returned to Tioga.

Thursday morning last Major Lee, with his corps of light dragoons, and a detachment of light infantry, surprized the enemy's post at Paulus-Hook, and brought off 160 prisoners.

*** TIMOLEON'S *answer to Mr. Dunham was received in the beginning of July last, but because of its length, and a continual croud of other important matter, it has been deferred.*

*The* TRUE PATRIOT *is also received, and shall have a place as soon as possible.*

*The Proceedings of the Brunswick and Raritan Committees are deferred till our next, for want of room.*

THE subscriber having engaged to furnish the Quarter-master-General's department with a large quantity of cord-wood the ensuing winter, will give good wages to as many wood-cutters as will offer, to be paid a part in money, and part in salt, if they chuse it, at the regulated price.

ARCHIBALD M'ELROY.

## TO BE SOLD.

A Valuable tract of land, adjoining Barnegat Bay, near Tom's river, in the town of Dover, Monmouth county, containing about 1000 acres, about 280 acres of salt meadow, 30 acres of cedar swamp, (part of which is very good) about 50 acres of upland cleared, and fenced with cedar; a new framed dwelling-house thereon, 20 feet by 26, with two fire-places on the first floor, and a stone cellar under the same, also a kitchen adjoining, of 16 feet square, with a brick oven and a well at the door: The remainder wood-land. The land is good for rye, Indian corn, and for raising stock, and as well situated for manufacturing salt as almost any in New-Jersey. It will be sold together or be divided as shall suit the purchaser. For terms apply to Abiel Akin, Esquire, at Tom's river, or the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES MOTT, jun.

ON Monday the 30th inst. at the house of Andrew Steelman, in Gloucester county, will be sold at vendue, the hull, sails and rigging, of the Schooner Lawrence, lately stranded on Absecon Beach.— Also her cargo consisting of about 20 hogsheads of rum, 80 pieces of linen, some salt, sugar, &c.

By order of the court of admiralty,
Jos. POTTS, Marshal.

New-Jersey, Aug. 20.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely MARE, six years old, with a sucking Colt; they are at Mr. John Stevens's, near Trenton.

WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the state, against Thomas Russell, John Demun, Miles Shearbrook of Middlesex county, and William Burton, late of Somerset county,—Notice is hereby given, that the lands and tenements, and all the estates, real and personal, lately belonging to the above offenders, will be exposed to sale, as follows, to wit, Miles Shearbrook, one third of a valuable estate at Spottswood, consisting of forges, grist-mills, dwelling houses, carriages, stock, negroes, &c. The sales to begin on the premises, at nine o'clock on Monday the 27th of September next.—On Tuesday the 28th of September, at ten o'clock, will be sold at Brunswick, a piece of land, late the property of William Burton; and a brew-house and other property, late belonging to John Demun, now in the possession of Wm. V. Dusen.—On the 30th of September, at three o'clock, a house and lot near Princeton, late the property of Thomas Russell, to be sold at Col. Hyer's.

WILLIAM SCUDDER, } Commis-
JOHN LLOYD } sioners.

Middlesex County, Aug. 21, 1779.

## For Sale at publick Vendue,

On Thursday the ninth day of September,

A Plantation containing 135 acres of land, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, and has on it a good two story house, four rooms on a floor, a cellar under it, a good barn, and other buildings, a good well of water near the door, and plenty of orchards and meadow, with 30 acres of excellent timber, all lying but two miles from Cranberry town and mills, on the north side of the mill brook, which serves for a good fence for near 50 chains, and is but 7 miles from Princeton college, being near the great road that leads from thence to Monmouth courthouse: The land is good for grass or grain, and may be seen by applying to the subscriber on the premises, who will give a good title to the purchaser. Also, will be sold the same day, cattle, sheep, swine, bees, household furniture of various sorts, and farmers utensils.

The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of the above-said day, on the premises, when due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by me,

JOHN SKINNER.

## To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the courthouse in the city of Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Samuel Ingersoll, (who as well, &c.) against the following negro slaves lately captured by him, to wit, Edward M'Cuffe, William Bristol, John Coleman, Joseph, Cato, and Richard, to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said negro slaves

or either of them, or any person or persons concerned in them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said negro slaves should not be condemned, as forfeited to the use of the captors, according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge,

Jos. Bloomfield, Reg.

Aug. 17, 1779.

## To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. Notice is hereby given that a court of admiralty will be held at the court-house in Burlington, on Monday the 13th day of September next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of Frederick Steelman, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Lawrence, to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessel, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessel and her cargo should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bill. By order of the Judge.

Jos. Bloomfield, Reg.

Aug. 21, 1779.

Strayed or stolen, out of Capt. Porter's pasture at the Cross Roads near Pluckemin, on the night of the 13th inst. a bay mare about 14 hands high, 4 years old, black mane and tail, and a black streak down her back, a little hurt with the saddle, shod all round, and a little lame in the off fore foot; she also has a star in her face, trots and canters freely, full half blooded. Whoever secures the said mare, so that the owner may have her

again, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and for the mare and thief, Two Hundred Dollars, and all reasonable charges.

JAMES NUGENT, Express-rider.

Pitt's Town, Aug. 16, 1779.

THE Person to whom a Bundle of Laws of last Sitting was delivered, to be conveyed to the Hon. John Stevens, Esq. is requested either to deliver the same to him, or inform him where it is, without delay.

## Thomas M'Gee, Fuller.

BEGS leave to inform the publick, that he has lately taken Wall's Fulling Mill, near Allentown, where those who will be pleased to favour him with custom, may depend on having their work well done.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No. 87, Aug. 25,* 1779.

We are favoured with the following account of the late affair at Minisinck, which, as it is received from the best authority, may be depended on.

On the twenty first ult. a party of Savages and Tories, supposed to be about 150 in number, under the command of Brandt, appeared at Minisink. The country being quickly alarmed, a body of the militia from Orange county, under the command of col. Hathorn, joined by a small number from New Jersey, under major Meeker, in the whole amounting to 120 men, officers included, arrived at Minisink the next day; where they were informed by a spy that the enemy lay at Mongaup, a place about six miles distant: Our troops immediately marched with an intention either to fall upon them by surprise, or to gain their front and ambush them; but soon received intelligence that they were posted on such strong ground, as

would render it impossible to attack them with a probability of success; this induced our men to change their route. They proceeded along the old Kasheghton path, and at midnight encamped at Skinner's saw-mill, eighteen miles from Minisink and three miles and a half from the enemy, who then lay at the mouth of Halfway Brook. It being exceeding difficult to pass the mountains at night, the troops lay bye till the morning, and at daylight, of the 23d.,[1] after leaving their horses, and disengaging themselves of every thing that might impede their march, they proceeded and came up with the enemy, (who had received information of their advancing) at Legheway,[2] twenty seven miles from Minisink; here they found the enemy transporting their provisions, cattle, and plunder, across the Delaware, which they had nearly effected. It was determined immediately to attack them; our men accordingly formed into three divisions, the main body under the immediate command of col. Hathorn, with small parties on the right and left; by the accidental discharge of a musquet the enemy discovered their approach before they were properly posted, this instantly brought the men on to action, they advanced with fixed bayonets, put the enemy in confusion; some were driven into the river, and many fell by the well directed fire of our musquetry.

The troops in the rear of col. Hathorn having got into disorder, some of them only joined him. The enemy rallied in force on his right, and recrossed the river, having, from the best accounts, received a reinforcement from Kasheghton; a constant bush-firing then commenced, in which capt. Tyler, a brave and enterprizing officer, was killed, and several privates wounded. Col. Hathorn, with only forty five men, was now obliged to possess himself of an eminence advantageously situated, which the enemy repeatedly approached, and were as often repulsed. Our men, notwithstanding their fatigue, the want of water to

[1] The 22d.

[2] Lackawack, or Lackawaxen.

allay their thirst, and smallness of their number, retained their spirits and defended the ground near three hours and a half, a constant firing being kept up on both sides during the whole time; here we had three men killed and nine wounded; among the wounded were Col. Hathorn, in his head, leg and thigh; lieut. col. Tusten, adj. Finch, capt. James, and ensign Wood.[1]

Their ammunition being nearly expended, col. Hathorn ordered that no person should fire without having his object sure. The ceasing of our fire encouraged the enemy, who advanced upon our people, when they, being intirely destitute of ammunition, were obliged to retire down the hill towards the river, and every one separately consult his own safety. Twenty one officers and privates are missing, among whom are lieut. col. Tusten, and some other very valuable officers. During the engagement the officers and soldiers behaved with the utmost bravery and perseverance; and there is every reason to believe (though inferior in numbers) if their ammunition had not failed them, the enterprize would have been attended with complete success. Since the action several of our wounded have come in, and we have reason to expect that more are on their way to us. By our spies we are informed that the enemy, the night following, moved off their wounded in canoes, and from the blood appearing on the ground where they encamped, and other circumstances, there is the best reasons to conclude that they suffered considerably in the action. Col. Seaward, of New Jersey, with ninety three men, was during the engagement, about six miles distant from the place of action, but did not hear the firing. On the following evening he laid near the Indians, and from their cries and groans concluded that they had been lately engaged and suffered much,—

[1] Heitman's Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army says Ensign John Wood, N. Y. Militia, was killed at Minisink, July 22, 1779, and that Col. John Wood, N. Y. Militia, was taken prisoner, and remained a prisoner until July, 1783; also, that Nathaniel Finch, lieutenant and adjutant of Hathorne's N. Y. Militia Regiment, was killed in this affair. "Capt. James" is probably an error for Captain Samuel Jones.

he would have attacked them round their fires, but was by some accident unfortunately prevented. Brandt, who commanded the Indians, is either killed or dangerously wounded. The enemy have killed and scalped four men, made some prisoners (chiefly children) destroyed one church, eight dwelling houses, eight barns, one or two mills, and have taken off a number of horses, cattle, and other plunder; some of which, however, our people have retaken and delivered to the proper owners.—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, August* 28, 1779.[1]

[1] The Battle of Minisink, fought July 22, 1779, occurred so near the New Jersey border, and was participated in by so many Jerseymen, and, moreover, had such an influence in checking the advance of the Indians upon the unprotected settlements of New Jersey, that it has a decided local interest. The Indians under the noted Captain Joseph Brandt attacked the settlement at Minisink, on July 20, 1779, killing and plundering on all sides. News of this raid reached Goshen on the evening of the same day. Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Tusten, commander of the local militia in the Goshen neighborhood, summoned the officers of his regiment to assemble the next morning with as many volunteers as they could raise. Word was also sent to Colonel John Hathorn, commander of the Warwick regiment of militia, to meet him at the lower neighborhood in Minisink. On the morning of July 21, one hundred and forty-nine men assembled at Minisink, and placed themselves under the command of Colonel Tusten. Among the volunteers thus gathered were Major Meeker and Captain Harker, of Sussex county, with a considerable number of men under their command. Colonel Tusten advised that they should all wait where they were for reinforcements and ammunition, which would be with them in a short time, and reminded his men that the enemy far outnumbered them. Major Meeker, however, mounted his horse and waving a sword cried out: "Let the brave men follow me; the cowards may stay behind." This act of bravado carried the day against reason and common sense, and the party set out on its march on the trail of the retreating savages. The next morning, July 22, they were joined by Colonel Hathorn of the Warwick regiment, with a small reinforcement, and he being the senior officer took the command. They then marched a few miles to Halfway Brook, where they came upon an encampment which the Indians had occupied the night before. Another council was held, and again Colonel Tusten showed them that they were outnumbered, but the same spirit of bravado prevailed and the march was resumed. Captain Bezaleel Tyler, Junior, of the Coshecton company of the Second or South End regiment of Ulster county militia, an experienced hunter, was sent ahead with a small scouting party, but had gone only a little way before he fell into an ambuscade and was killed. Notwithstanding this disaster the pursuers persisted in rushing forward. The Americans reached the fording-place on the Delaware river, opposite the Lackawaxen, about ten o'clock, and discovered some of Brandt's men crossing the Delaware with the plunder. Brandt himself appeared and demanded the surrender of the settlers, telling them his force far outnumbered theirs. This was declined, and about eleven o'clock the action

became general, and the whites found themselves in a complete ambuscade. About fifty of their men became separated from the main body, and were not in the fight, in which only about ninety of the Americans were engaged. The Indians who had crossed the river were ordered by Brandt to return, and promptly fell in upon the rear of the whites. These were so completely overpowered that toward sunset the survivors fled in all directions. Colonel Tusten, who was a surgeon, remained behind, dressing the wounds of his injured comrades, seventeen of whom were under his care behind a cliff. There he was killed while discharging this humane duty. Of those actually engaged in the battle, forty-four or forty-five were killed. Colonel Benjamin Tusten was a practicing physician of the town of Goshen, where his father, who removed from Southold, Long Island, had settled in 1746. Young Tusten studied medicine with various physicians, there being no medical school at that time, and in the course of his studies spent a year with Dr. William Burnet, at Newark, N. J., where he became acquainted with a Miss Brown, and at the age of twenty-eight married her. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Goshen Regiment of Militia, February 28, 1776, and re-commissioned February 26, 1778. In 1777 he was appointed surrogate of Orange county, which office he held when killed at Minisink. Some time after the battle thirty-three widows of the killed, who belonged to the Presbyterian Congregation at Goshen, set out for the battlefield on horseback to gather the remains of their dead, but found the way utterly impracticable. They then hired a guide to go on and secure the remains, but he was never heard from afterwards. In 1820, Dr. David R. Arnell published a sketch of Colonel Tusten, who was killed at the battle, and this awoke a new interest in the matter, and led to the appointment of a committee to gather up the bones. On July 22, 1822, these ghastly relics were buried in the Presbyterian chuchyard in Goshen, and Colonel Hathorn, then eighty years of age, laid the cornerstone of a monument to commemorate the dead. Dr. James R. Wilson delivered an address on the occasion, in which he gave an account of the battle, compiled from the recollections of the survivors and local tradition. His account has been accepted and closely followed by all later writers. It is published in full in the "History of Orange County," by S. W. Eager, Newburgh, 1846-7, pages 494-9. It was estimated that at least 15,000 people were present at the ceremonies. In 1861, the old monument having became much defaced, a new one was erected, which was dedicated on July 22, 1862. This stands in the Presbyterian churchyard at Goshen, and is of marble, suitably inscribed and adorned, and bears the names of forty-four of the killed. Among them were Daniel Talmage, Stephen Mead and Nathan Wade, certainly, and six or eight more, probably from Sussex county. Goshen is one of the court house towns of Orange county, New York, and is an important station on the Erie railroad, forty or fifty miles northwest of Paterson. The site of the Battle of Minisink is to be seen from the Erie railroad trains, a few miles west of Port Jervis, New York, which is located at the junction of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. See Eager's "Orange County," as cited, 491-499; "Battles of the United States by Sea and Land," by Henry B. Dawson, New York, 1860, II., 528; Lossing's "Field Book of the American Revolution," II., 101; "Life of Colonel Joseph Brandt," by W. L. Stone, I., 415; Gordon's "History of the American Revolution," III., 312; "N. Y. Col. Docs.," XV., 291, 292, 542; "N. Y. in the Revolution as Colony and State," by James A. Roberts, Comptroller, 2d ed., Albany, 1898, 161; "First Sussex Centenary," Newark, 1853; "History of the Minnesink Region," by Charles E. Stickney, Middletown, N. Y., 1867, 91.

Pittsgrove, Salem county, Aug. 13, 1779.

Whereas my wife Margaret hath (through the advice of her friends at Hardingtown) eloped from my bed and board, and refuses to come and live with me again, therefore all persons are forbid to purchase any of my goods from her, or trust her upon my account. And all persons about Hardingtown are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

BENJAMIN BROWN.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, August* 30, 1779.

The following accounts have been brought to us from the rebel country—That a large detachment of their troops, under Messieurs Clinton and Poor, on the March to join Gen. Sullivan, had fallen into an ambush concerted by Capt. Joseph Brant, and were totally defeated; and that of the Elizabeth-Town brigade of General Maxwell, which consisted of 320, upwards of 200 had been killed or wounded; tis said the latter met with their fate on the Wyoming side.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 305, *September* 1, 1779.

*To be* SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Tuesday, the seventh day this instant September.*

A Small Tract of Land, of sixty acres, to be sold in LOTS, a very suitable place for any kind of tradesmen, or any man in public business, situated on Oldman's Creek, near the Lower Bridge, known by the name of Duell's Landing, in the township of Upper Penn's Neck and county of Salem; joining lands of Ezekiel Wright, Dean Simkins, Joseph Dean, and others. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day; where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

JACOB WRIGHT.

Philadelphia, August 21, 1779.

Whereas a certain person, who calls himself Doctor JOHN HUNT, made his escape from me out of Brunswick goal, in the county of Middlesex, and state of New-Jersey, on account of horse-stealing, and since has been in gaol in the city of Philadelphia, there discharged from confinement by a number of villains, associates of his, on the 19th instant; Any person apprehending the said HUNT, and securing him in any gaol on the continent of America and giving me information thereof, shall receive EIGHTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by JOHN VANKIRK, late Sheriff of said county and state. The above fellow goes some times by the name of *John Whitmore* and *John Campbell.—The Pennsylvania Gazette, September* 1, 1779.

ON the 4th inst. the electors of the county of Somerset, met at the courthouse. A member for assembly being chosen, the present situation of our national affairs was opened to them; upon which they unanimously agreed, and immediately appointed a committee of twelve, for the county; directing and empowering them to correspond with any other committee or committees, in this or in any of the United States, and to prevent, by every lawful means, the farther depreciation of our currency, without exercising any of the powers which constitutionally belong to the legislative or executive departments of the government of this state; and also directed and requested, that committees be chosen by, and for the respective townships in this county, to aid and assist the county committee, in any matters which may be found necessary in the execution of their trust.

The county committee being met for the purposes of their appointment, and considering the obvious face of our national affairs, they cannot help lamenting the train of calamities which the rapid and unnatural depreciation of our currency, has brought upon us. It appears manifest

to them, that this depreciation (from whatever source it may have originated, and by whatever means carried on) is the chief cause of many of our present calamities: It has caused an enormous nominal debt to the nation, in so short a time, and a sad embarrassment to the government of this empire, in carrying on the war with vigour, to secure to us a safe and honourable peace, while our resources are ample and sufficient: It has protracted this war, with all its horrors and calamities; and withal, has opened the sluices to luxury and extravagance, while it has involved thousands of honest and industrious citizens in ruinous and lamentable circumstances. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That every person owing allegiance to these states, is in duty bound to *avoid, prevent,* and *oppose,* an evil so destructive to the publick weal.

2. Resolved, That the general interest of a free and independent people is best secured and promoted by *good, wholesome, and known laws,* enacted by the people's legal representatives, and executed with vigour and spirit.

3. Resolved, That our happy constitution furnishes the legislative and executive departments of government with ample powers to prevent and remedy any evils destructive to the state; and that it is their indispensable duty to exercise these powers with prudence and vigour, for such valuable purposes.

4. Resolved, That it is the privilege and duty of the free citizens of this state, at any time they may judge it necessary, to *instruct or petition* their representatives, for the redress of grievances, and the enacting of necessary and wholesome laws for the community.

5. Resolved, That this committee will exert themselves in supporting the civil magistrates, in the due execution of the laws, against forestallers, monopolizers, and extortioners; persons who are to be considered as the bane of civil society; and also those against profanity and vice, the procuring causes of all our calamities.

6. Resolved, That the present emergency of our publick

affairs, claims the most serious attention of the good citizens of this state, to some salutary and general measures, for preventing the progress of evils manifestly calculated to injure the common interest of this united empire; and therefore, this committee humbly conceives,

1. That a general meeting of persons appointed for that purpose, by the different county committees or the counties themselves, within this state, to consult and agree upon some measures to be generally pursued, and if necessary, to petition the legislature, may prove to be of publick utility; and therefore, humbly presume to desire and request, that such persons may be appointed and directed to meet at Princeton, on Wednesday the 15th of September next.—This committee intends to deputise some from among themselves, then and there to consult as aforesaid, such as shall choose to meet as aforesaid.

2. They also conceive, that persons who pretend love to their country, ought now to shew it, by resolutely *avoiding, discountenancing, and opposing,* as much as possible, all farther depreciation of our currency; and therefore,

This committee warmly recommends, and most earnestly requests, that every one who has beef, grain or any articles absolutely necessary for the support of our gallant army, for sale, will not dispose of them to any person or persons who make it their business to purchase these articles, and sell them again for the use of the publick, at an advanced price, to the evident detriment of the community.

After having unanimously agreed to the above resolutions, and some directions to the respective town committees, they adjourned until Friday the 3d of September next; then to meet at Abraham Van Neste's, Esq., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the committee,

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Chairman.[1]

Done at Raritan, August 13, 1779.

[1] For a notice of the Rev. Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh, see N. J. Archives, Second Series, II., 116.

New-Brunswick, August 7, 1779.

AGREEABLE to an advertisement, the inhabitants of the North Ward of the city of New-Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex, met at the market-house in the said city, and came to the following determination, viz.

To appoint a committee for the purpose of taking the sentiments of the inhabitants of the aforesaid ward, and putting their directions into execution; the following persons were accordingly chosen, Col. John Neilson, Mr. William Vanduisen, Mr. William Harrison, Mr. Henry Guest, Mr. Peter Farmer, Mr. Jasper Farmer and John Piatt, Esq.

It was unanimously agreed that the inhabitants of the North Ward of Brunswick, being anxiously concerned about the depreciated state of the continental money, declare they are ready and willing to exert themselves to the utmost of their power to carry into execution any system of regulation for appreciating its value, that may be adopted by the legislature of this state, in conjunction with the other states; and that the committee now chosen by them do immediately prepare a memorial, addressed to the Honourable Council and General Assembly of this state, and have it signed by the inhabitants of the country as generally as possible, containing this their resolution, praying them to make speedy application to the Honourable the Continental Congress to recommend in persuasive terms a general plan to be adopted by all the states in union, for the above purpose: And they are likewise directed to publish the proceedings of this meeting, requesting the other counties to adopt similar application. By order of the meeting,

WILLIAM HARRISON, Chairman.,

## TRENTON, September 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Raritan, dated August 26, 1779.

"A letter I just now received from Col. Taylor at Elizabeth-Town, informs me, that "there are a number of vessels "arrived at Sandy-Hook, said to be a part of Admiral "Arbuthnot's fleet. England will be mad till it is ruined."

The prisoners taken at Paulus-Hook are arrived at Philadelphia, and safely lodged in the New-Gaol.

Gen. James Clinton's army, we hear, have joined Major-General Sullivan at Tioga; from whence the whole body are to move into the midst of the Indian country, in order to chastise the deluded Savages and Tories, for their unprovoked, wanton and cruel depredations on our innocent and defenceless frontiers.

Died on the 15th ult. the Honourable Abraham Van Neste, Esq. member of Council for the county of Somerset.

Yesterday arrived in the Delaware, a ship from Jamaica, bound to New-York, with 120 hogsheads of Jamaica spirits. On her passage, three men and a boy rose, and confined the rest of the hands; by which means she was brought into the Deleware.

By a person directly from New-York we learn, that on Wednesday last Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet arrived at that place, consisting of 70 sail, among which are two 74's, and five frigates; the remainder transports, with about 3000 troops, 1000 of whom are said to be Hessians, 1000 Highlanders, the remainder British newly raised. This fleet, we hear, has brought an immense quantity of British goods.

The same person informs, that Lord Cornwallis is preparing for an expedition to the southward; in which all the troops now at New-York, save a garrison, are to be employed.

Monday last PETER BREWER, of Allentown, died, being upwards of 100 years of age.

At a meeting of the committee of the county of Burlington, at the Blackhorse, on the 30th inst.

It was unanimously resolved, That the regulations of the prices fixed upon by a former setting of this committee, bearing date the 21st day of July last, be continued until altered by this or a future committee.

The committee adjourned until Monday the 13th of September next, to meet at Mountholly,

Aug. 30. PETER TALLMAN, Chairman.

*Stephen Lowrey, in Trenton,*

Will give the highest price for the following articles, viz.

Bills of exchange on the Commissioners of the United States at Paris; a quantity of best white oak pipe staves and heading delivered either at Philadelphia or some landing near Trenton; a few barrels merchantable pork; a quantity of hogs lard and bees-wax.

## Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Roxbury, Morris county, on the night of the 27th instant, a black Stallion, about 15 hands high, slim built, with a short blaze in the forehead; hath a thin mane and tail, a white spot in his near eye, and has neither brand nor ear mark; trots chiefly, but can pace a little, and canters; is part blooded, and about five years old. Also, a Light Brown Mare, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, but is naturally a pacer; hath a small star in the forehead, one white hind foot, and has neither

brand nor ear-mark; she is somewhat flat-sided, goes low before, and is about five years old.

Whoever takes up and secures said horse and mare, so that the owner may have them again, shall have One Hundred Dollars, or Fifty Dollars for either of them, and One Hundred Dollars for the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, paid by me,

Aug. 31. HENRY BURNET.

WILL be sold, at publick vendue, in Pitt's-Town, on Saturday the 11th of September next, a considerble number of CAST HORSES, belonging to the United States.

The sale will begin precisely at ten o'clock in the morning.

FURMAN YARD.

Pitt's-Town, Aug. 28, 1779.

TO be sold, on Monday the 6th of September inst. at publick vendue, good working horses and breeding mares, among which is one good carriage horse; milch cows, four or five yoke of oxen, sheep, and a number of store cattle in good order.

The sale to begin at the house of the subscriber near Trenton, at ten o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

GEORGE BEATY.

Hacket's-Town, August 21, 1779.

WHEREAS Garret Rapaljie, among other places, hath lately advertised for sale the grist-mill at Hacket's-town, and old saw-mill and dwelling house in the possession of George Allen—These are to caution all persons against buying the above mills and dwelling-house, or any of them, of the said Garret Rapaljie, the title not being vested in him, but solely and absolutely in the subscriber.

JAMES LITTEL.

To be sold at vendue, on Monday the 6th of September, at the house of the subscriber in the township of Dover and county of Monmouth, viz. Two hundred acres of pine land, well timbered, about 2 miles below Tom's river bridge, 50 head of cattle, 40 sheep, 6 horses, 10 hogs and 8 negroes; a set of blacksmith's tools, 200 bushels of wheat and rye, 20 acres Indian corn, a quantity of tann'd leather and tar; a variety of farming utensils and household goods too tedious to mention. Same time will be let, a valuable plantation with a great quantity of fresh and salt meadows; a grist-mill and saw-mill, with plenty of timber; a valuable fishery, with 400 acres of land: All may be entered on immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises,

Aug. 18, 1779. JOHN ATTIN.

Somerset county, State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in the county of Middlesex, in favour of the state of New-Jersey, against George Stainforth and Alexander Watson, both of the county of Middlesex—Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at publick vendue, on Monday the 4th day of October next, at the house of Brook Farmer, in Princeton, a piece of land, situate, lying and being in the western precinct of said county, near Princeton, joining lands of Aaron Longstreet and others, late the property of said George Stainforth, containing about 30 or 40 acres. Also will be sold on said day and place aforesaid, one other tract or parcel of land situate near Princeton, in the western precinct of said county of Somerset, joining Stoneybrook, John Johnson, Esq. and Robert Stockton; late the property of Joseph Stockton, containing 60 acres; the greatest part thereof will make good meadow. Also will be sold on Wednesday the 6th of said month, at the house of the widow Hernon, innkeeper, at Boundbrook, a lot of land, the quantity of acres yet unknown; whereon are one

thousand bearing apple-trees of good fruit; late the property of Alexander Watson. The vendues to begin each day at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

JACOB BERGEN, } Commis-
HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.

Aug. 27.

Somerset county, State of New-Jersey.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given to all persons who have any claim, interest or demand in or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, against whom inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state of New-Jersey, Richard Cochran, William Burton, Joseph Stockton, Charles Roberts, William Drake, Benjamin Worth, John Harris, John Smith, David White, John Compton, Bernardus Legrange, George Howard and Richard Stockton, to exhibit their accounts fairly stated in writing, to the judges of the court of Common Pleas for the aforesaid county within 12 months from the date hereof, or in the vacation to any two of them.

JACOB BERGEN, } Commis-
HENDRICK WILSON, } sioners.

Aug. 24, 1779.

N. B. All persons who are yet in arrears for lands or goods bought at the sales of confiscated estates, are desired to make immediate payment to the commissioners aforesaid.

TO BE SOLD,

A Likely MARE, six years old, with a sucking colt; they are at Mr. John Stevens's, near Trenton.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol.* II., *No.* 88, *Sept.* 1, 1779.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue*

At the Forks of Little Egg-harbour, on the twenty-third day of September inst.

The armed cutter INTREPID, lately from New York, captured by the sloop Argo and brigantine Saratoga, with her guns and appurtenances. She is an exceeding fine vessel of about one hundred and ten tons, well fitted for a five months cruize, and is reputed to be the swiftest sailing vessel in America. She mounts ten very neat double fortified 4 pounders, four cohorns, and six swivels; she has also a large number of muskets, pistols, cutlasses, handcuffs, thumb-screws, &c. and is furnished with a compleat medicine chest, two sets of capital and one set of trepanning instruments, together with a very good collection of medical and chirurgical books. The books, medicines and instruments will be sold separately. The cutter may be fitted to go to sea in a very short time.

At the same time and place will be sold, the prize brigantine CHANCE, lately from London, bound to New York, with her appurtenances, and cargo consisting of bread, beef, pork, flour, oatmeal, butter, oil, vinegar, &c. She is a very fine brig of about two hundred tons burthen, and exceedingly well found.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, September* 4, 1779.

General Washington's head quarters are at Moores house, near West Point; Baylor's light horse are at Pompton, and Lee's at Paramus; the latter is under arrest for his conduct at Powles-Hook. Young Col. Fell[1] has an hundred men at Hackinsack with guards at New-Bridge, &c. On Tuesday the 24th ult. the Indians made their appearance within twelve miles of Sussex Court-house, which occa-

[1] See N. J. Archives, Second Series, I., 55, 456.

sioned the militia to be ordered out, seventy of whom marched, and pursued them until they were surrounded and cut off, three excepted, one of whom had his arm broke; fifteen officers of this detachment are lost.

Accounts received yesterday from New-Jersey mention a confirmation of Mr. Maxwell's Elizabeth-town brigade having been terribly maul'd by Joseph and his Brethren,[1] with this addition, *that the brigade was cut to pieces.*

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 306, *September* 4, 1779.

To be SOLD at public vendue, on Thursday the ninth inst. at the Forks of Little Egg Harbour, the SLOOP Recovery, with her cargo, consisting of twenty hogsheads of molasses, and twenty hogsheads of sugar of the first quality.

Also at the same time will be SOLD the SLOOP Nancy, and her cargo of rice, tar, turpentine, and lumber.

And on Saturday, the eleventh inst. will be SOLD at col. Nicholas Stillwell's[2] at Cape May, the Schooner Henry and her cargo, consisting of twenty hogsheads of sugar, twenty hogsheads of melasses, 2000 lb. of cotton, and a quantity of coffee.

By order of the court of admiralty.

Joseph Potts, marshal.

—*Pennsylvania Evening Post, September* 5, 1779.

## To the PUBLIC.

By the resolutions of Congress, June 22, published in this paper No. 24, we see they are sensible of the obligations, from policy and justice, which bind them to maintain the credit of the money emitted by their authority. This, it is hoped, will silence those dirty scrib-

[1] Colonel Joseph Brandt, the Mohawk chief, and his Indians.

[2] For a notice of Colonel Stillwell, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, I., 138.

blers who were for wiping off the Continental debt with the unjust spunge of fifteen or twenty for one; and would persuade us that Congress had as little regard to justice as themselves. It will recover our confidence from the shock occasioned by those false apprehensions, and give as good faith in a *square* dollar as a round one.

But still we must be sensible it is not in the power of Congress to hold the value of money where it now is, much less to raise it to the place from whence it fell, unless they can obtain supplies equal to the expence of the war, without striking more money. To procure this by tax alone is *now* impracticable: That mode is too slow—the supply cannot come in time—and, perhaps, a tax so large might be at present inexpedient: A loan of twenty million of dollars is therefore now proposed; and to make it more convenient subscriptions are opened in every county. It may be useful for persons to subscribe before they can pay the money, because the sooner Congress can be informed that the loan will be made up, the sooner they can stop the money press, that infallible depreciator. Those who can subscribe ten thousand dollars, agreeable to the 5th resolution, will have the advantage of drawing interest upon one half of it a considerable time before it is paid.—And every subscriber, by the 6th resolution, has the privilege of continuing his money in the funds 'till it is as good as when he put it in, with the probability that he will receive it out much better. But if our money should depreciate farther than at present, by the 8th resolution, the annual interest is to be increased in proportion.

The justice of the terms, and the importance of the loan, it is expected will induce all who are friends to their country to lend as much money as they can to complete her deliverance. We ought not to withold because we apprehend there is some way in which we may at present turn our money to produce more than the interest; while that use of it lessens its value, and injures our country. This, in the end, will be found *penny wise and pound foolish.*

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to appoint me to receive the subscriptions for the county of Essex, the public are now informed that a book is opened for that purpose, and attendance given by their most obedient and very humble servant

JAMES CALDWELL.

Mr. Kollock,

WHOEVER has, with any degree of attention, taken notice of the rise and progress of the American war, in defence of liberty and religion, must be struck with wonder and surprize at the manner in which it has been conducted. When America, without arms, without discipline, without ammunition, and without funds and resources for carrying on the war, engaged a gigantic force in the name of the Lord of Hosts, and, through his name, hath hitherto been successful. Now to what, but divine goodness and mercy, can we ascribe our great successes in times past, in defeating our enemies, taking their strong holds, and causing them either to surrender, or flee before us? It's true that suitable honour and praise ought to be given to those who have conducted our political and military operations; yet we ought to remember who hath directed their counsels, and hath taught our great and illustrious Commander in Chief, as well as inferior commanders, wisdom; and hath given boldness and intrepidity to our worthy soldiery. Such wonders as have been done for and by America may justly surprize all Europe, and induce them to say, surely your God whom you serve will deliver you out of the hands of your enemies, and in due time will restore unto you all the blessings of peace, liberty and religion.

Should this be our happy case, who will begrudge the pains and the toils he has suffered in the glorious cause of his country and of humanity? In this great conflict, let us therefore persevere until we obtain the wished for end, the salvation of our country, from tyranny and oppression;

and until we have taught others, by our example and experience, the necessity of shaking off every yoke of bondage, and the great happiness of enjoying liberty, that heaven-born blessing, and every other blessing which is connected with it. *A Friend to Liberty.*

## COUNTY MEETING.

*Newark, Sept.* 3, 1779.

THE committee for the county of Essex, having requested the justices and chosen freeholders to meet with them this day, to consult upon the propriety of calling a meeting of the county, to take into their consideration the address of Congress, May 16, to the inhabitants of the state in union, and the proceedings, of a convention for the state of Massachusetts-Bay, held July 14th, and transmitted to this state for their concurrence. Also for drawing instructions to the legislature at their next session, on those interesting matters, and to choose three or more delegates to meet at Princeton, September 22d, with those from other counties to procure uniformity of conduct through the state.

The justices and freeholders, considering the above proposals and matters recommended by the committee, with the several papers concerning them, were unanimously of opinion, that it was expedient the inhabitants of this county should be called; and do accordingly earnestly request that they assemble at the court-house in this town; on Tuesday the 14th of this month, at 2 o'clock, for considering the several matters aforesaid.

By Order of the Board,

Jos. HEDDEN, jun. Moderator.

*‡* It is requested that the above be read, after public worship, in the several parishes in the county.

MORRIS COUNTY, COMMITTEE CHAMBER,

September 2, 1779.

IT fully appearing to this committee, that Joseph Curtis, and Robert Norris, having violated the resolutions of the good people of this county, at their general meeting in June last, the said Curtis in selling of salt, tea, &c. at an exorbitant and unreasonable profit; and the said Norris in selling salt in like manner; and that after the publication of the resolves entered into at said meeting, for affixing the profits to be made on trade, &c. The said Curtis and Norris being called before the committee, and refusing to refund the money so unjustly taken, and to retract such their unreasonable conduct; therefore, agreeable to the resolves of said meeting, this committee find themselves under the disagreeable necessity of publishing the said Curtis and Norris, as persons disaffected to, and regardless of, their country's good, expecting that all persons who wish to support the liberties of America, and extricate their country from the present threatening evil, agreeable to the resolves of the county meeting, will break off all dealings and commerce with them, until they shall acknowledge their errors, and reform such their disengenious conduct.

By Order of the Committee,

ELLIS COOK, Chairman.

AN act of the legislature, requiring the clerk of the inferior court of pleas, and court of general quarter sessions, in each county within the state of New-Jersey, to collect and enrol the names of all such persons as hold, or have held the office of a judge of the inferior court of common pleas, justice of the peace, sheriff or coroner, under the present government in the counties where they respectively reside, together with the time they

were qualified into office, and to transmit a copy of such enrolment to the secretary of the state, at or before the next meeting of the legislature; obliges me to request the favour of those gentleman in the county of Essex, who now hold, or have held, any of the offices above mentioned, under the present government, to bring their commissions with them, to the court of *oyer* and *terminer*, to be holden at Newark, in the county of Essex, on the 14th inst. or to send them by some of their neighbours, that so I may be enabled to comply with the requirements of the said act.

ROBERT OGDEN, jun.
Clerk of the county of Essex.

*Elizabeth-Town*, Sept. 3, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that David Smalley and Isaac Moore, intends to petition the legislature of this state at their next sitting, praying them to pass an act to invest in them the fee simple right to two lots or pieces of land; the one where said Smalley now lives, the other a piece of meadow joining said Isaac Moore's other land. Which lots of land was bought of Joseph Moore, jun. and money paid on the purchase, and no deeds were executed before his decease. All persons concerned are desired to take notice.

Somerset county, Sept. 7, 1779.

Mr. KOLLOCK,

I See in your last paper I am held up by the committee as a person who had violated their regulations. As it is very agreeable when one is exposed to disgrace and infamy, to have as much company, as possible, I must beg it as a favour of the committee, that they would proceed as soon as may be, to take a list of all the traders, farmers, mechanics &c. in the county, who have all been equally guilty with myself of that most atrocious crime, disregarding the regulations of the committee. 'Tis cruel in you, gentlemen, to place me on the black list with only

one companion, when so many hundreds in the county deserve to be there as much as either of us. Though your election is not quite so clear, that you can pretend to a vote of the county, (for from the best information I can get, not one sixth part of it was present at the time) yet as it is probable, you may continue to do business a little longer, I must now insist that you do the same justice to all others that you have done to me. I fancy I might help you myself, with a little trouble, to a list of a few hundred offenders; and Mr. Kollock, perhaps, might be prevailed on to give a supplement to his paper, for a week or two, till their names could be inserted. Should this proposal be approved of by the committee, who are surely men of *segacity* and *good sense*, I am ready to wait on them a second time; should it be rejected, I will have nothing more to do with them. JESSE BALDWIN.

Elizabeth-Town, Sept. 4, 1779.

P. S. Though I have a strong attachment to the constitution of this state, and profess the greatest respect and obedience to the legislature, yet, for many obvious reasons, I will yield no obedience to committees. J. B.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, a bay horse 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, branded C A, and has since been branded with a smoothing iron to cover the continental brand; the first brand may, however, be discovered by close examination. Whoever takes up said horse, and will deliver him to Moore Furman, Esq; deputy quarter master general, or to the subscriber, or will discover the thief, shall be handsomely rewarded. If the horse has strayed away it is supposed he has gone towards Roxbury, in Morris County, as he was sometime in the hands of Thomas Douglass, and Amos Willmott, of that place.

Several continental horses have strayed away, and are taken up by persons who work and ride them under various

pretences. No person may expect to be paid for taking up and pasturing any continental horse, if he shall presume to keep them more than one week; and any person who will give information thereof to the subscriber, shall be well rewarded.

JOSEPH LEWIS, A. Q. M.

*Morris-Town, Sept.* 7, 1779.

For SALE,
At JAMES VAN DYKE's
At Bottle-Hill,
A little below the meeting-house,

SCOTCH SNUFF of an excellent quality, by the hundred weight or less quantity. At said house there is also for sale, a pair of neat polished steel hackles, and a pair of stays of the newest fashion.

FOR sale, a small FARM, containing about 36 acres of good land, lying on the main road that leads from Morris-Town to Chatham, about three and an half miles from each: There is on the place a good dwelling-house, has four fire-places on the lower floor; likewise a good barn, cyder-house, and cyder-mill; an orchard that has produced fruit sufficient for 150 barrels of cyder in a year. It is a very good stand for business. Also four acres of meadow land, lying in the great meadow joining Passaick River. The whole is inclosed in good rail fence. For conditions of sale enquire of Stephen Rose, living upon the premises.

WHEREAS on the 17th of February, 1779, one Christopher Dixson, a waggoner, applied to the subscriber to store two hogsheads of rum, which he said belonged to Captain David Hubby, of Connecticut. I received and stored the said rum, and gave Dixon a

receipt for it, since which no person has come to claim the said rum, or inquire after it: This is therefore to give notice to the owner of the said rum, that it still remains with the subscriber, ready to be delivered to him on his proving property, and paying charges, otherwise it will, at the end of six weeks from this date, be appraised and sold for the benefit of the proper owner.

JACOB MORRELL.

Chatham, New-Jersey, Sept. 7, 1779.

*TAKE NOTICE.*

THAT on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., about twenty poor HORSES, the property of the Continent, will be sold at vendue, which will be held at the forage store in this town, by

JOSEPH LEWIS, A. Q. M.

*Morris-Town, Sept.* 1, 1779.

PITTS TOWN, *September* 1, 1779.

WHEREAS a considerable number of horses belonging to the continental army, has been put to pasture in this state the past summer, by which means many of them have strayed away: These are therefore to desire all persons in whose custody any such horses may be, to return them immediately to the Quarter-Master of the country, and they shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble. And all persons knowing of any such horses, or any other property of the United States, that is secreted and kept back, are desired to give information thereof to the nearest Quarter-Master, that the delinquent may be brought to justice.

*By Order of the Q. Master General,*

FURMAN YARD.

CAME to the plantation of Mattaniah Lyon in Morris Town, the 24th of August last, a BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high, marked on the left thigh. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

*Morris Town, September* 6, 1776.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living at New-Providence, on Friday the 27th inst. a dark bay mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, no mark nor brand. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and take her away.

JOHN BROWN.

*New-Providence, August* 31, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Canoe Brook, a red heifer, two years old, marked with a swallow fork in her right ear, half crop and a slit in the left. Any person proving their property, and paying charges, may have her again, on application to

ALLIHANSON FOSTER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Hackett's Town, Sussex County, and State of New-Jersey, about the 28th of May last, a large bay horse, upwards of 14 hands high; a natural pacer, has a small white slip in his forehead, and a bunch of white hair in his tail, neither brand nor mark. Whoever has lost the above described horse, may have him again by proving his property, and paying the charges, by applying to the subscriber, at Hackett's Town aforesaid.

LEVI JAMES.

*Hackett's Town, August* 31, 1779.

*Two Hundred Dollars Reward.*

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Roxbury, Morris County, on the night of the 27th of this instant, a black stallion, about 15 hands high, slim built, with a short blaze in his forehead, and has a white spot in the near eye; he has a thin mane and tail, hath neither brand nor ear-mark, trots chiefly, can pace a little and canter, but something hard; is part blooded, about five or six years old. Also, a light brown mare, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, but most natural to the former: hath a small star in her forehead, one white hind foot, has neither brand nor ear-mark; she is something flat sided, and goes low before. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and mare, so that the owner may have them again, shall have 100 dollars, or 50 dollars for either of them, and 100 dollars for the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, paid by me,

HENRY BURNET.

N. B. The mare is about 4 or 5 years old.

*Roxbury, August* 31, 1779.

SETH GREGORY,

Has for SALE,

GOOD Madeira wine by the barrel or gallon. Also a few dozen pair of wool cards, at his store near Bottle-Hill, Morris County.

*Bottle-Hill, August* 24, 1779.

WAS drove off from the commons at Amboy, some time ago, two roan mares. The one three and the other two years old. The owner or owners, by applying to the subscribers, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again.

GABRIEL COMPTON,
JOHN CONGER.

*Bonham Town, August* 31, 1779.

*Just published,*

(*Price* ONE DOLLAR)

And to be sold by the Printer hereof,

A FAST SERMON,

POINTING out the sins or vices, which the author humbly supposes are the principle grounds of God's controversy with the people of this land. By JACOB GREEN, A. M.

TO BE SOLD,

A Compleat set of Bacon's abridgement of the laws of England, and Blackstone's analysis, Cicero's orations in English. Also an extraordinary German flute, tutor thereto, and many fine Scotch tunes in manuscript. Enquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

By Doctor WILLIAM LEDDLE,[1]

AT MENDHAM,

A PAIR of BAY HORSES fifteen hands high, and very well matched, fit for saddle or carriage. They will be disposed of separate or together, as may best suit the purchaser.

*Mendham, August* 17, 1779.

[1] For a sketch of Dr. William Leddel, see New Jersey Archives, 19 : 236.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he intends to keep a stage waggon to go constantly from Elizabeth-Town to Brunswick, every Monday morning. Any person that should want a passage, will be well used by JOHN FERGUSON.

N. B. It will set out, for the first time, the 30th instant.
*Elizabeth-Town,* August 24, 1779.

*Ten Pounds Reward.*

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, a small bay horse, 13 or 13 and 1-2 hands high, about 6 years old, trots and canters, and is noted for his swiftness; his mane is thin and short; he has no brand nor other particular mark to be described. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures the thief, that he may be brought to justice, and return the horse to the owner, shall have 60 dollars and reasonable charges, or the above reward for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ROBERT HUNT.

LAND.

TO be sold, 100 acres of land, the property of New-Jersey college, part improved, upon Schooley's Mountain, in Roxbury township, Morris county, near Mr. Augustine Read's; at whose house the vendue will begin on Wednesday the 8th of September, at one o'clock. Attendance given by

JAMES CALDWELL.

*August* 31, 1779.
—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XXX., September* 7, 1779.

*New Jersey, September* 4.

*To be* SOLD *at Public Vendue.*

On Thursday the ninth instant, at the Forks of Little Egg-harbour.

The sloop RECOVERY, with her cargo, consisting of about twenty hogsheads of Molasses, and twenty hogsheads of Sugar of the first quality. Also the sloop NANCY, and cargo of Rice, Tar, Turpentine, and Lumber.

And on Saturday the eleventh instant will be sold at Col. Nicholas Stillwell's in Cape May, the schooner HENRY, and her cargo consisting of twenty hogsheads of sugar, twenty hogsheads of Molasses, 2000 lb. Cotton, and a quantity of Coffee.

*By order of the Court of Admiralty,*

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, September* 7, 1779.

*Extract of a letter from Camp, six miles from Chemung, August* 30, 1779.

"Yesterday about 12 o'clock we left Chemung with our whole army and its apparatus. After marching about three miles our advanced party was fired on by a small party of Indians—Our men returned the fire and dispersed the enemy in a few minutes—General Sullivan suspecting a large body to be near, ordered a halt, and, after giving the different departments the necessary orders, detached parties to reconnoiter, who at their return reported that the enemy were strongly fortified on the west side of a creek that runs into the Caiuga branch. The General ordered General Hand's brigade to form in their front, General Maxwell's to stand as a *corps de reserve,* General Poor's and General Clinton's to endeavour to gain the enemy's left flank, and Col. Proctor to begin a cannon-

ade obliquely, to amuse them. They shortly left their works in great disorder, and attempting to gain the summit of a high hill to their left, fell in with General Poor's brigade, with whom they had a severe scattering engagement—They were in a little time precipitately scattered and our troops in hot pursuit of them. During the action, which continued from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, we had three men killed and about 30 wounded, one of whom is since dead of his wound; they had 11 killed and scalped, besides one *squaw*, their wounded unknown. We took two prisoners, both painted tories, a set of colours, a number of blankets and other plunder. The famous or rather infamous Butler and Brant were their leaders. We hope this small stroke will soften their savage courage, and make them approach men fighting for their country with proper dread."

*Extracts of two letters dated at Major General Sullivan's Head-Quarters on Tioga, August* 30, 1779, *to a gentleman in Easton.*

"Yesterday a general action ensued, in which the Indians and Tories got compleatly routed. The conflict was long, and I believe on their part bloody, tho' only 11 dead bodies were found upon the field; and they, I suppose, would not have been left, if our troops had not pursued them at the point of the bayonet. Our loss was but trifling: I think 5 or 6 were killed, and between 40 and 50 wounded. The cannonade on our part was elegant, and gave the Indians such a panick, that they fled with great precipitation from the field.—One Tory and one Negro were taken prisoners, who gave information that their whole force was collected here.—This settlement is routed root and branch, all the houses burnt, and the corn-fields destroyed."

"I have just time to inform you, that on Sunday morning last, our advanced parties discovered the enemy's breast-works between Chemung and Newtown; they im-

mediately gave intelligence. The enemy's right flank was secured by the river, and their left by a high hill. General Poor's brigade was immediately ordered to wheel off, and endeavour to gain their left flank, and, if possible, to surround them, whilst our artillery and main body attacked them in front; they stood a hot cannonade for more than two hours, but upon their discovering the intention of surrounding them, the retreat halloo was given, and they retreated with the utmost precipitation, leaving their packs, a number of scalping knives, tomahawks, &c., behind them. We pursued them upwards of 2 miles, took 2 prisoners, 1 white man and 1 negro. They crossed the river, and carried off a number of killed and wounded, as we found by their tracks of blood, and 2 canoes which we found covered with blood. I saw 8 of their warriors scalps taken on the spot, and I just heard of 14 more dead Indians, that were found hid with leaves. Their breast works were artfully and strongly made, constructed with logs, and blinds made with boughs, and extended upwards of half a mile. The party was headed by Butler and Brant, and consisted, by the best intelligence we can get, of about 600 Indians, and 200 Tories."

*Extract of a letter, dated Wyoming, Sept.* 2, 1779.

"At 2 o'clock this morning, Dr. Kendall arrived at this place, from Chemung, and brings the following intelligence:

"On Sunday morning last, our army discovered a large breast-work in a narrow passage, about 4 miles above Chemung, where Messrs. Butler, Brant and MacDonald had collected all their force.

"Gen. Sullivan attacked them;—the enemy returned the fire, and the engagement lasted near two hours, when the Savages gave way, and were compleatly routed.

"They left all their baggage and stores of every kind; 25 of them were left dead on the field.—Some prisoners

were taken.—Our loss was 1 Lieutenant and 4 privates killed, and 1 major, 1 captain and 33 privates wounded.—Mr. Butler's commission and the commission of another officer was taken, with several orderly books."

We are credibly informed, that several of the enemy's vessels have been captured within a few days past, and sent into the Delaware by some of our privateers.

* § * *The votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of this State, at their last Sitting, are printed, and ready to be delivered. The piece signed a* FARMER *is received.*

## Wanted immediately, by the Publisher of this Paper,

TWO good Journeymen Printers—one a Pressman, the other a Caseman—to whom the highest wages will be given, and they exempted from military duty.

A Meeting of the trustees of Queen's College in New-Jersey, is ordered to be held at Somerset, at the house of Andrew Mershon, late the house of John Bennet, on Friday the 24th of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The members are requested to give their attendance, as punctual as possible.

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clerk.

Raritan, Aug. 30, 1779.

To be sold at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 28th day of September next, two valuable Plantations, late the property of Zebulon Applegate, deceased, in the county of Middlesex, near Manalapan: The first containing 95 acres of good wheat land, 60 acres whereof are cleared, 6 acres of good English meadow, more may be

made, and the remainder very good timber land; there is likewise a large frame building with 4 rooms on the lower floor, and 2 convenient fire-places; there is an excellent spring of good water, near the door. Said farm has an orchard of upwards of 100 apple trees of choice fruit; there is a new framed barn well enclosed, with a four pole barrack standing by it. The above farm is in good fence.

The other plantation joining the former, contains 120 acres of good land for rye and Indian corn, about 40 acres whereof are cleared, about 8 acres of meadow, and 10 or 15 acres more may be made with very little expence; there is a new frame house with 2 rooms on a floor, and a convenient milk room.—The said farm is convenient for water, and in good fence; likewise, there is a large range for a stock; both the above places lay along the road from Cranberry to Freehold courthouse, and very convenient to markets.

The said places will be sold both together or separate, on the day of the date above-said. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, when the conditions of sale will be made known by

THOMAS APPPLEGATE, } Execu-
STEPHEN VOORHEES, } tors.

Penalapon, Aug. 30, 1779.

## Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY last Monday night, the 30th of Aug. 1779, from the subscriber living in the township of Reading, Hunterdon county, and state of West New-Jersey, a Negro Man name TONE, about 30 years old, well built, about 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good English and Low Dutch. Also, another named CHARLES, about 17 years of age, about 6 feet high, of a yellow complexion, squints very much with his eyes; he can talk good English and Low Dutch. As they took with them a num-

ber of cloaths, their dress cannot be described: It is supposed their intention is for Staten-Island. Any person that will take up said two negroes, and secure them in safe gaol, so that their master may have them again, shall receive for each Eighty Dollars, and expences paid; or if delivered to the owner at his house, the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

CORNELIUS VANHORN.[1]

Aug. 31.

ON Friday, the 17th instant, at 9 o'clock precisely, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue, at the subscriber's mills in Reading-town, Hunterdon county, near the White House, for cash only, a number of milch cows, young cattle, horses, valuable English breeding mares, 30 or 40 head of sheep, hogs, a good waggon, pleasure sleigh, and a considerable quantity of good hay, also farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture; likewise, that noted and elegant horse called Harlequin, that covered at the subscriber's mills the last season, now rising 5 years old, was got by Granby, his dam by Briton, together with many other articles too tedious to mention. Conditions will be made known, and attendance given by

JOSEPH GRESWOLD.

N. B. He has likewise for sale, a likely negro wench, about 23 years of age, used to most kinds of country work, and sold for no fault, but want of employ.

## Eighty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the third instant, September, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, 8 years old last spring, black mane & tail, black legs, heavy made, paces a travel, but most natural

[1] For a sketch of Cornelius Van Horne, see New Jersey Archives, 11 : 83.

to trot and canter, her shoulders and sides are galled by work. Whoever takes up said mare and thief and secures them, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the thief only, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

JOSEPH LAMB.

## To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS his Excellency the Governor, by Proclamation, has called on the good citizens, but more especially the Magistrates of this State, carefully to inspect the conduct of those employed either in the Quartermaster or Commissary General's department;

And whereas, a general complaint is made against sundry persons acting in said department at Princeton—These are to inform the public that the magistrates in and about Princeton will attend at the house of Mr. Jacob G. Bergen, innholder, in said town, on Saturday, the 11th inst. from one o'clock in the afternoon till evening, then and there to receive and take down such complaint or information as may be offered against any person acting in either of said departments, agreeably to the tenor of His Excellency's Proclamation.

*Princeton, Sept.* 4, 1779.

## To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, *ss.* { NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Court-House in Burlington, on Thursday the 30th day of September inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Stephen Decatur and Nicholl Fordick,[1] (who as well, &c.)

[1] Fosdick.

against the schooner or vessel called the Barbary, lately commanded by Charles Hendly: Of John Field, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Recovery, lately commanded by Leonard Bowles: Of Enoch Stilwill and Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Henry: Of Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Nancy: Of Silas Talbot and James Munro, (who as well, &c.) against the vessel called the Dublin Cutter, lately commanded by Phœnix Fagan: Of Nicholl Fordick, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Susannah: Of Silas Talbot and James Munro, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Chance: And of Enoch Stilwill, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called Leportax; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their cargoes should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,
Joseph Bloomfield, Register.

September 4, 1779.

*New-Jersey, September* 4, 1779.

On Saturday the 18th instant, at eight o'clock, at the house of John Brick, Esq. on Morris's River,

WILL begin the Sales of the CARGO of the Brig captured by Captain Stilwill, in the schooner Hawke, consisting of 200 puncheons of old Jamaica spirits, and a quantity of old Madeira wines. At the same time will be sold said BRIG, with her appurtenances per inventory.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty,
JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber near Somerset courthouse, the evening of the 29th of July, a black Roan Gelding, near 14 hands high, a natural pacer, carries a low head and tail, a little high backed, five years old this grass. Any person delivering the horse to the owner shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

RYNIER VEGHT.

Aug. 16.

## To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey. ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the Court-house in Burlington, on Monday the 13 day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of John Field and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Polly Sly, lately commanded by Isaac Royal Denston, and the schooner or vessel called the Yanke Witch, lately commanded by John Atkinson; of John Walton, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Happy Family; and of James Parker, John Powell, Jesse Lucas, Joseph Poole, Thomas Mendenhall and George Caron, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Sukey, lately belonging to Brian Conner, of New-York; of Samuel Ingersoll and David Stevens (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Boone; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their cargoes should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Aug. 4.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 88, *September* 1, 1779.

New-York, *September* 8.

The following is extracted from the *New-Jersey Journal,* printed at Chatham, Aug. 24:

"We hear that a few days since, the Packet from England for New-York, was captured by the schooner Mars, Capt. Taylor, of Egg-Harbour. In their confusion they unfortunately omitted sinking the mail, which fell into our hands, and is safe arrived at Philadelphia, together with 42 prisoners, two of which are officers of distinction, who were coming to take command at New-York."

I hereby declare the above assertion of the mail falling into the hands of Rebels to be a notorious falsehood, on the contrary it was thrown into the sea and irrecoverably sunk, before the Snow Packet Boat I commanded was taken,

JOHN ROBERTS, Commander,
of the Dashwood Packet.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 307, *September* 8, 1779.

*New-Jersey, September* 4.

*On* SATURDAY the eighteenth instant, at eight o'clock in the morning, at the house of John Brich, Esq; on Morris's River, will begin the sales of the CARGO of the brig Leportax, captured by Capt. Stillwell, in the schooner Hawke, consisting of two hundred puncheons of old Jamaica Spirits, and a quantity of old Madeira Wines. At the same time will be sold said BRIG, a very valuable vessel. *By order of the Court of Admiralty*

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, September* 11, 1779.

TRENTON, Sept. 8. 'The honorable the legislature of this state are to meet, agreeable to adjournment, on Wednesday the fifteenth inst.

We learn that major gen. lord Stirling marched his division of Continental troops, a few days ago, to a place called the Clove.

We hear that on Friday last several armed boats, belonging to the enemy, went into Egg Harbour river, and destroyed a number of vessels, and other property to a considerable amount.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, September* 11, 1779.

The Privateer Brig Dunmore, Capt. Buchannan, arrived from a Cruize last Monday, in which he took three Prizes, and sent them to Bermuda; one of them was a Brig from St. Eustatia bound for Philadelphia. The Dunmore was chased into Sandy-Hook by three Rebel Privateers, one of them a Brig of 18 Guns, and full of Men.

TRENTON, September 15.

The General Assembly of this State meet here this day.

By the best accounts we can obtain from New-York, the enemy remain very busy in preparing for a large embarkation of troops; and from several circumstances, it is apprehended they are destined for the West-Indies.

* * * The Public is desired to take notice, that the Annual Commencement at Princeton, is to be on Wednesday the 29th inst. and the Examination of the Grammar School on the Tuesday preceeding.

## Wanted Immediately.

TWO APPRENTICE LADS, who can read and write. Enquire of the Printer.

JOSEPH MILNOR has for Sale,

At his Store in Trenton,

A Quantity of GERMAN STEEL.

September 15, 1779.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND hand RIDING CHAIR, and a pair of horseman's PISTOLS with holsters. Enquire of Benjamin Smith in Trenton.

Sept. 14, 1779

## James Emerson

Hath for sale at his store in Trenton,

DOCTOR RYAN'S incomparable *worm*-destroying SUGAR PLUMBS, necessary to be kept in all families. Also, Russia sheetings and drillings, fine Irish linens 7-8 and yard-wide; coarse German do. calicoes, cambrick, lawn, flowered muslin for aprons, everlasting serge, rattinet, black velvet for breeches or jackets, black silk handkerchiefs, check do. India nankeens, snuff and tobacco, with sundry other articles, which he will sell as reasonable as the times will admit; he also takes BEES-WAX in exchange for goods, or pays cash for it.

WILL be exposed to sale, at publick vendue, on the premises, the sixth day of October next, the two thirds of three undivided Lots of Land, with the grist-mill and fulling-mill thereon, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate at Rocky-hill, in the county of Somerset, being part of the estate of John Hart, Esq. deceased, of Hopewell; the conditions, &c. made known on the day of sale by

JESSE HART, NATHANIEL HART, } Executors.
EDWARD HART, LEVI HART, }

September 6, 1779.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Hart, Esq. of Hopewell, deceased, are earnestly required to make payment by the 1st of October next; and also those that have any demands against said estate are requested to bring their accounts properly attested by said time, in order to receive their just dues, and enable the subscribers to make up their accounts with the legatees.

JESSE HART, NATHANIEL HART, } Executors.
EDWARD HART, LEVI HART, }

September 6, 1779.

Trenton, September 10, 1779.

## To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS Richard Stevens and John Mehelm, Esquires, in the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey newspapers, have, as trustees for selling and disposing of part of the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, among others, advertised the following plantations and tracts of land for sale, now in possession of Frederick Jordan, Peter Haughabout, Philip Palmer, John Brink, William Craig, - - - - Ebgor, Benjamin Jones, Daniel Brink, Jacob Ackman and Isaac Oakes: This is to notify the publick, that we, the subscribers, are the true

and lawful owners of all and singular the above-mentioned plantations and tracts of land; and do hereby forewarn any person or persons from purchasing any or either of them, as we are determined to dispute the title with any person or persons who may purchase any or either of the aforesaid premises from or under the aforesaid trustees.

SAMUEL HENRY,
RICHARD HOLCOMB,
JOHN BRINK.

## Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, near the six mile run Dutch meeting-house, in Middlesex county, on the evening of the 10th of this inst. a dark bay Mare, 15 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, is half-blooded, and carries well, four years old last spring, has no natural marks, and is branded with the shape of a heart on one of her thighs. Any person that will apprehend the thief, and deliver the mare to the owner, shall be entitled to the above reward, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN BARRICKLOW.

September 13, 1779.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 90, *Sept.* 15, 1779.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue*

On Monday the 20th instant, (September)

A Lot of Land in the town of Gloucester, with the buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of a large bark house, currying shop, and a great number of vats, &c. &c. where the Tanning business may be carried on to great advantage.

On the 21st inst. will also be disposed at Public Vendue, at Mr. Eldridge's tavern, known by the Death of the Fox, a Lot of Meadow on Repopo Creek, in the county of Gloucester, about fifteen miles from Philadelphia, on the River Delaware.

And on Thursday the 23d instant, will be disposed of at Public Vendue, at Bridge-Town in Cumberland county, a Tract of Land containing about four hundred acres, within two miles of Buckshotem saw-mill, where a sloop can load from the mill tail. Any person inclining to purchase can view the tract before the day of sale, by applying to ROBERT MONTGOMERY, near the premises.

The conditions will be made known and attendance given on the day of sale by ROBERT and WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, September* 18, 1779.

But what shall we think of the cause, to which a Lady from Jersey attributes the sickly state of the inhabitants of that Province?—She affirms, it is entirely owing to the scarcity of Musketos.—

If what she advances be true—how easily can we account for the great health abounding in this city. *We have Phlebotomists in plenty.* GENUINE.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 310, *September* 18, 1779.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.

We hear that there is now such a Disagreement between the Inhabitants of New Jersey, and those of Philadelphia, that all intercourse with Regard to Trade is entirely at an end, as the Committee of Philadelphia will not permit any of their Goods to cross the Delaware for the Use of the Inhabitants of Jersey, neither will the last mentioned Province admit any of their Produce to be sent to Philadelphia.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1457, *September* 20, 1779.

## PHILADELPHIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, West-Point, Aug. 23, 1779.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inclose your Excellency Major Lee's report of the surprise and capture of the garrison of Powles-Hook. The Major displayed a remarkable degree of prudence, address, enterprise, and bravery upon this occasion—which does the highest honour to himself and to all the officers and men under his command. The situation of the post rendered the attempt critical, and the success brilliant: It was made in consequence of information that the garrison was in a state of negligent security, which the event has justified.

I am much indebted to Major General Lord Stirling for the judicious measures he took to forward the enterprise, and to secure the retreat of the party.

Lieut. M'Callister, who will have the honour of delivering these dispatches, will present Congress with the standard of the garrison which fell into his possession during the attack. Major Lee speaks of this gentleman's conduct in the handsomest terms.

I have the honour to be,

With perfect respect and esteem,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

P. S. The report not having been received till this day, prevented a speedier transmission. Major Lee mentions 20 men lost on our side;—Capt. Rudulph informs, that since the report was concluded, several of the missing had returned, which will lessen the supposed loss near one half.

SIR,

Lord Stirling was pleased to communicate to your Excellency my verbal report to his Lordship of the 19th

instant. I now do myself the honour to present a particular relation of the enterprise which your Excellency was pleased to commit to my direction.

I took command of the troops employed on this occasion on the 18th: They amounted to 400 infantry, composed of detachments from the Virginia and Maryland divisions, and one troop of dismounted dragoons.

The troops moved from the vicinity of the New-Bridge about four o'clock P. M. Patroles of horse being detached to watch the communication with the North-River, and parties of infantry stationed at the different avenues leading to Powles Hook: My anxiety to render the march as easy as possible, induced me to pursue the Bergen road lower than intended. After filing into the mountains, the timidity or treachery of the principal guide prolonged a short march into a march of three hours, by this means the troops were exceedingly harrassed, and being obliged to pass through deep mountainous woods to regain our route, some parties of the rear were unfortunately separated. This affected me most sensibly, as it not only diminished the number of the men destined for the assault, but deprived me of the aid of several officers of distinguished merit.

On reaching the point of separation, I found my first disposition impracticable both from the near approach of day and the rising of the tide. Not a moment being to spare, I paid no attention to the punctilios of honour or rank, but ordered the troops to advance in their then disposition. Lieutenant Rudulph, whom I had previously detached to reconnoitre the passages on the canal, returned to me at this point of time and reported that all was silence within the works, that he had fathomed the canal and found the passage on the center route still admissible. This intervening intelligence was immediately communicated from front to rear, and the troops pushed on with that resolution, order and coolness which ensures success.

The forlorn hopes, led by Lieutenant M'Callister of the Maryland, and Lieutenant Rudulph of the dragoons, marched on with trailed arms in most profound silence. Such was the singular address of these two gentlemen, that the first notice to the garrison was the forlornes plunging into the canal. A firing immediately commenced from the block houses and along the line of abattis, but did not in the least check the advance of the troops. The forlorn, supported by Major Clarke at the head of the right column, broke through all opposition, and found an entrance into the main work. So rapid was the movement of the troops that we gained the fort before the discharge of a single piece of artillery. The center column, conducted by Capt. Forsyth, on passing the abattis took a direction to their left. Lieutenant Armstrong led on the advance of this column. They soon possessed themselves of the officers and troops posted at the house No. 6, and fully compleated every object of their destination. The rear column, under Captain Handy, moved forward in support of the whole. Thus were we compleately victorious in the space of a few moments.

The appearances of day-light, my apprehension least some accident might have befallen the boats, the numerous difficulties of the retreat, the harrassed state of the troops, and the destruction of all our ammunition by passing the canal, conspired in influencing me to retire the moment of victory. Major Clarke, with the right column, was immediately put in motion with the greater part of the prisoners. Captain Handy followed on with the remainder. Lieutenants Armstrong and Reed formed the rear guard.

Immediately on the commencement of the retreat, I sent forward Captain Forsyth to Prior's Mill to collect such men from the different columns as were most fit for action, and to take post on the heights of Bergen to cover the retreat.

On my reaching this place I was informed by Cornet Neill, (who had been posted there during the night for the purpose of laying the bridge and communicating with the boats) that my messenger directed to him previous to the attack had not arrived, nor had he heard from Captain Peyton who had charge of the boats.

Struck with apprehension that I should be disappointed in the route of retreat, I rode forward to the front under Major Clarke, whom I found very near the point of embarkation and no boats to receive them. In this very critical situation I lost no time in my decision, but ordered the troops to regain Bergen road and move on to the New-Bridge: At the same time I communicated my disappointment to Lord Stirling by express, then returned to Prior's Bridge to the rear guard.

Oppressed by every possible misfortune at the head of troops worn down by a rapid march of thirty miles, through mountains, swamps and deep morasses, without the least refreshment during the whole march, ammunition destroyed, encumbered with prisoners, and a retreat of fourteen miles to make good, on a route admissible of interception at several points by a march of two, three or four miles; one body moving in our rear, and another (from the intelligence I had received from the captured officers) in all probability well advanced on our right; a retreat naturally impossible to our left. Under all these distressing circumstances, my sole dependence was in the persevering gallantry of the officers and obstinate courage of the troops. In this I was fully satisfied by the shouts of the soldiery, who gave every proof of unimpaired vigour on the moment that the enemy's approach was announced.

Having gained the point of interception opposite Weehock, Captain Handy was directed to move with his division on the Mountain road in order to facillitate the retreat. Captain Catlett, of the 2d Virginia regiment, fortunately joined me at this moment at the head of fifty men with good ammunition. I immediately halted this officer,

and having detached two parties, the one on the Bergen road in the rear of Major Clarke, the other on the banks of the North-River, I moved with the party under command of the Captain on the center route. By those precautions a sudden approach of the enemy was fully prevented. I am very much indebted to this officer, and the gentlemen under him for their alacrity and vigilance on this occasion.

On the rear's approach to the Fort Lee road we met a detachment under the command of Colonel Ball, which Lord Stirling had pushed forward on the first notice of our situation to support the retreat. The Col. moved on and occupied a position which effectually covered us.

Some little time after this, a body of the enemy (alluded to in the intelligence I mentioned to have received from the officers while in the fort, made their appearance, issuing out of the woods on our right, and moving thro' the fields directly to the road. They immediately commenced a fire upon my rear. Lieutenant Reed was ordered to face them, while Lieut. Rudulph threw himself with a party into a stone house which commanded the road. These two officers were directed mutually to support each other and give time for the troops to pass the English Neighbourhood Creek, at the Liberty Pole. On the enemy's observing this disposition, they immediately retired by the same route they had approached, and took the woods. The precipitation with which they retired preventing the possibility of Colonel Ball's falling in with them, saved the whole.

The body which moved in our rear, having excessively fatigued themselves by the rapidity of their march, thought prudent to halt before they came in contact with us.

Thus, Sir, was every attempt to cut off our rear completely baffled. The troops arrived safe at the New-Bridge with all the prisoners about one o'clock, P. M. on the nineteenth.

I should commit the highest injustice, was I not to assure your Excellency that my endeavours were fully seconded by every officer in his station; nor can any discrimination justly be made, but what arose from opportunity. The troops vied with each other in patience under their many sufferings, and conducted themselves in every vicissitude of fortune with a resolution which reflects the highest honour on them.

During the whole action not a single musket was fired on our side,—the bayonet was our sole dependence.

Having gained the fort, such were the order of the troops and attention of the officers, that the soldiers were prevented from plundering, altho' in the midst of every sort.

American humanity has been again signally manifested, self-preservation strongly dictated, on the retreat, the putting the prisoners to death, and British cruelty fully justified it; notwithstanding which, not a man was wantonly hurt.

During the progress of the troops in the works, from the different reports of my officers, I conclude not more than 50 of the enemy were killed, and a few wounded.—Among the killed is one officer, supposed from his description to be a Captain in Col. Buskirk's regiment. Our loss on this occasion is very trifling. I have not yet had a report from the detachment of Virginians; but, as I conclude their loss to be proportionate to the loss of the other troops, I can venture to pronounce that the loss of the whole in killed, wounded and missing, will not exceed 20. As soon as the report comes to hand, I will transmit to Head-Quarters an accurate return. I herewith inclose a return of the prisoners taken from the enemy.

At every point of the enterprise I stood highly indebted to Major Clarke for his zeal, activity and example:—Captains Handy and Forsyth have claim to my particular thanks for the support I experienced from them on every occasion. The Captains Reed, M'Clane, Smith, Crump,

and Wilmot, behaved with the greatest zeal and intrepidity. I must acknowledge myself very much indebted to Major Burnet and Capt. Peyton of the dragoons, for their council and indefatigability in the previous preparations to the attack. The premature withdraw[al] of the boats, was owing to the non-arrival of my dispatches, and though a most mortifying circumstance, can be called nothing more than unfortunate. Lieutenant Vanderville, who was to have commanded one of the forlornes but was thrown out by the alteration of the disposition of battle, conducted himself perfectly soldier like. The whole of the officers behaved with the greatest propriety; and, as I said before, no discrimination can justly be made, but what arose from opportunity.

The Lieutenants M'Callister, Armstrong, Reed, and Rudulph, distinguished themselves remarkably. Too much praise cannot be given to those gentlemen for their prowess and example. Capt. Bradford, of the train, who volunteered it with me for the purpose of taking direction of the artillery, deserves my warmest thanks for his zeal and activity. I am personally indebted to Capt. Rudulph and Dr. Irvine of the dragoons, who attended me during the expedition, for their many services.

I beg leave to present your Excellency with the flag of the fort by the hands of Mr. M'Callister, the gentleman into whose possession it fell.

It is needless for me to explain my reasons for the instantaneous evacuation of the fort. Your Excellency's knowledge of the post, will suggest fully the propriety of it. The event confirms it.

Among the many unfortunate circumstances which crossed our wishes, none was more so than the accidental absence of Col. Buskirk and the greatest part of his regiment. They had set out on an expedition up the North River the very night of the attack. A company of vigilant Hessians had taken their place in the fort, which rendered the secrecy of approach more precarious, and, at the same

time diminished the object of the enterprize by a reduction of the number of the garrison. Major Sutherland fortunately saved himself by a soldier's counterfeiting his person. This imposition was not discovered till too late.

I intended to have burnt the barracks; but on finding a number of sick soldiers and women with young children in them, humanity forbid the execution of my intention. The key of the magazine could not be found, nor could it be broke open in the little time we had to spare, many attempts having been made to that purpose by the Lieutenants M'Callister and Reed. It was completely impracticable to bring off any pieces of artillery. I consulted Captain Bradford on the point, who confirmed me in my opinion. The circumstances of spiking them being trivial, it was omitted altogether.

After most of the troops had retired from the works, and were passed and passing the canal, a fire of musquetry commenced from a few stragglers, who had collected in an old work on the right of the main fort. Their fire being ineffectual and the object trifling, I determined not to break in upon the order of retreat, but continued passing the defile in front. I cannot conclude this relation without expressing my warmest thanks to Lord Stirling for the full patronage I received from him in every stage of the enterprise. I must also return my thanks to the cavalry, for their vigilant execution of the duties assigned them.

Captain Rudulph waits on your Excellency with these dispatches; I beg leave to refer to this officer for any further explanation that may be required.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

With the most perfect respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

And most humble servant.

HENRY LEE, jun.

Paramus, Aug. 22, 1779.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON.

RETURN of Prisoners taken at Powles Hook on the morning of the 19th of August, 1779.

64th Regiment, 1 Captain, Garrison Regiment, 6 Serjeants, 67 rank and file. Buskirk's ditto, 1 Surgeon, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 1 Quarter-Master, 4 Subalterns, 2 Serjeants, 39 rank & file. Hessians, 1 Serjeant, 10 rank and file. Artificers, 2. Inhabitants, 10.

Artillery, 1 Serjeant. 1 Corporal, 2 Gunners, 9 Matrosses. Total 158.

The Surgeon on parole,

By order of Major Lee,

ROBERT FORSYTH, Capt.
P. L. Dragoons.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

CHATHAM SEPTEMBER 21.

*A French fleet may be momently expected upon this coast, having been spoke with at sea. All the Pilots in this State, we hear, are engaged to hold themselves in readiness to go on board, should they make this coast.*

A Cartel, we hear, is likely to be settled for a general exchange of prisoners.

STOLEN, on Sunday night the 12th instant, a bright sorrel horse, about 4 years old, 14 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, with both hind feet white, and has a very bad flaw in his right hoof, trots and canters very smart.—Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive one hundred dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

JOHN VAN WINKLE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about ten days ago, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an inch high, three years old, with a star in her forehead, and a natural pacer. Whoever owns said mare may, by applying to the subscriber, proving their property, and paying charges, have her again.

PAUL HUSTON.

*New-Ark Township, Sept.* 13, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen, a FOX HOUND, of a pretty large size, white with yellow spots on his sides, his ears long and spotted with yellow and white, and a long tail. Whoever will leave word with the printer hereof, or at Mr. Winan's tavern, in Elizabeth Town, where the said dog may be had, shall there receive Thirty Dollars reward.

FOUND, on the 18th instant, between Springfield and Elizabeth-Town, a piece of coarse cloth. Whoever it belongs to, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have it again by applying to

SAMUEL TYLER.

Springfield, Sept. 21, 1779.

*Practitioners of Physic,*

MAY be supplied with the following medicines (of the first quality) by applying at the house of Jonathan Morrell, half a mile from New-Providence meeting-house; peruvian bark, rhubarb, tartar emetic, cantharides, opium, glauber salts, camphor, compound spirits of lavender, volatile aromatic, salt or wormwood, &c.

N. B. At the same place may be had, indigo by the barrel or dozen.

*To be sold on Thursday the 23d instant, at the late dwelling house of Timothy Whitehead, Esq; of Connecticut Farms, deceased;*

HORSES, cattle, sheep, swine, cyder spirits, a good clock, cupboard, bedding, and various other articles of household furniture and farming utensils too numerous to mention. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, when the conditions of sale will be made known by

DANIEL WADE,
TIMOTHY WHITEHEAD. } Executors.

FOUND, about the middle of July last, near Daniel Young's in Hanover, a parchment containing a small sum of money and some writings.—Whoever owns the same may, by proving their property, giving a gratuity to the boy that found it, and paying the cost of this advertisement, have it again by applying to John Smithson, at Daniel Young's.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 11th instant, a red bull calf, with a white face, has a slit in the left ear and a crop in the right.—Whoever owns said calf may, by proving their property, and paying charges, have him again by applying to

ROBERT FRENCH.

*Springfield, Sept.* 20, 1779.

STOLEN, from the subscriber's plantation near Woodbridge, the 11th instant, a black mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with S D, trots, paces, and canters; is about 5 years old.—Whoever secures the thief and mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have one hundred dollars, or forty dollars for the mare alone, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN JENNINGS.

Mr. Kollock,

*I Have observed in conversing with people of my acquaintance, that the chief objection they make against the regulating act is, that it is formed by a Committee, and not by lawful authority, universally in all the States. Altho' this objection may have weight with some, yet I humbly conceive it will not have so much with others, as to induce them to falsify their word, and make void their public agreement, in order more effectually to ruin their distressed country. That some expedient is absolutely necessary to be adopted, I think none in their senses dare deny; and who will venture boldly to assert that the longer that expedient is put off the better? We don't argue thus in other cases, when we are extremely sick, or in pain, that we will defer sending for a Physician, until we get better. No, in that case, we take the alarm, and instantly apply a remedy; why then should we not be equally anxious for the health and salvation of our country? It's true, that if a regulation of prices was universally established by law in all the States, that would be much more agreeable, and rather to be chosen; but a temporary regulation, until that can be adopted, must be considered, by every true friend to his country, a very important matter. The sooner the depreciation of our currency is remedied, the better; and therefore we ought immediately to apply the salutary remedy. Should any say that Committees have no authority to oblige them to obey their resolutions, and therefore they wont regard them, that saying manifests a stubborness of temper, to a shocking degree, as well as exceedingly selfish and covetous; to prefer sordid gain before the salvation of their country. I should think the dear bought experience we have had in not complying with the former regulating act, might forever silence such objections. How many millions of expence would that have saved us, had it universally been complied with, as well as prevented many evils and diffi-*

*culties under which we now labour? But America was young in politics, which consideration must be her apology, and in some measure plead her excuse. But now when experience hath been our Schoolmaster, should we neglect our duty, then no excuse or apology can be made for us.*

A Friend to Liberty.

Mr. Kollock,

I *Observed in one of your late papers a curious performance, under the signature of Jesse Baldwin, in which he highly resents being held up to the public, as an offender against the regulations of the Committee. Altho' I am not one of that body, yet zeal in the cause of my country, urges me on to attempt an answer to that malevolent insolent performance. He first begins, by observing that it is very agreeable when one is exposed to disgrace and infamy, to have as much company as possible, &c. I should have thought that a man who professes to be a christian, and friend to his country, would not so egregiously expose his profession. Does Mr. Baldwin think that having a multitude of transgressors on his side, will exculpate him, or extenuate his crime? If he does, his own words will condemn him. Or, does he mean to insinuate that it is no crime to disregard good regulations, because they are made by a Committee, which he and some others had no hand in chusing. This probably is this gentlemans meaning, (for I have so much charity for him as to suppose that he believes a regulation of prices to be necessary for the good of our country) I shall therefore take this for granted, waving any other remarks upon his performance, and proceed to expose the conduct of those, whether they be few or many, who prefer their own private gain, to the happiness and peace of their country. Upon this principle is founded all the mischief and disorders which take place in the world. Selfishness is the bane of society. It overthrows kingdoms and empires; breaks through all bonds and obligations; it destroys the peace*

*of families; and, in fine, is that source from whence first sprang all the evils, we experience in this life, and all which are experienced in the life to come. If therefore this is the case; what punishment can be too great to inflict upon those, who openly avow their persisting in it, and their utter contempt of such who are earnestly striving to save their country from all its abominable evils?*

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

THE subscriber informs the public that he still continues to cut TOBACCO as usual, and can supply them with that article either by the paper or pound, at as low a price as the times will admit of.—Also, to dispose of, for six bushels of wheat or two hundred of flour, three sash lights of forty-two pains of glass 7 by 9's.

JAMES CHAPMAN.

*Elizabeth Town, Sept.* 13, 1779.

FOR SALE,

THE convenient dwelling-house, and about five acres of land, where the subscriber now lives; the house is pleasantly situated, and stands in one of the best situations in this town for mercantile business in settled times; has a number of convenient out-buildings, good gardens and orchard, all in good repair—A lot of land of about 1½ acres in an excellent situation for building and for business—And a lot of 20 acres, or upwards, about one mile from the dwelling-house;—two breeding mares and two colts. For further particulars apply to

MATTHIAS HALSTED.

Who has one fire in a forge, on a good stream of water, near Morris-Town, to dispose of, for the sale of which Mr. Dixon, at Bottle-Hill, is authorized to treat.

Elizabeth-Town, Sept. 14, 1779.

*One Hundred Pounds Reward.*

*ON the night of the 7th instant, the store of the subscriber was broke open and robbed of the following articles, viz. two pieces of red baize, one piece of brown homespun cloth (fulled) one piece cotton and silk striped, four or five pair of stockings, five pair of pinchbeck knee-buckles, a few pair of sleeve buttons, two or three sailors coats and breeches (blue) upwards of two hundred dollars in Continental money &c. &c. Any person giving information, that the goods may be recovered, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward; for the goods only, fifty pounds.*

*AARON DAY.*

*Elizabeth Town, Sept.* 13, 1779.

WHEREAS JOHN JACKMAN, an Englishman born, a serjeant in my company, died some time ago; and as I have a considerable sum of money in my hands, the property of the deceased, and worthy the attention of his friends, any person who has any demands on his estate, or any heir or representative, properly authorized, may receive the effects of the deceased by applying to me at the park of artillery.

JOHN LILLIE, Capt. 3d Reg. Art.

*Artillery Park, State of New York, Sept.* 8, 1779.

WANTED, on interest, from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds, for which good land security will be given in the county of Orange, State of New-York. Apply to George Ross, Esq; at Elizabeth Town, East-Jersey.

*Sept.* 13, 1779.

WHEREAS the wife of William Denniston has eloped time after time, and taken my effects with her: This is therefore to forewarn all persons not to trade with or harbour her, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

WILLIAM DENNISTON.

*Hanover, Sept.* 13, 1779.

ALL persons who have any demands on the estate of Hendrick Fisher, late of the county of Somerset, Esq; deceased, are desired to send or bring in their accounts or demands to the subscriber, living near Bound-Brook, in order that the same may be adjusted; and those who are indebted to said estate, are required to make speedy payment, in order that the affairs of said estate may be settled.

JEREMIAH FISHER, Executor.

*September* 13, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PHAETON,

With harness complete.—Enquire of the printer.

STOLEN from the plantation of the subscriber the 3d instant, a red-roan MARE, with a white slip in her face, trots and canters well, four years old last spring, in good order, and about 14 hands high.—Whoever secures said mare, so that the owner may get her again, shall have fifty dollars reward; and for the thief and mare, one hundred and fifty.

RODAH VALANTINE.

*New-Providence, Sept.* 13, 1779.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb.* XXXII., *September* 21, 1779.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue*

On Monday the twenty-seventh instant,

The Hull of a fine new Brigantine, and the Hull of a Schooner, which were drove ashore near Squan River, in the township of Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, together with their spars, sails and rigging, being all new - - - 4 cables, 4 anchors, 22 pieces of cannon with their carriages, 10 swivels, a quantity of gunpowder, a quantity of round shot, double-head ditto and langridge, rammers, ladles, sponges, crows and hand-spikes, 2 boats and oars, a number of iron-bound puncheons, 2 iron cabouses, 2 coppers, a number of small arms and cutlasses, crane and waist irons, a quantity of good beef, a quantity of good duck, &c. &c. Apply to RICHARD WHELDEN and NICOLL FOSDICK, residing at Mr. Haven's near the premises. N. B. The vessels may be easily got off, their hulls not hurt.

The TRUSTEES of the College of New Jersey, are hereby put in mind, that the annual commencement is upon the last Wednesday in September; and that their attendance is expected on the Tuesday preceeding, at Ten o'clock.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, September* 21, 1779.

## FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away the 26th of August, 1779, from the subscriber, living in Deptford township, Gloucester county, in New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named William Malice, this country born, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, near 18 years of age, a chunky well made lad, short brown hair, round faced, black eyes, glissens much when he smiles, something freckled, a cunning smart active fellow; had

on, and took with him, a round fine hat, a fine shirt and two coarse ones, two pair of trousers, a brown coatee, a lightish coloured upper jacket, and under ditto without sleeves, a greenish cast jean breeches mended on the knees, paleish ribbed worsted stockings, and good shoes, with brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said lad, so that his master may have him again, shall be entitled to the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES HINCHMAN.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, September* 22, 1779.

DESERTED from Capt. JOHN DAVIS'S Company of the New Jersey State Regiment, whereof Col. Frederick Freelinghauson's Commander. One ANDREW BELCHER, by trade a shoemaker, dark complexion, brown hair, which he wore tyed; 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high. JOSEPH GIFFORD, about 29 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, supposed to be about Egg-Harbour. THOMAS DOUGHTY, about 20 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, supposed to be about Egg-Harbour. ABRAHAM PETERSON, about 27 years old, 5 feet 11½ inches high, of a fair complexion, supposed to be at Egg-Harbour. Likewise, one NATHANIEL AVIS, who deserted on the 12th day of September, 1779, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a sandy complexion, about 17 years old, supposed to about Sweedsborough in Gloucester county, Woolwich township. Whoever takes up and secures said deserters, in Gloucester Goal, or brings them to Woodbridge, or to Col. JOHN TAYLOR at Elizabethtown, shall receive a reward of One HUNDRED DOLLARS each, and reasonable charges paid by JOHN DAVIS, Capt. July 26th.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, September* 22, 1779.

To the Honourable the Congress of the United States of America.

Although no man can hold your elevated and dignified characters in greater veneration than I do, nevertheless, as a citizen, I apprehend that I have a right to address you, more especially at this time of imminent danger. You have perhaps with great propriety, and for the general good of the union, emitted large sums in bills of credit, and which, through your recommendation, have been made a legal tender in payment of money equal to silver and gold by the several Legislatures of the States in union. These bills are depreciated to a degree that the most penetrating observer could not foresee or the most credulous believe, yet nothing has been done by Congress, or any of our Legislatures, to provide a remedy for this intolerable evil, which our enemies believe will prove our ruin. Is it then really so, that self-interest has eaten out every generous and every noble sentiment from among us? Are we determined to be guilty of *felo de se?* God forbid; for Heaven's sake lay aside every little party dispute; look with a single eye at the good of the union; and instantly fall upon ways and means for restoring the bills of credit, on which, under God, the salvation of the union depends. Give your Staff Officers handsome salaries, but no commissions; prevent monopolizing and engrossing, which will greatly tend to restore the credit of your money. Can we be guilty of such horrid ingratitude? Gracious Heaven has been very bountiful to us; Nature's lap is laden with the fruits of the earth; we are invited to reap the golden harvest; we have the greatest prospects of plenty of all the necessaries of life; and shall all these be held at more than twenty times the prices given when there was less of those articles among us? Supposing the sum of six millions in common times, at former prices, sufficient to carry on the war, which I think nearly right, it will now cost one hundred and twenty millions. Suppose the United States to raise by tax fifteen millions, do we not contract a

debt in one year of one hundred and five millions? Therefore, for the sake of everything dear to us, let the delusion go no farther, but instantly fall upon measures to restore our money. Government and law are essentially necessary for the well being of any people: The several States in union have formed constitutions founded on the authority of the people, which are in full exercise; and will our superiors leave us to go back to committees again? As an excellent reasoner observes, where law ends tyranny begins. I shall leave this important subject with the wisdom of Congress to determine and draw a line of limitation, which being by them recommended to the several Legislatures of the States in union as a sovereign remedy, on which, under God, the political salvation of our nation depends; at the same time that each state raise annually as great a sum by taxes, as the representatives shall judge their constituents able to pay either yearly or every half year.

A JERSEY FARMER.

## TRENTON, September 22.

Sunday evening last His Excellency the Sieur Gerard arrived here from Philadelphia; and yesterday morning His Excellency Count De La Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Versailles, met him at this place, accompanied by his Secretary, with a large retinue, and escorted by a corps of Baylor's light dragoons, commanded by Capt. Jones.—The Legislature sitting here, His Excellency the Governor, and the Vice-President of the Council, paid their compliments of congratulation to the Count.—After a short stay in town, Monsieurs Luzerne and Gerard, with their attendants, set out for Philadelphia.

Yesterday was taken up at Woodbridge, as he was going to the enemy, one ——— Hayden, a notorious villain, who

has been famous for his treachery to his country. There was found on him 250 blank sheets of paper for printing continental money.—It appears to be the same kind of paper, on which the true bills are printed.

A few days ago four of the gang of villains, associates of the infamous Lewis Fenton, were made prisoners, by a party of our militia, in Monmouth county, and safely lodged in the county gaol.

By several gentlemen from Monmouth county we learn, that a large number of the enemy are upon Staten-Island; and that Major Lee, with his corps of cavalry, arrived in that county a few days ago.

The number of Indian towns which have been destroyed by our army under the command of General Sullivan, on the western expedition, including those burnt by Gen. Clinton previous to the junction, amounts to 14; which, with the destruction of all their corn, beans, &c. in the vicinity of those towns, will, we flatter ourselves, somewhat frustrate the savages during the remainder of the campaign in their predatory schemes against our frontier inhabitants.

A late London paper observes, "There seems a strange contradiction in the sentiments and conduct of the Generals who have *commanded,* and Governor Johnston, who has been a *Commissioner* in America; the former, by their evidence, almost directly assert, that it is impossible for this country to subdue America with the force that has been sent thither (and which has been greater than this country in prudence ought to have spared):—The latter, that the force sent thither has been fully sufficient for the purpose, and that by firmness and perseverance, the end will be finally obtained; as at least *half the inhabitants in America are faithful and loyal subjects.* Whilst we halt and falter between two opinions, let us take care that the thread of our own constitution is not snapped asunder."

*Quere. Who may we conclude to be the most competent judges in this case? The most intrepid and exper-*

*ienced Generals in the British service, who have ever found themselves surrounded with insurmountable difficulties, and unavoidable and uncommon disasters, as soon as they have attempted to penetrate into the country or leave their ships; or Governor, Navy-Captain, or Commissioner Johnston, who could not possibly have any information of the true state of the country, but from those whose manifest interest it was to prolong the war, (as no other means remained for the recovery of their estates) and eke out the life of their own consequence, by misrepresentation and falsehood; and who, having early entered into voluntary banishment, by joining the enemies of their country, could be no better informed of what passed in the interior and more remote parts of it, than our celebrated quondam Parliament Friend, who was but a short time in, and was refused the liberty of paying a visit to the country, even on his own earnest and humble solicitation?*

WANTED,

A Person qualified for keeping an English School. Such a one, with a proper recommendation, may meet with encouragement by applying to

THOMAS READING.

Amwell, Hunterdon county, Sept. 20, 1779.

Brunswick, Sept. 15, 1779.

A Quantity of excellent sole leather to be exchanged for good raw hides; a number of the best kind of soldiers large shoes for cash; and leather curried for country produce, by

HENRY GUEST.[1]

N. B. A workman at the currying business, will meet with good encouragement. Apply as above.

[1] For some account of the Guest family, see New Jersey Archives, 28 : 32.

BROKE out of the gaol of Somerset county, in the night of the 31st ult. ROBERT GIE, cooper, about 6 feet high, well made, black hair, full faced, reddish cheeks, and about 30 years old: Also, SAMUEL GRAY, about 5 feet 9 inches high, a neat built man, marked with the small-pox, has a scar on his eye-brow, light coloured hair, a pale look, speaks a little on the Irish brogue, (says he has been a lieutenant in the American army) and is about 35 years old; being both confined for passing counterfeit continental currency. Whoever secures the said persons or either of them, so that they may be brought to justice, shall have Sixty Dollars reward for each, and if brought to the gaol from whence they broke, all reasonable charges paid by

PETER DUMONT, Sheriff.

Millstone, Sept. 1, 1779.

## To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS Richard Stevens and John Mehelm, Esquires, stiling themselves "trustees to discharge by the sale of the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this state, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same," &c. have, by their advertisement of July 20, 1779, published in the New-Jersey Gazette, given notice that there will be sold at publick vendue on certain times and at certain places therein mentioned, "sundry tracts of land, cultivated farms, houses," &c., particularly described in said advertisement, and said to be part of the real estate of the said Earl of Stirling in this state. And whereas divers parts of the said real estate so advertised as aforesaid, and hereinafter more particularly mentioned, was fully and clearly vested in the late Hon. Philip Livingston, Esq. of the state of New-York, deceased, in his lifetime and at the time of his death, by sundry mesne conveyances under the said Wil-

liam, Earl of Stirling, and by the last will and testament of the said Philip Livingston, devised to several persons, among whom the said Earl of Stirling is not included. And also whereas the said Philip Livingston was in his life-time, and the said devisees since his death have been and now are, in the actual and peaceable possession of the parts and parcels of the said real estate hereinafter particularly described: We the subscribers, executors of the said last will and testament, in behalf of ourselves and others, the devisees aforesaid, do hereby give this publick notice of the claim of the said devisees of the said Philip Livingston to the same, hereby forewarning all persons whatsoever from purchasing all or any part of the said lands and real estate, of the trustees aforesaid, they having no power to convey a title for the same to the purchaser, as no part thereof are included within the Act of Assembly under which they derive their authority - - - and in case of such an attempt, the purchaser will be considered as having notice of the claim aforesaid, and treated accordingly.

The following lots of land, situate in the county of Hunterdon in said state, being part of the land known by the name of the West-Jersey Society's Great Tract, and of the allotments No. 1 and 2 of said great tract:

Lot No. 68, being part of the allotment of lot No. 2 of the said great tract, containing 238 acres.—Lot No. 69, part of the said lot No. 2, containing 448 acres.—Lot No. 37, part of the said lot No. 2, containing 198 acres.—Lot No. 32, part of the said lot No. 2, containing 145 acres.—Lot No. 33, part of the aforesaid lot No. 2 of the said great tract, containing 245 acres.—Lot No. 7, part of the aforesaid lot No. 2 of the said great tract, containing 236 acres.—Lot No. 47, part of the said lot No. 2 of the said great tract, containing 106 acres.—Lot No. 123, being part of allotment No. 1 of said great tract, containing 192 acres.—Also the mansion-house and farm at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset, in which the said Earl

of Stirling lately lived, containing about 1200 acres, including the saw-mill and lands thereunto belonging.

ABRAHAM TEN BROEK, } Executors.
THOMAS JONES }

Squires Point, Sept. 9, 1779.

WHEREAS JAMES LITTLE has put an advertisement in the New-Jersey Gazette, cautioning all persons against buying the mills at Hackets Town, from me, against his better knowledge, as he has seen my deed: The subscriber begs leave to acquaint the publick, that he has a good title for the said mills from Mr. Cromeline, who sold it to him a long time ago, for the benefit of Mr. Kelem's creditors, as he was one. Whoever inclines to purchase the said mills, can see the deed, and I will warrant and defend the same against all pretended purchasers, or those who purchase and never pay.

The mill now rents for 600 bushels of wheat per annum.

GARRET RAPALJIE.

WANTED,

AN industrious, steady YOUNG WOMAN, to sew, and assist in taking care of children.

Good wages and *constant employ* will be given.—For further particulars enquire of the printer.—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 91, *Sept.* 22, 1779.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue*

On Monday the twenty-seventh instant, The Hull of a fine new Brigantine, and the Hull of a Schooner, which were drove ashore near Squan River, in the township of Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, together with their spars, sails and rigging, being all new—4 cables, 4 anchors, 22 pieces of cannon with their carriages, 10 swivels, a

quantity of gunpowder, a quantity of round shot, double-head ditto and *langridge*, rammers, ladles, sponges, crows, and hand-spikes, 2 boats and oars, a number of iron-bound puncheons, 2 iron cabouses, 2 coppers, a number of small arms and cutlasses, crane and waist irons, a quantity of good beef, a quantity of new duck, &c. &c. Apply to RICHARD WHELDON and NICOLL FOSDICK, residing at Mr. Haven's near the premises.

N. B. The vessels may be easily got off, their hulls not hurt.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, September* 23, 1779.

By the latest intelligence from the rebel lines, we are informed, that Mr. Washington was moving back towards Morris-town. The Carolina brigade was ordered to Georgia, and Major Lee's horse to Sussex county: in New Jersey.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 312, *September* 25, 1779.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.

The Cork Fleet under Convoy of His Majesty's Ship Roebuck, Sir Andrew Hammond, Commander, consisted of 48 Sail, who all got safe into Sandy-Hook last Tuesday and Wednesday.

LAST Thursday Morning a Boat going from New-York to Sandy-Hook, with a Man, two Boys, and a Woman, Wife to a Grenadier, overset in the narrows, by which Accident the Woman was drowned, the other three with great Difficulty was taken up by two Boats from the the ship Elizabeth, after being near an Hour in the Water. A Guinea Reward will be given to any Person who will inform William Hardy, at the Sign of the Sailors Return, Opposite Dover Street, where the said Boat may be found if driven ashore.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1458, *September* 27, 1779.

*To the Legislatures of the United States in general, and that of New-Jersey in particular.*

YOU, gentlemen, are chosen from among the people at large, as being possessed of more knowledge in the affairs of government, agriculture and trade, than any others among us; you are looked upon as our fathers and guardians, and no doubt are fully acquainted with the impending ruin hanging over us, through the depreciation of our continental money. The body politic, in many cases, wants the aid of good laws, as does the corporeal body, when labouring under some malignant disorder, want the aid and assistance of the skilful physician, and I am well assured, that the most skilful physician might as well say, that nature will cure the patient, and restore him to health without any assistance whatsoever, as that trade, amidst the convulsions of the present day, will regulate itself. Experience teaches us that it will not; else why the many conventions and committees that are now, without law, drawing the line of limitation in the several states. It is your duty, and you ought, without delay, to take this matter into your most serious consideration, and by a law draw the line of limitation of all internal produce, manufacture and labour, fixing a generous line of limitation for all imported articles, or in lieu thereof, limit all importation to pass only thro' three hands, to wit, the importer, the retailer, and the consumer. This will effectually put an end to the engrosser, monopolizer, forestaller, and those locusts, those pests of society; in short, they are bad men, and I cannot give them a worse name, nor sum up their characters in more forceable words than those lines of the old poet:

*They only seem to hate, and seem to love,*
*Interest is still the point on which they move.*

A law for the purposes aforesaid having become absolutely necessary, I shall not presume to dictate to my superiors, but must beg leave just to mention, that it should be so framed as to be most likely to be carried into execution: I would therefore suppose, that by law, each town in every state should be authorized to choose a committee not less than fifteen, nor more than one hundred, whose business it should be, by applying to a magistrate, to carry the said law into effect, in punishing every transgressor of the same. This or something similar, I am fully convinced, is the only remedy for the extortion of the present day.

*To the Committee of Philadelphia in particular, and to all other Committees, whose proceedings have been published, in general.*

GENTLEMEN,

Although I must acknowledge you have stept forth in a most important hour, in favour of the glorious cause of liberty, and in some degree, have put a stop to extortion and the further depreciation of our continental money, yet let me entreat you not to be offended with me, who am but a common farmer, for giving you my sentiments on your regulations. You have fixed almost everything at most extrava-

gant prices, which are to be lowered monthly, as they heretofore had risen. Will not this have a tendency to stagnate all trade? What man will purchase this month any quantity of goods for sale, when he knows if he does not sell in the month, it is to be so much lower the next? Besides your resolutions (although made from the purest principles) have not the same weight with the people at large, as perhaps the same regulations would have, were they sanctified by a law: Therefore, let us all unite, and petetion our several Legislatures for a general regulation throughout the United States, by law, for that most valuable purpose.

*To the people at large throughout the United States in general, and those of New-Jersey in particular.*

Friends and Brother Farmers,

I shall conclude this paper in addressing you on the most interesting political subject that ever was agitated among us. Here let me call up your most serious attention for a few moments. You are all by this time well acquainted with the depreciation of our continental money, and the unparalleled extortion that prevails among us; you know we are in a war; that this war must be supported by taxes finally on us. Is it consistent with common sense or common prudence to support this war at upwards of twenty times as much as it would have cost, had the prices of our produce and manufactures remained at what they were in the year 1773 or 1774? Remember we are contracting a debt that will have to be paid, when we have a peace, (as we cannot raise more by our annual taxes than will suffice for the current year:) Therefore the debt already contracted, must remain to be paid in a peaceable day, which God grant may be soon. Let us therefore most heartily join in petetions to our Legislature, that they immediately enact a law limiting the prices of all internal produce, manufacture and labour, drawing a line for all imported articles as shall, taking in all risques and expences, leave a generous profit for the importer.—This, I apprehend, will have a better effect than that of committees. I expect it will be said, trade will regulate itself. I answer, the experience of the present times must fully convince us, it will not; a remedy must be applied, and although I venerate the intentions of the several committees that have been published, yet I am fully convinced, that anything short of a penal law to take place throughout the United States, as near the same time as possible, will [not] effect the cure of the political disorder, under which we at present are labouring; on which our enemy's most sanguine hopes rest, for bringing about our ruin. Let us then nobly resolve (for it is our truest interest) to sacrifice a little property for securing our dearest liberty. I could say a great deal about the cruelty of our enemies, should they prevail; but you have already heard so much of this, 'tis needless, their prospects at present being so trifling: Relying therefore on your virtue and patriotism, I conclude, wishing you all manner of prosperity.

A JERSEY FARMER.

Sept. 10, 1779.

*Extract of a letter from an officer in the western army, commanded by Major-General Sullivan, dated Konadasagea, September* 9, 1779.

"Since the action of the 29th of last month, the Indians have fled at the approach of our army, and left their settlements to our mercy,—New-Town, Konowarohala, French Katherines, Candai, Skayes, Gaghseonghwa, and Konadasagea, are great heaps of ruin; besides these we have burnt a number of scattering houses; and destroyed a large country of corn, pumpkins, cymblines, cucumbers, water-melons, peaches and apples.

"This day we shall set out for Genesee, and lay that country in ashes. The enemy having retired to Niagara we expect no opposition as we advance, but expect an attack as we return."

On Thursday last a Mr. Van Mater was knocked off his horse on the road near Longstreet's mill, in Monmouth county, by Lewis Fenton and one Debow, by whom he was stabbed in the arm and otherwise much abused, beside being robbed of his saddle. In the mean-time another person coming up, which drew the attention of the robbers, gave Mr. Van Mater an opportunity to make his escape. He went directly and informed a serjeant's guard of Major Lee's light dragoons who were in the neighbourhood of what had happened. The serjeant immediately impressed a waggon and horses, and ordered three of his men to secrete themselves in it under some hay. Having changed his clothes and procured a guide, he made haste thus equipped to the place where Fenton lay. On the approach of the waggon Fenton (his companion being gone) rushed out to plunder it. Upon demanding what they had in it, he was answered a little wine and spirit. These articles he said he wanted; and while advancing toward the waggon to take possession of them, one of the soldiers, being previously informed who he was, shot him through

the head, which killed him instantly on the spot. Thus did this villain end his days—which it is hoped will at least be a warning to others, if not induce them to throw themselves on the mercy of their injured country.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY,

Gloucester County, Sept. 7, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any demands against Harrison Wells, George Avis, William Wells, William Bocock, Daniel Cozens, Jonathan Chew, James Hanisey, Joseph Long, Jacob Hewitt, John Robeson, Peter Johnson, Isaac Justice, John Hatton, James Duffield, John Gruff, John Hinchman, William Forsman, Alexander Bartram, John Cox, John Rodrow, Gabriel D'Veber, William Pinyard, John O'Briant, George Swanton, Josiah Biddle, Robert Whitaker, Jeremiah Prosser, John Carter, jun. or David Suram, whose estates are forfeited, and have been sold by the Commissioners of said county; that they exhibit their accounts before the Judges of the court of common pleas, within the time limited by law, in order that they may be adjusted and paid.

JOHN SPARKS, } Commis-
SAMUEL KAIGHN, } sioners.

—*The New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II, No.* 92, *Sept.* 29, 1779.

By several gentlemen from Monmouth county we learn, that a large number of the enemy are upon Staten-Island; and that Major Lee, with his corps of cavalry, arrived in that county a few days ago.—*The New-York Packet, and the American Advertiser, No.* 145, *September* 30, 1779.

## TO BE SOLD

By the subscriber at Bordentown,

A NEAT FARM containing about one hundred and eighty-two acres of land, thirty acres of which are good meadow, lying on Crosswicks Creek (navigable water for shallops) On said Farm are a brick dwelling-house, somewhat out of repair, a good barn and other improvements. It is situated about two miles from Bordentown and if not sold at private sale within two weeks from the date hereof, will be disposed of by public vendue at the Coffee-house in Philadelphia.

JOSEPH BORDEN

*Borden-Town, Sept.* 22

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Absconded from Manington township, Salem county, a young man named ELISHA OSBIN, about five feet eleven inches high, fair complexion, pitted with the small-pox; had on an old scolloped hat, a blue and white Wilton coatee, a white linen waistcoat, and broad checquered trowsers. He took with him when he went away, a likely white Stallion with a saddle and bridle, six years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, paces, trots and gallops well. Any person apprehending the thief and horse, so that the owner may have the horse and the thief be brought to justice shall have the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS for the horse only, if delivered to the subscriber living in Manington township, Salem county, or to Benjamin Miers in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia.

Sept. 12. JOSEPH HARTLEY.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, October* 2, 1779.

By a person arrived from the southward we are informed that in Philadelphia five jails were lately broke open and all their prisoners made their escape, amongst the rest a notable lad who had eminently distinguished himself in the Continental Dollar branch, which, had not this event occurred, would inevitably have carried him up to exalted preferment.[1]

—*The Royal Gazette, October* 2, 1779. *No.* 314.

NEW-YORK, October 2.

Some Time ago the Republicans of Monmouth County in New-Jersey, removed the well affected to Government to the back Parts of the Country; the more moderate and sober Sort of Whigs have lately remonstrated against the Measure and procured their Return, declaring, that they looked upon the Tories as their Protectors, and unless the Loyalists were recalled, themselves would also follow them into retirement.

The Generals Philips, Reidesel, &c. advanced on their Parole from the Convention Army in Virginia, as far as Elizabeth Town in Jersey, on their Way to this City, were, as we are informed, yesterday prevented from proceeding by an Express from the Congress, which occasioned their being removed to the Village of Chatham, in that Province.

NEW-YORK, Octo. 4.

The Snow Vengeance, Capt. Deane, has sent in a Privateer Sloop of 8 Guns, called the Revenge, York, Master, from Philadelphia, with 30 Hands: She was taken the 29th ult. off Sandy-Hook.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1459, *October* 4, 1779.

[1] See page 662, *post.*

*Philadelphia, October* 6

Last week, Captain Taylor, of this port, sent a prize into Egg-Harbour, having on board a Hessian Colonel and 214 privates, with a quantity of dry goods. We hear the prisoners are expected in town to day.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, October* 6, 1779.

Mr. Collins,

I have seen the performance of your correspondent a Farmer, in your 79th Number, and attribute his boldness to his ignorance. His charge against me is bluntly expressed, without a single proof.—He pretty plainly expresses his concern for his money; but when he gets off these his familiar topics, his language degenerates into mere nonsense and unintelligible jargon.—He says, *I dismiss the True Patriot to reflect on the wildness of his propositions, and make my address to the Honourable the Congress, &c.* I defy the most accomplished grammarian to make these sentences, as here connected, speak *common sense.*—If the greatest part of the remainder of his performance is not unintelligible jargon, I must own I am too ignorant to comprehend such sublimity!—I have also noticed the distant insinuations of the Oeconomist and Crito, in your Numb. 76 and 80.

I expected, Sir, in consequence of what I have declared in my concluding Number, that if I was attacked, it would have been attempted by arguments, at least to appearance, conclusive: But while men of sense and judgment have forebore, literary pigmies have made the attack by bare ungrounded assertions and distant insinuations.—I would have never troubled your press or the public, with any animadversions on these performances against me, had I not been induced by more powerful motives. As I perceived that the *Farmer* had borrowed his charge from the general talk of persons, whom, I fear, are too much actuated by self-interest, and the sinister views of raising a dust and prejudicing the community against a plan, the *most just, equitable and salutary* in our present circumstances, I have deemed it my duty once more to address the respectable public, on that important subject.—The charges against me, are the *Depreciation of our Currency*, and recommending a plan which, if executed, would be attended with *injustice* and *a breach of the national faith.*

As to the first, I consider it to be as *unjust* as it is *ungrounded.* It appears highly probable to me, that the internal enemies of our cause have combined, if possible, totally to destroy our currency, in hopes to cut the sinews of our defensive war:—And it may be, that those miscreants, from an apprehension that this, or a similar effectual plan, might be adopted, and therefore have redoubled their efforts, to accomplish the mischief, before the remedy could be applied. If so; am I answerable for such abuse?—If the chain of my reasonings are well attended to, I humbly conceive they will be found calculated to

produce the contrary effect.—For I have endeavoured to show, that every degree of depreciation is so much private loss, and sinking of the national debt. Suppose a man possessed five years ago, of an hundred pounds, with which he has traded, or otherwise increased it to a thousand; it is evident he cannot now purchase above half as much for the whole, as he then could only for the original stock: Hence it is evident, that every degree of appreciation is so much private gain and public loss.—Does the Farmer believe, that depreciators are become so fond of paying the national debt? Does he think that if they verily believed, in case they proceeded to depreciate it to thirty, forty, fifty for one, &c. that they would only receive the equivalent, that they would see their interest in doing it? No, Sir; if such verily believed this should be their case, I am sure neither the oratory of a Cicero, nor the eloquence of a Demosthenes, would persuade them to it. Put the language, the darling of yourself and others, in contrast with mine, namely, *the money must be made good, we are intitled to the sum we read on the face of the bill, and depreciated money ought to be taxed no higher than that received at its original value.* Does not this afford such the pleasing prospect, that if they now only can get thousands for a trifle, what lords they will be in a few years hence? If self-interest can have any influence on the depreciation, I think this must have a most powerful one.*

The second charge is that of injustice, because those who have sold lands at a moderate price, will probably not at all fall within the classes of exempts I have recommended. In answer to this, I say in general, that every alteration or addition for the more effectual relief of innocent sufferers, shall have my cordial approbation: I declare to have not one farthing personal interest in any of such exempts, if they were made, nor do I know of a single one of my relations who has. I have recommended them only for the sake of equity and justice.—But let us consider the grounds of this hue and cry. I am persuaded that some of such have become innocent sufferers. The sale of lands to base depreciators has often given me pain. I have therefore endeavoured to open such their eyes to prevent, if possible, such impositions: But are all sellers of land to be ranked in this class? Those who have been induced by (what they esteemed) great prices; and in hopes of being then free from the taxes, or have industriously employed that money in the trade of the present day, are in fact speculators; and if they have suffered, are not to be pitied. Is the whole community to suffer on account of a few imprudent sellers of land? Let us remember the cases of thousands of our fellow-citizens, who have been obliged to undergo a long exile; to spend

---

* *This charge is malicious. For it not only has no foundation in any of my performances, but is contradictory to matters of fact. For wheat, the standard of most all the necessaries of life, was at the time of my publications at between* 16 *and* 20 *dollars per bushel, and I do not know of its having raised any since that time, unless it be in the determined banditti at Philadelphia; and I ask also where were my writings when it rose in about* 4 *months from* 4 *or* 5 *to* 16 *or* 20?

what they had gained by honest industry and frugality; have their dwellings consumed and property plundered by our worse than savage enemy. Must these be obliged to pay taxes in proportion of what is left them and their future industry, to make good depreciated money, because a few individuals have been too imprudent to secure themselves in their bargains?

As to the third, *the breach of national faith*, deserves our most serious attention. I have in the course of my number, mentioned this objection: I denied it, and challenged proof. All the proof I have seen, is an appeal to what we read in the face of the bills. Do such people ever read this, when they receive twenty of such dollars, for what is worth one silver one? If they do, I ask them, upon what principles they receive them so? If, because they can get no real property of equal value for less of it, they then can have no objection to the plan I have recommended: If it is in hopes of getting in future twenty times as much real property for it, I do not hesitate to pronounce such conduct *abominable theft*.—It appears to me an undoubted matter of fact, that by far the greatest part of the money now in circulation is received either directly from the continent, or in trade, at the rate of fifteen or twenty for one; and what honest man will desire more for it than he gave? Though a number of individuals have received it, at its original value, or before it was depreciated so much, yet would it be evidently unjust and impolitic to give millions to the former, to save hundreds to the latter. Laws ought undoubtedly to be calculated for the good of the generality in the community, with exemptions to individuals, who might otherwise be injured by them.

But, for a more direct answer to the objection, I beg my readers will recollect what I have observed, respecting the true nature of our currency, in my 3d Numb. and then judge of what I shall here offer.—The term, *national faith*, generally means *a full compliance with national engagements*. Let it then be enquired what the *engagements* of Congress are, respecting our money. The faith in question is what is read on the face of the bill. Congress intended they should pass the same as specie, and so they did at first; and were not all the individuals in the empire, in duty bound to give and receive them as such? But instead of that, the community have reduced their value to what they are at present; so, if there is in this any breach of contract, it is on the part of the people. If any will persist and say,—*Congress has however engaged dollar for dollar*, I confess Congress has given you a right to have kept it at that value: But who is bound to give it you, when you your selves have undervalued it? Has any ever dreamed that Congress was bound, on demand, to give them in exchange, dollar for dollar? If so, why has not the demand been made? We are no strangers to paper currency. This is of the same nature as that emitted in our former wars. What would our former government have answered, had any been foolhardy to have attempted such a demand?—I think it is undeniably evident from the nature of this money, confirmed by the conduct of our former gov-

ernment, and the resolves of Congress which I have seen, that all the national debt pledged in this affair, is, *that the whole of this money shall be sunk and destroyed by lawful and regular taxes;* and *not be permitted to sink in the hands of individuals.* If there is any other, let it be produced. I have seen no publications which, by the least distant insinuations, have advised a breach of this faith. The cry of all now is, there is too much of this money, and its quantity ought to be diminished in order to raise its value.

Now, in the course of my numbers I have plead for sinking so much of the money, as it is depreciated above its original value, by a regular and lawful tax, and have endeavoured to show, that a tax on the money itself would be the most *just, equitable and effectual.* To this no arguments are opposed, but *it would infringe the national faith.*—Let it be proved that the faith of the nation is engaged, that money shall not be taxed in sinking this fund; and till that is done, let the scheme I have recommended, never be charged more *with infringing national faith.*

I have before offered my sentiments on this important subject freely, and I hope with candour. I have since seen various schemes proposed, as I apprehended, *different from or in opposition to the one I had offered.* I find they amount to two, viz, Regulating prices, and taking money on loan. I beg to be indulged with the liberty of offering a few remarks on both.

As to regulating laws, it appeared evidently to me from almost the beginning of the contest, that our circumstances made them absolutely necessary. The general opportunities for extortion, which our circumstances gave merchants, husbandmen, mechanics and trades-men, even day-labourers, made this very evident.—Such regulations, if prudently made, would not cut the sinews of industry and frugality, as some have boldly asserted. For then every person would know what he had to expect for his property, and what he could purchase for the amount. There would then not be that opportunity for a spend-thrift sharper to make his thousands in the course of a few days, at the expence of the frugal and industrious.—But the grand query is, how to regulate now after the depreciation has called forth such immense nominal sums against the community. If it be remembered, that by far the greatest part of the circulating sum is received, at its present value; then it will be evident, that every degree which regulating laws force down the prices or articles, below the true medium of its present value, is so much unjust gain to such as possess the greatest quantity of this money at its present value, and throws an unjust burthen of debt upon the community; and will undoubtedly make the execution of those laws more difficult: So that prudence and justice to the community will dictate, that if the nominal debt, or the quantity of the money is not diminished in proportion, the prices ought to be fixed according to the medium of its present true value. One important advantage would flow from a prudent regulation, towards the supply of our army, for then it might be supplied by contract; the price of every ration per man, might be fixed; all waste

and neglect of duty would, in such case, fall upon the commissaries. The same might be done with the quartermasters and medical departments. And such particulars as could not be contracted for at a certain price, a fixed mediate sum might be stipulated, on condition of allowing a reasonable per centum; for whatever it might come cheaper and the same per cent. discount on those employed, for whatever it exceeded the stipulated sum. I am persuaded our army will never be frugally supplied, until the private interest of those employed is made to coincide with that of the publick: and this at the same time would afford the most effectual bar against any farther depreciation.

As to the *borrowing of money*, I have before observed of what *advantage* a foreign loan might be, *if properly applied*, of what *disadvantage, if not*.—A domestick loan will probably be found exceedingly precarious; and that on various accounts.

1. Notwithstanding the great quantity, yet if we consider the present *value*, the circulating medium is scarce; and as the present trade is generally carried on by ready money, the requisite medium is necessary for that purpose. To make this evident, let it be considered, that if the present value of money is only fifteen for one, (and how much more are all imported articles) and the absolute necessary medium fifteen millions original value, then that present value will require three hundred millions of dollars. Whatever then the depreciation in general may be more, or the emitted sum less, will make the medium scarcer: and so the letting it on loan to any considerable amount, more difficult and impracticable.

2. The interest, if the money could be got, would soon make an alarming sound, and if it should be imprudently appreciated, would involve this country in inevitable ruin:

It is easy for a Leonidas to exclaim against regulating laws. To demand from Congress to stop the money press, and to carry on the war by loans, even at seven and eight per cent. But has he duly considered the probability of success, and the consequences of an enormous national interest? Will this alleviate the distresses of the poor widow and her helpless orphans, who has paid out her last dollar? or have such their tens and twenty thousands to lay in, and receive seven and eight per cent? No, say rather call in your money and sink by a just tax whatever it is depreciated, and fairly, honestly and justly, exempt the truly innocent sufferers, which can never be done any other way. By such a tax the surplus money may be sunk, without making any individual in the community poorer, and in some measure restoring honest, innocent sufferers. Hereby will you remove the terror of an enormous nominal debt to the community, and inspire your gallant army with fire, and put life and soul into the friends of your country; and at once strike dead your enemies.

If however monied men can find ways and means to impose upon the honest community, and prejudice them against what is manifestly their interest and safety, let them go on, and carry their larger bundles of money. I then only say to my fellow-citizens, exert your-

selves in stopping the further depreciation by just and general regulating laws, and making the interest of the staff department to coincide with that of the publick. Let money be emitted until there is a sufficiency for circulation in proportion to its present value. And let the pay of the military department be raised in proportion to the value. Then no danger of oppressing a free people by taxing to a fifth, and, in case of necessity, even to a fourth part of all the money in circulation: provided the tax be justly and equitably levied. No matter what the nominal sum is. The value and sufficiency for circulation, are to be considered as the leading principles in taxation. Let none part reluctantly with their money, for the support of so just and necessary a war. It was made for that purpose, and not for enriching a few. The period does not seem far distant, when you may see an end to this destructive war, and then will you enjoy the fruits of your labours, provided you carefully watch over your interest and liberties; which is the cordial wish of your and his country's friend,

A TRUE PATRIOT.

*Aug*, 17, 1779.

CHATHAM, September 28.

By authentic intelligence from Long-Island we learn, that Gen. Clinton has demanded a number of men from every county to fortify the island, being apprehensive of a visit from our illustrious ally.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY,

*House of Assembly, June* 11, 1779.

WHEREAS the Legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all these emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be

so brought in on or before that day, shall be forever after irredeemable.

And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the times limited, to the great injury of the possessors: To prevent which,

*Resolved,*

That the printers of publick newspapers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all concerned.

TRENTON, October 6.

We are happy in being able to inform the public, that the Legislature of this State have agreed upon a Representation to Congress, couched in the strongest terms, for appreciating the continental currency by a regulation of prices throughout the United States; and from the zeal of the people of all ranks for adopting this measure, there is the greatest probability of success.

On Friday last Capt. Taylor sent into Egg-Harbour a transport from New-York, said to be bound to Halifax, with a quantity of dry goods, and 214 Hessians, including a Colonel, who are properly taken care of. He was chased into Egg-Harbour river by a British frigate; but on his passage up, having the transport in tow, and while turning to windward, he was unfortunately overset by a sudden squall of wind, by which one man was drowned. His vessel, it is said, will be got up again.

We learn that the fleet which sailed from New York on Friday s'ennight, with Lord Cornwallis and about 8000 troops on board, returned on Tuesday following: Their quick return was owing, it is supposed, to their getting intelligence of Count D'Estaing's arrival at Savannah in Georgia.

No account of operations by the French fleet and army in Georgia is yet received.

Tuesday next comes on the annual election for the choice of Representatives to serve in the Legislative Council and General Assembly of this State—"when it is ardently to "be wished" says a correspondent, "that men may be chosen "who are zealous for the Liberties and Independence of "our country; men who are firmly attached to, and will "support our excellent constitution; and men of liberal "minds, and of the greatest wisdom, prudence, and mag- "nanimity, of any among us."

On Friday last His Excellency the Sieur Gerard passed thro' this town on his way to Head-Quarters, to take his leave of His Excellency Gen. Washington, previous to the Count's departure for France.

The Honourable John Jay,[1] Esquire, late President of Congress, is appointed their Minister to the Court of Spain, and the Honourable ——— Carmichael, Esq. Secretary to the Commission.—These Gentlemen are to embark in the Confederacy for France, with Monsieur Gerard, on his return from Head-Quarters.

---

[1] John Jay, son of Peter Jay, a New York merchant, was born in New York City, December 12, 1745, and graduated at King's College (now Columbia University) in 1764. He was admitted to the bar in 1768 and took an early interest in the cause of independence, being elected to Congress in 1774, and again in 1775. He drafted the constitution of the State of New York in 1777, and was at once made chief justice of the State. He was again elected to Congress in 1778. On September 27, 1779, he was appointed Minister to Spain. He was one of the commissioners who framed the treaty of peace at the close of the war. On his return to New York, in 1784, he was once more appointed a delegate to Congress, and early in 1785 he accepted an appointment as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was one of the writers of the *Federalist* in support of the new constitution and of the organization of the Federal government, and was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Washington. He was elected governor of the State of New York in 1795, and resigned the office of Chief Justice, retaining the former position until 1801. On retiring from office he devoted himself to the ordinary pursuits of a country gentleman of education and refinement. He died May 17, 1829. Mr. Jay married Sarah Van Brugh (born August 2, 1756), dau. of Gov. William Livingston, of New Jersey, April 28, 1774. Issue: 1. Peter Augustus, b. January 24, 1776; 2. Susan; 3. Ann; 4. Maria, m. Goldsborough Banyar; 5. Ann; 6. Sarah Louise; 7. William, b. June 16, 1789.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in TRENTON,
THE
NEW-JERSEY
ALMANAC,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780. Containing, beside the usual Astronomical Observations, a Variety of useful and entertaining Matter in Prose and Verse.

To be Sold on Monday the 11th inst.

At the house of Mrs. CLEAYTON, in Trenton,
about two o'clock in the afternoon;
A compleat Set of
HATTER'S IMPLEMENTS
Together with a quantity of Copperas,
Logwood, &c.

WAS taken up the 27th ult. by the subscriber, near Trenton, a stray BLACK HORSE, with a star in his forehead, about four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JESSE TITUS.

Oct. 4, 1779.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Person well qualified to take the care of an English School, either public or private; also perfect master of the French language, who can be well recommended. For further particulars enquire of Mr. Joakin Griggs, near Flemington, Amwell.

TO be sold at vendue, at Greenwich, in the county of Cumberland, on Monday the 11th of October inst. the prize brigantine Sea-Horse, with her cargo, consisting of 1200 bushels of salt, 10 barrels of sugar, 10 barrels of pork, 6 barrels of loaf sugar, 1 pipe of wine, a quantity of apples, tar, turpentine, and a variety of other articles.—Vendue to begin at ten o'clock.

By order of the court of admiralty,

Jos. POTTS, Marshal.

New-Jersey, Oct. 1, 1779

## To all whom it may concern.

*State of New-Jersey, ss.* NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty, will be held at the courthouse in Burlington, on Wednesday the 4th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Sea-Horse, lately commanded by James Linn; and of Uriah Smith, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Dispatch, lately commanded by John Ritche; to the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels and cargoes, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills. By order of the Judge,

Oct. 4. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol. II, No. 93, Oct. 6, 1779.*

☞ In our last, mention is made of five jails in Philadelphia being broke open; the reader is desired to correct the error, and instead of in Philadelphia to substitute, *in the Province of New-Jersey.—The Royal Gazette, No. 315, October 6, 1779.*

CHATHAM, October 5.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Jersey brigade, dated Konadasagea, Sept. 8—We arrived at this place about sun-set last night, which is 230 miles from Easton, and is one of the largest towns in the Seneca country. The Indians keep a days march before us, and have not attempted to fight us since the 29th of August. We expect to march for Genessee to morrow, which is the next largest town, and about fifty miles further, when we expect to begin our retreat, and make the best of our way back. Our troops are very healthy; but one man has died out of our brigade.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Sept. 27.—"The Pickering, of Salem, of 16 guns, a few days since, off Sandy-Hook, fell in with the Hope sloop of war, formerly Dawson, now Hynean, who struck without firing a gun. The officers are arrived, and we expect the men this evening. We have also taken a transport with a Hessian major, captain, lieutenant, ensign, judge advocate, a conductor of military stores, and 150 non-commissioned officers and privates, of the regiment of Knyphausen. I expect part of the fleet will be carried into New-England, as there were ten of them with the 44th and two Hessian regiments on board, and the whole were separated in the north-east gale we had a few days ago. They were bound to Halifax, under convoy of the Renown."

Last week the troops, as mentioned in our last, to have embarked at New-York, returned again, and were landed upon Long-Island and Governor's Island.

On Sunday passed through Morris Town, on his way to Boston, where he intends to embark for France, his Excellency Monsieur Gerard, Ambassador from the Court of France to these United States, and his suit. He was accompanied by Silas Deane, Esq.

On Tuesday next, agreeable to charter, is the day appointed to keep fair at Elizabeth Town.

To be SOLD,

A Neat close-bodied SULKEY, with harness compleat. —Enquire of the printer.

To be sold at public VENDUE

At the house of the subscriber, at Vaux-Hall,[1] on Friday the 8th instant;

SEVEN horses, a waggon and harness compleat for either two or four horses, several head of young cattle, a pattern for a coat of scarlet cloth, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

ELIKAM LITTLE.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

At the house of William Cherry, at Morris Town, on Wednesday the 13th of this instant, October;

A Weavers furniture, such as a loom, ten or twelve reeds and gears, a feather bed, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention, late the property of Ruben Cherry, deceased. The said vendue to begin at one o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given, and conditions of sale will be made known by

HENRY WADE, Administrator.

WHEREAS public notice has been given in the Trenton paper, desiring all persons who have any demands against the estate of John Lefferty, deceased, to send in their accounts to Bryant Lefferty, near Pluck'emin. This is to give notice, that unless they are sent in by the first day of November next, the accounts will be closed;—and on the said first day of November next, will be sold, at the house of Mary Lefferty, near Pluck'emin, a number of books in history and law, bed and

[1] Morris county.

bedding, household furniture of different sorts, a chest of drawers, desk, &c.

BRYANT LEFFERTY,
STEPHEN HUNT

*Oct.* 4, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Jacob Dunn, at Quibble-Town, a bright bay horse about 14 hands high, six years old, trots and canters, and paces a little; is branded with the letter M on the left thigh, rather higher than common; has some white in his face, and likewise on his feet. Any person that will bring the said horse to Jacob Dunn, at Quibble-Town, or the subscriber, at Flanders, in Morris County, shall receive one hundred dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

DAVID HULL.

September 28, 1779.

THE subscriber has a plantation of about 100 acres, well situated, with a good dwelling house, barn, cyder mill and house, 300 bearing apple trees of extraordinary fruit, and a large peach orchard; the whole pleasantly situated, which he will sell at private sale. Also a still with cisterns.

Likewise, at public vendue, on Monday the 11th inst. at 11 o'clock the said day, a mahogany cup-board, cattle, sheep, hay, oats in the sheef, and many other articles.

DANIEL TICHENOR.

EXCELLENT West-India rum by the quantity or small measure, sugar, coffee, German steel, and sundry goods of the grocery kind, to be disposed of for ready cash (no trust) or grain of any kind, tho' oats and rye preferred, at a proportionate price to the goods, by John Hoff, at Mount-Pleasant.

JOSEPH CURTIS,

Has for sale in Morris-Town, a small quantity of the following articles, viz.

FRENCH and muscovado sugars, coffee and tea, pepper, ginger, chalk, rosin, alum, snuff, copperas, indigo, &c.—Also a first rate eight-day clock.

*Morris-Town, Sept.* 28, 1779.

To be SOLD,
By JACOB HALLETT,
At Chatham,

GOOD Jamaica spirits by the barrel or gallon, plug and pigtail tobacco, pins by the paper, writing and wrapping paper, black pepper, a complete riding chair almost new, a close bodied sulkey, and good packing salt to be exchanged for grain.

Sept. 27, 1779.

To be SOLD, at private sale,

A PLANTATION, containing about 110 acres, 60 of which are good plough land, 19 of meadow, the rest wood, a very good dwelling-house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good well of water near the door, one good waggon horse, and a quantity of grain in the ground, such as wheat and rye. For further particulars apply to William Amos, on the premises, between Scotch Plains and Quibble-Town.

To be SOLD,

For cash or country produce the old way,

A Neat RIDING CHAIR, with harness complete. Inquire of Ephraim Sears at Bottle Hill.

*To be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday the 5th of October next, at the house of Mrs. Jelf, in Elizabeth Town, the following articles for cash, viz.*

WOMEN'S silk clothes, a pattern of silk for a gown, set of curtains, mahogany desk and book case, ditto dining table, large looking-glass, one pair of andirons, one horse cart, a man's saddle, neat pair of plated spurs, an iron bound hogshead, china tea cups and saucers, and many other articles not mentioned. Vendue to begin at 1 o'clock.

AARON DAY.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO good HORSES, one 8 years old and the other 3, both fit for the saddle or chair, in good order. Two horses will constantly be kept for sale at the house of Obed Denham, at the Short Hills, near Springfield.

A Quantity of excellent SOLE LEATHER to be exchanged for good raw hides.—A number of the best kind of soldiers large shoes for cash. Leather curried for country produce, by

HENRY GUEST.

N. B. A workman at the curriers business will meet with good encouragement by applying as above.

*Brunswick, Sept.* 28, 1779.

WHEREAS Alice, late called the wife of the subscriber, of Bernard township, Somerset county, hath, without just cause, eloped from my bed and board, in my absence, and, by and with the advice and assistance of some evil-minded persons, in a felonious manner, hath taken away my effects to a very considerable amount like a thief, under cover of the night. This is therefore to forewarn all merchants and other persons not

to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

JACOB WILLIS.

Bernard Town, Sept. 27, 1779.

CAME to the pasture of the subscriber, about the 25th of August last, a very dark brown mare, pretty old, with no other mark than a large scar on her left buttock near the hip bone. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold to pay charges.

ISAAC WOODRUFF, jun.

Elizabeth Town, Sept. 27, 1779.

*Stone House Plain, Essex county, Sept.* 27, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 22d inst. a brown horse, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in his face, a little white behind his near hind foot, glass eyes, shod before, paces and trots, but most natural to a trot. The owner may, by proving his property, and paying charges, have him again, by applying to

JOHN SPEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Canoe-Brook, the 25th of last April, a black mare, 3 years old, a natural trotter, without brand or mark, 13 hands high. Whoever owns said mare is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN OGDEN.

STOLEN from the plantation of Jacob Trimmers, on the 16th inst. an English HORSE, a bright bay, about fourteen hands and a half high, four years old, no brand nor mark, trots and canters well, and carries a very high head and tail, has no white about him, and had a long switch tail when he was taken away.—Any person who will secure said horse, so that the owner may get

him again, shall have two hundred dollars reward, paid by the subscriber living in Roxbury, Morris county.

CALEB SWEZEY, jun.

Sept. 27, 1779.

STRAYED away from the plantation of the subscriber, the 5th inst. a red bull, two years old last spring, no ear mark. Whoever will give information to the owner, so that he may be had again, shall have thirty dollars reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

THADDEUS DAY.

*Chatham,* Sept. 28, 1779.

THE subscriber desires to inform the public, that a FULLING MILL is erecting at Chatham, in Morris County, which will be ready to go in ten or fifteen days. Those people who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on being served as soon as possible.

NATHANIEL BONNEL.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I. Numb. XXXIV, October* 5, 1779.

*Nassau-Hall, Princeton, New-Jersey, September 30, 1779.*

On Tuesday last the Grammar School in this place was publicly examined, in presence of the President and Trustees of the College, and several other gentlemen of letters, when the different classes acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of all who heard them.

The six following young gentlemen of the first-class were approved and admitted into College as Members of the Freshman Class, John T. Woodford, of Virginia; John Drayton of South Carolina, William Kennedy, of Philadelphia; Stephen Renselaer, of New York; George Woodruff, and James Rock, of Princeton. Prizes were

published and contended for by the first Class: (1) in extemporary exercises in Latin Grammar and Syntax; (2) in reading English with propriety, and answering questions on the Orthography of that language: The first was adjudged to John T. Woodford, the second to John Drayton. Prizes were also published and contended for among the inferior Classes: (1) in Latin Grammar and Syntax; (2) in pronouncing English Orations: The first of these was adjudged to Matthias Baldwin, and the second to Horatio L. Stockton. In the evening the College-Hall was lighted up, and in presence of the Governor of the State, the Trustees of the College, and a numerous assembly of gentlemen and ladies, who had come up to commencement, the six young undergraduates pronounced Orations, John Woodford the Salutatory in Latin, and Stephen Renselaer the valedictory in English, and were heard with universal approbation.

Next day, being Wednesday the 29th, was held the annual commencement in College for conferring degrees; the exercises of which were as follows: After prayers; (1) salutatory latin oration by George Merchant of Princeton, De conjunctione pietatis cum doctrina, sive scientia humana, ut sibi mutuo adjumento sint. (2) English oration by Andrew Bayard of Philadelphia, on the horrors of war. (3) English oration by James Riddle of Pennsylvania on the source of true nobility. (4) English oration by Richard J. Stockton of Princeton, on the principles of true heroism. (5) Latin oration by Matthew McCallister of Pennsylvania, De peregrinatione. (6) Valedictory oration in English, by Aaron Woodruff of Princeton, on affability. After this, the degree of batchelor of arts was conferred on the above six Gentlemen, members of the senior class; and that of master of arts on Andrew Kirkpatrick, an alumnus of this college. The whole was then concluded with prayer by the President. The company assembled on this occasion was numerous and respectable. They all expressed their satisfaction with the performance

of the scholars, and the pleasure it gave them to see this seminary beginning to rise from its ruins, and to recover from the desolation it has suffered in the present unnatural war.

The Board of Trustees at their meeting made choice of the Reverend Samuel S. Smith, of Hampden-Sydney in Virginia as Professor of Moral Philosophy.

## To The PUBLIC.

*Nassau-Hall, Princeton, New-Jersey.*

October 2. 1779.

Notice is hereby given that the vacation of the College will end on Monday the 8th of November, and that of the Grammar-School on Wednesday the 27th inst. Those whose education has been interrupted, may have an opportunity of completing it by entering into any of the classes they shall be found fit for; and they and others are desired to observe that the orders of College will be in every respect the same as before, and particularly that no choice or preference will be given them as to the chambers, on account of their standing in the classes, but the time of their residence in the School or College. Neither that circumstance however, nor any other, will give a preference to those who do not come up at the time the College assembles. As there is so universal a complaint of the want of opportunities of educating youth among us at present, it is proper to inform the public, that agreeably to former advertisements the instruction in this School and College has been regularly carried on since the enemy left the State. The Grammar School is numerous and flourishing; and the difficulties in the way of filling the College are now in a great measure removed. The repairs of the building are in great forwardness, and will go on with out interruption, so that there will be comfortable accommodation for as many as will probably attend this fall. Though the

number of proper College members last summer did not exceed ten, yet one or other of the Instructors was constantly upon the spot. Now another Professor is chosen,[1] and a Tutor engaged, so that Parents and Guardians may depend upon the utmost care being taken of the youth. Boarding may be had at the same price as formerly, making allowance for the state of the currency.

The French language will be taught, and great attention paid to every branch of English education.

JOHN WITHERSPOON.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, October* 7, 1779.[2]

*New-Jersey, October 1.*

*To be* SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE

At Greenwich, in the county of Cumberland, on Monday the eleventh inst.

The Prize Brigantine SEA HORSE, with her cargo consisting of twelve hundred bushels of salt, ten barrels of sugar, six barrels of loaf ditto, one pipe of wine, ten barrels of pork, and a variety of other articles. The Vendue to begin at Ten o'clock.

*By order of the Court of Admiralty,*

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

*New-Jersey, October 6*

*To be* SOLD *at Public Vendue.*

At Chestnut Neck, on Wednesday the twentieth inst. The Schooner DISPATCH; also her cargo consisting of about one thousand bushels of coarse salt, a few hogsheads of molasses, and some tobacco.

*By order of the Court of Admiralty*

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, October* 9, 1779.

---

[1] The Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, Professor of Moral Philosophy.

[2] Also in the *New Jersey Gazette,* Vol. II., No. 94, Oct. 13, 1779, where the name of William Ch. Houston is also appended.

NEW-YORK, Octo. 11.

The Officers belonging to General Sullivan's Army are expected from the Indian Country at Elizabeth Town, in a few days.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1460, *October* 11, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN *away from the subscriber, early this morning, from Mr. John Leary's, at Chatham, a negro man named SCIPIO, about* 5 *feet* 9 *inches high, about* 35 *years old, with flat face and nose, large eyes, and grey hair on his head; he had on a claret coloured short coat, with lappels, a gold lace or old plain hat, short waistcoat, and leather breeches, a pair of shoes without buckles; he had a bundle with him, containing four shirts, a blanket, and a pair of breeches, &c.—Whoever will take up said negro, and deliver him to Capt. Jacob Arnold, at Morris Town, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by*

*JOHN BARRERE.*

*October* 11, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS *stolen from the subscriber at Elizabeth Town, on the night of the* 7*th instant, a very dark brown horse, with a new saddle, and old bridle on him, four years old, about* 14 *hands high, trots and canters, a small main and switch tail, no brand, nor white mark that I know of, has a lump as large as an egg on one of his hind legs, and no shoes on when stolen. Whoever secures the thief, that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Forty Dollars reward; and for returning the horse, saddle, and bridle, Sixty Dollars and all reasonable charges paid by*

*PHILIP DURELL, Potter.*

THOSE who expect me to discharge their accounts against the Quarter Master General's department, must call by Friday next. Those who have not compleated their subscriptions to the continental loan, and do not call by the above time, will be precluded. Sickness hath prevented me attending in the several districts of the county as I proposed; and I cannot employ a person to call for the subscriptions in my behalf, as I have no other fee or reward for my own trouble and expence with the loan, than the pleasure of serving the public.

For those which are commonly called good *customers* SHOES, I have concluded to give as much as the public allow for two bushels of corn, which at present is 20 dollars. On this encouragement I hope our brave soldiers will not be left to suffer for want of shoes.

JAMES CALDWELL.

Springfield, October 11, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New-Providence, the 3d instant, a sorrel horse colt, with three white feet, about 6 months old. Whoever owns said colt, may, by proving their property, and paying charges, have him again by applying to

GILBERT HEDGES.

To be sold at public VENDUE.

On Thursday the 14th instant, at the house of John High, deceased, at Westfield;

HORSES, cows, oxen, steers, young cattle, sheep, hogs, English and salt hay, Indian corn, rye, oats, bees, bar iron, posts, set of carpenter's tools, household goods, flax, farming utensils, &c. &c. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold. Articles of vendue will be made known, and attendance given by

JOHN DARBY and
PHILEMON ELMER } Executors.

*Two Hundred Dollars Reward.*

STRAYED or stolen from out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Bottle-Hill, on the 19th of September last, a light coloured sorrel horse, with a blaze in his face, full fifteen hands high, with both his hind feet white, and a bob tail; trots and canters well, but rather slack mounted. He was imported and taken from the British, and had been branded with the continental brand, but hardly perceivable. Whoever will secure said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, or Three Hundred Dollars for horse and thief.

ANDREW STOCKHOLM.

*Chatham, Oct.* 11, 1779.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

THE noted FARM where the subscriber now lives, containing 63 acres of land, situate on a public road, well watered, a sufficient quantity of meadow fit for mowing, and a good stand for public business, a tavern having been kept there for 20 years past. For particulars apply to

DAVID BRANT.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living at New-Providence, about the middle of September last, a brown yearling heifer, without any mark or brand. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

JACOB POTTER.

*October* 11, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the 20th of September last, a large pide cow, with a hallow crop on the right ear, a nick under the same, and two nicks under the left ear.—The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GIDEON RIGGS.

*Morris Town, Oct.* 11, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 1st instant, a dark brown mare, 3 years old, about 13 hands and 3 inches high, well set, neither mark nor brand, natural or artificial.—Whoever owns said mare may, by proving property, and paying charges, have her again by applying to

WILLIAM CALWELL.

*Long-Hill, Oct.* 11, 1779.

To Be SOLD by

STEPHENSON and CANFIELD,

In Morris Town,

Opposite Mr. Robert Norris's tavern, for cash or country produce;

BEST black silk
mode,
Common do.
Black peelong,
An assortment of ribands,
Do. do. sewing silks,
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Do. cravats,
Check'd silk handkerchiefs,
Do. linen do.
Striped holland,
Stamped calico,
Sewing threads,
Wide and narrow tapes,
Silk and thread gauze spotted and with satin stripes,
Striped, spotted, and plain lawns,
Do. handkerchiefs,
Fine cambricks,
Black velvets,
Broadcloth and hunters cloth,
Brown sagothy,
Blue sattinet and shalloons,
Buckram, Irish linen,
Window glass 6 by 8,
Hyson and bohea tea,
Hair and hat pins,
Skeletons,
Barlow penknives,
Knives and forks,
Writing paper,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Sleeve buttons,
Silk and hair twist,
Red and black pocket books,
Buttons
Button moulds and shoe heels,
Watch springs,
Do. keys,
Coarse and fine combs,
Womens crooked do.
Bed cords and halters,
Best White-Chaple needles,
Common do.
Alspice, ginger,
Alum, brimstone, indigo,
English pins,
Shoe brushes, men's shoes,
Snuff by the pound or bladder,
Blank books,
Baxter's works,
Oeconomy of human life.

October 3, 1779.

Best WRITING-PAPER,

By the Ream or Quire,

SPELLING BOOKS,

By the Dozen or Single one,

To be SOLD at the Printing Office.

Just Published,

And to be Sold at the Printing-Office,

POEMS

ON several Occurrences in the present grand struggle for American Liberty.[1]

CONTAINING,

1. A contest between the Eagle and the Crane.
2. A dialogue between Col. Paine and Miss Clorinda Fairchild.
3. St. Clair's retreat and Burgoyne's defeat.
4. The first Chapter of the Lamentations of General Burgoyne.
5. The fall of Burgoyne.
6. The vanity of trusting in an arm of flesh.
7. The tragical death of Miss Jane M'Crea.
8. An answer for the messengers of the nations.

[1] By Wheeler Case. Reprinted in 1852 by the Rev. Stephen Dod.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE in the printing business, a boy about fourteen years old, who can read and write well. Inquire of the Printer.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Number XXXV., October* 12, 1779.

By His Excellency

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire,

*Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same;*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas some of the militia officers of this State (whose names are, for their own sakes, at present concealed from public cognizance) who have been in captivity with the enemy and were suffered to come home on their parole, to return at the respective times therein limited, are reported by the commissary of prisoners as violators of their parole: And whereas a conduct so ignominious to the individuals themselves, so dishonourable to their country, and so injurious to those gentlemen who were associated with them in misfortune, but have preserved their honour inviolate, deserves the most public disapprobation of government, and requires the most effectual measures to deprive the parties of the benefit of their delinquency, and to compel their return.—I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this State, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly charging and requiring

the said delinquents to return to the enemy, agreeable to their parole, and in all respects to conform themselves thereto, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

*Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Trenton, the eighth Day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the 4th Year of the Independence of America.*

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
Bowes Reed, *Secretary.*

## TRENTON, OCTOBER 13.

*To the* UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *assembled.*

The Representation of the Legislative-Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, on behalf of the said State,

Sheweth,

THAT amidst the promising prospects of an happy issue of the present war, and of the establishment of the glorious freedom and independence of these United States, we feel the most painful anxieties from the state of the continental finances, which threatens not only embarrassment but ruin to the publick measures.

In a crisis so alarming, it becomes freemen not to consume their time in unavailing murmurings and complaints, but to interest themselves in devising means to remedy the grievance, and if possible, avert the impending mischief. We do not mean to detain Congress upon the causes, to which the great and growing depreciation of our paper currency is to be ascribed, but to express our sense of the necessity of immediately adopting measures to check the increasing evil, and for restoring and rendering permanent the publick credit.

If we calculate for a year to come from the events of a few months past, the increase of prices and publick debts must appear truly alarming; the latter perhaps will exceed the reach of common computation, and the former rise to the utter destruction of our paper currency. The money ceasing to circulate, and perishing in the hands of the unfortunate possessors, all business must necessarily stagnate for want of a circulating medium, and the inevitable ruin of multitudes, if not of these United States, take place.—To avoid evils so truly deplorable, we conceive that every possible exertion ought to be made; and that nothing short of a regulation of prices generally adopted, and effectually carried into execution, will prove sufficient.

As to the impracticability of this measure, so much urged by speculators, monopolizers, and others, whose minds are vitiated and poisoned by similar views of unreasonable gain, and those who wish to ruin our money in order to conquer us in that way, it has not the smallest degree of weight with us; because we are very clear, that it does not exist. If the measure is practicable in one state, it is also in another, and of course may be carried through the union; and that it is practicable in one state we are sure, because it has been adopted, and carried into execution in the state we have the honor to represent; And indeed we most sincerely lament the part some of the other states acted on this very interesting and important occasion. Had they come into the regulation, when this state did, and persevered in it as faithfully as this state would have done, our affairs would probably have worn a very different aspect from what they now do, and the debt with which we are saddled, not have arisen to the enormous sum which now appears.

If then all other measures, however wise and salutary, will prove insufficient to work the salvation of our currency, without a regulation of prices to compel the disaffected and avaricious to conform to what is equitable and consistent with the publick safety; and if this regulation, in order to answer the end proposed, should be general and uniform, we conceive that it ought to originate with Congress, and be thence diffused through the union. Was it to take its rise in any other quarter, its being either general or uniform could hardly be expected. If your honourable body take the matter up, and form a general system or plan of regulation, and recommend it to the several states, in terms as forceable as the necessity of the case will bear, we have the most pleasing apprehensions that it will, without delay, take place in the fullest and amplest manner. It is impossible indeed for us to entertain so unfavourable an opinion of the justice or publick virtue of our sister states, as to doubt their compliance. For although artful, designing men may raise plausible objections against any measure, however wise or essential to the publick safety it may be, and indeed are accustomed so to do, whenever a measure is proposed that happens to thwart their, or their connexions, views of interest or ambition; yet the necessity of this we now propose, is so obvious and exceedingly pressing, that if Congress should put it in the line of success we have mentioned, we think no state, or individual, not greatly deficient in publick virtue and common honesty, can think of opposing it.

It may however be objected, in order to prevent its being taken up, that as several of the states refused, or rather declined, to regulate under a former recommendation of Congress, it is not to be supposed that they will now come into the measure. But this objection, we presume, will appear to have but very little weight, when it is considered, that at the time, when that recommendation went forth, the necessity of a regulation did not appear one thousandth part as evident and pressing as it now does. Multitudes who were then strenuously opposed to the measure, are now as anxious to see it

take place. They are convinced that taxation, during the continuance of the war, without a regulation of prices, will not have any sensible effect for remedying the evils we complain of.

Every vender, say they, will raise upon the articles he has for sale, in order the better to enable him to pay his tax; and thus prices will go on rising, our money depreciating, and our debt increasing, until we become a ruined and a wretched people.

With regard to the mode of regulating, we would leg leave to observe, that if prices should be fixed at any certain standard not to descend, we fear it will answer no very valuable purpose. Those who would wish to break through the regulation, will only need to withhold what they have for sale, and the business will be done;—the scarcity will soon compel the publick to yield to their avarice. Nor will they run any risk of loss in withholding; the chance will be altogether in their favour. But if prices are reduced by moderate and regular gradations, and at certain short periods, the case will be different; this will operate like a falling market; it will induce people to exhibit to sale whatever they may have to spare, in order to avoid the loss that must necessarily attend a contrary conduct, and perhaps to take less than even the regulated prices, thereby to quicken the sale of their goods. Thus will many articles become plenty that now appear scarce; our money daily appreciate, and our expences diminish, until the publick credit is again restored, and our affairs fixed upon a safe and permanent footing. Farmers, and every other order of men, will exert themselves to get something to sell, because they will expect to receive something for it of value.

Having thus set forth some of our ideas and apprehensions respecting the present state of our money, and what we conceive is further to be expected, unless something spirited is done to check the current of depreciation; we shall now conclude, with entreating Congress once more to take the matter up, and use their utmost endeavours to set on foot, and extend through the union, a general regulation of prices.

Saturday last the General Assembly of this State adjourned. During their Sitting they passed the following acts:—

1. An *Act* to procure a supply of flour for the use of the army.

2. An *Act* for the relief of John Gill, of the township of Newtown, in the county of Gloucester, one of the Commissioners of the Loan-Office, respecting the loss of a sum of publick money, taken by the enemy.

3. A Supplement to an Act, intitled, An *Act* to render certain bills of credit a legal tender within this State, and to prevent the counterfeiting of the same and other bills of credit.

4. A supplementary *Act* to an Act, intitled, An *Act* to raise the sum of one million of pounds in the State of New-Jersey.

5. An *Act* to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the State of New-Jersey.

6. An *Act* to continue an Act, intitled, An *Act* to revive and continue the process and proceedings returnable to, and depending in, the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State, and to ascertain the times and places of holding the said Courts.

7. A Supplement to an Act, intitled, An *Act* the better to prevent the concealing of stray cattle, horses and sheep.

8. An *Act* to embody for a limited time four thousand of the militia of this State, by voluntary enlistment.

9. An *Act* to defray sundry incidental charges.

## By His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS it is represented to me that several of the men belonging to the New-Jersey state regiment are absent on furlough without limitation, and that several of the inferior officers at the different posts have granted furloughs when superior officers have been present at the same: IT IS THEREFORE HEREBY ORDERED, that all the men now absent on furlough do immediately return to their respective posts, and that none but the officer commanding at any of the posts presume in future to grant any furloughs no otherwise than for a limited time, and on the most urgent occasions.

*Trenton, October* 9, 1779,

WM. LIVINGSTON, jun. Sec.

A NUMBER of the Inhabitants of the county of Hunterdon having petetioned the General Assembly of this State to build a bridge over the South Branch of Raritan, at Reading's Ford, at the expence of the county, it was ordered by the house—that the petetioners have leave to bring in a draught of a bill for that purpose to the next assembly, of which this is for notice to all concerned.

Oct. 7.

WILLIAM INNES acquaints his customers he now begins brewing, will sell beer at the Philadelphia prices for cash or produce only.

He again requests all those indebted to him to call and pay their respective balances, and those who have casks of his are desired to return them.

N. B. Said Innes gives the current prices for barley, &c. and has some salt he will exchange for barley or wheat for family use.

*Burlington, Oct.* 5.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Trenton, on Thursday the 30th of September last, a dark brown Horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, supposed to be about five or six years old, a small star, hind feet white, shod all round, goes a travelling pace. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him of me.

OBADIAH HOWELL.

Oct. 13.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 12th of April last, a small bay horse, neither mark or brand, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.

Six-mile Run, Middlesex county, Oct. 8.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of this gaol a certain Edward Morfit, who was put in for deserting from his party of British prisoners who were going to New-York to be exchanged. Whoever takes up said Morfit, and secures him,

so that he may be exchanged, shall be intitled to the above reward.

Sept. 24. JOHN JAMES,
Keeper of Trenton gaol.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 94, *Oct.* 13, 1779.

*Gloucester and Salem Counties, New Jersey, October* 6, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That a petition was presented to the House of General Assembly, at their last sitting by a number of the inhabitants of Gloucester and Salem counties, living on each side of Oldman's creek, praying a law to authorise them to build a dam and water-works across said creek, near the mouth, and leave is given to bring in a bill for that purpose at the next sessions. Therefore those who have any objections against the said bill are desired to attend and render their reasons why the same should not pass into a law.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, October* 13, 1779.

September 30, 1779.

Was taken up, the HULK of an old SHALLOP, the Owner, by applying to JOSEPH ROWEN, about a mile up Pensauken Creek, in the State of West-New-Jersey, on or before the first day of November next, proving their property, and paying charges, may have her again.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, October* 13, 1779.

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Broke out of the gaol of the county of Salem, in the state of New Jersey, on Friday the 8th inst. (October) a certain JOHN WANDERLEY, by trade a cooper, about five feet ten inches high, a slim made fellow, light complexion, and brown hair tied behind: Had on when

he broke gaol, a blue cloth coat, brown jacket and white breeches. He was committed to my custody for petty larceny. Whoever secures said Wanderley so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and if brought to Salem, all reasonable charges, paid by

BATEMAN LLOYD, Sheriff.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, October* 14, 1779.

*To be* SOLD *by the Subscriber,*

Living in Trenton

A Stout likely Negro Man, about twenty-three years of age, by trade a blacksmith; he understands horse-shoeing well, likewise can do any kind of labouring work. For further particulars enquire of

HEZEKIAH HOWELL.

New-Jersey, October 11.

*To be* SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

On Thursday the 21st inst. at Chesnut Neck, The Brigantine TRITON; also a quantity of blankets, drillings, cloths, plush, baize, linens, complete suits of regimentals, flannel and linen drawers, small arms, and a variety of other articles,

At the same time and place will also be SOLD, The Schooner Hope, with her cargo consisting of forty hogsheads of Rum, a quantity of TAR, &c.

*By order of the Court of Admiralty,*

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, October* 16, 1779.

Last Wednesday privateers took the Brig Sally, Capt. Armitage, of fourteen three pounders, belonging to Philadelphia; she had been only one day out from the Capes of Delaware — — Same day they captured the Schooner Hawk, of twelve guns, belonging to Egg Harbour. The former had 66 rebels on board, and the latter 70. These prizes were brought in here yesterday.

The General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey the 9th Instant, passed an Act to embody for a limited Time 4000 of their Militia, in order to support General Washington the better to co operate with the Count D'Estaing against their Enemies.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1461, *October* 18, 1779.

New-Jersey, Oct. 6, 1779.

To be sold at public vendue, at Chestnut Neck, on Wednesday the twentieth inst. the SCHOONER DESPATCH, also her cargo consisting of about one thousand bushels of coarse salt, a few hogsheads of molasses, and some tobacco. By order of the court of admiralty.

JOSEPH POTTS, marshal.

—*The Pennsylvania Evening Post, October* 19, 1779.

Last Friday morning the Sloop Neptune, Captain Palfrey, that was stationed as a guard vessel above Decker's Ferry, on Staten-Island, was observed to be aground within Musket shot of a small fort at Elizabeth-Town Point.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 319, *October* 20, 1779.

The following has been handed us for publication.

*To the Honourable the* Legislative-Council *and* General Assembly *of the State of* New-Jersey.

The REMONSTRANCE and PETETION of a Number of the Inhabitants of the County of *Gloucester* -- -- -- presented at the last sitting.

Gentlemen,

THIS State, as well as the neighbouring States, being now relieved from the galling yoke of kingly power, and at full liberty to enact and complete, without the aid of a man beyond the Atlantic, whatever laws shall appear most agreeable to justice and good policy; it is with the greater freedom and hope of success,

that we address you on the present occasion, in order to obtain what we conceive to be our right.

This county, it is well known, has suffered more from the British troops than most of the other counties of the State; but as the aggressors are out of the reach of our laws, and the means of obtaining restitution from them not in the power of the State, it is with chearfulness we submit to the burden, however unequal it may seem. No individual complains—because no individual conceives himself to be unfairly dealt by. But had these aggressors been amenable to our laws, and possessed of property sufficient to make restitution, and that property at the disposal of our representatives, we should certainly have expected to see restitution made. Justice would have called for it: and every honest man must have declared himself in favour of the measure.

But however great our sufferings by the enemy may have been, they are far from being all that have fallen to our share. The whigs, or at least many of them, have suffered much more by our own people—by the refugees, than by the common enemy; and what makes this part of our sufferings seem the harder to bear, is the manner in which those aggressors were induced to turn against us.

While the enemy were in possession of Philadelphia and the Delaware, this county, tho' then a frontier to the main body of the army, and of course exposed to their frequent incursions and depredations, was left almost totally unsupported by the other counties of the State; even so much so, that small plundering parties, by taking advantage of the extent of our coast, and the smallness of our numbers to guard it, were able to do us nearly what damage they pleased.

This being our unhappy situation, many of our people became dispirited, and complained heavily of the neglect with which we were treated. The Captain-General of the militia was applied to for succor, (which might very well have been sent from the interior parts of the State, not bor-

dering on New-York,) but it was said the applications were treated with neglect. It was indeed thought a disposition appeared to suffer this part of the State to fall a prey to our unrelenting and merciless enemy.

Thus neglected, dispirited and distressed, and no prospect of relief, or even kinder treatment appearing, those unhappy people, now called refugees, prompted by feelings of resentment and dispair, turned their eyes even to our enemies for protection; and being thus turned against us, daily increased our misfortunes by practicing the most unheard of outrages upon us. This perhaps some of them were induced to do, even against their own feelings and inclinations, in order the better to recommend themselves to the favour and confidence of their new masters. They burnt and destroyed our houses, plundered us of our property, and some of us they captivated and carried to the enemy, where, at their instigation, we were thrown into loathsome gaols, and detained until our lives were despaired of.

Amidst all these sufferings however, we thought we had this consolation, That our country, in whose cause we were struggling, and whose rights we were proud of assisting to defend, would certainly allow us compensation out of the estates of those offenders for whatever property we could prove they had taken or destroyed. But how were we amazed when the law for confiscating their real estates made its appearance; the proviso contained in the sixteenth section of which, appearing to us to have been purposely calculated to deprive us of the right we have mentioned. But what makes this law appear still more remarkable is, the different spirit and temper it breathes from the law for confiscating the personal estates of those offenders passed by your immediate predecessors. The twelfth section of which being directly to our purpose, and as we think, exactly conformable to justice, we shall here take the liberty of troubling you with the whole of it. The words are,

"And to the end that no person or persons having any demand in law or in equity upon or against the estate of any person against whom inquisitions have been found and judgment thereon entered in favour of the State as aforesaid, may in anywise sustain loss by any forfeiture consequent upon such judgment; *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the commissioner or commissioners, having the charge and management of any such estate, shall, within one month after completing the sale of such part thereof as is hereby directed to be sold, give notice in the New-Jersey Gazette, if the same shall at that time be published, and also by advertisements set up in five of the most publick places of the county in which such estate may lie, to all persons who have any claim, interest or demand to, in or against the said estate, to appear with their respective accounts, vouchers and evidences, to make good the same at a time fixed, not exceeding three months from the date of the advertisement; which claims, interests and demands any two of the said commissioners, in conjunction with any one justice of the peace of the county, are hereby empowered to examine, adjust and allow; and the said commissioner or commissioners having charge of the estate as aforesaid, against which the accounts and claims are exhibited, shall, at the expiration of the time limited, pay the amount or balance allowed on each, if the produce of the part of the estate against which they are brought, directed to be sold as aforesaid, after deducting commissions and other charges thereon, shall be sufficient for the purpose, otherwise to make a dividend, and pay in proportion to the several debts and claims which upon examination and adjustment shall appear to be due. And in all cases where the part of the estate, directed to be sold as aforesaid, shall not be sufficient to satisfy the debts and claims exhibited and allowed against the same, the rents and profits of the real estate, if any such estate there be, shall be applied as they arise to the satisfaction and discharge of such debts and claims, in due proportion as aforesaid, until the whole are satisfied and discharged."

Now why the right secured to individuals by this was taken from them by the proviso abovementioned, we are utterly unable to conjecture. We are indeed well aware that a change of men, without any other reason, has sometimes produced a change of measures; and when the change of measures appears to be for the better, that is, when the measures appear more wise and more just, we are apt to conclude the change of men must have been judicious.

By the first law, the way to justice was made plain and easy; every individual was enabled to obtain his right—

and he was enabled to obtain it without much trouble or expence. By the latter, those who have demands of damage against the refugees are entirely excluded; and those who have demands of debt, have their way to obtain those demands made so tedious and expensive, as, in most cases where the demands are but small, to amount to an exclusion also: the trouble and expence of obtaining them, must necessarily exceed the sums when obtained.

But why debts should, even in appearance, be recoverable and not damages, we are utterly unable to conjecture. If damages may be justly due as a debt, then doubtless they ought also to be as recoverable; and that they may be as justly due, we suppose will not be denied. For if A, having purchased one yoke of oxen of B for a hundred pounds, takes another of equal value from him by force, 'tis plain that B would have as equitable a demand upon A for a hundred pounds, at least, in the latter case as in the former; and was he to be allowed the former and not the latter, we suppose every judicious honest man would feel himself disposed to blush at the distinction. Indeed whether the taking of the oxen in the tortious manner we have mentioned, or the withholding of restitution, was it to be done, would be the greatest act of injustice, may be a question nice and difficult to determine.

It has, we understand, been advanced, "That as some who sustained loss by the refugees, suffered by such as had no property, and of course must lose their right; others ought to lose their's also, that all may fare alike." But such reasoning as this we hope will never prevail among those who are elected to guard our rights. That A's estate ought not to make restitution for the damages done by A, because B left no estate to repair the damages he did, is indeed a species of reasoning that we are far from supposing the Legislature of this State capable of adopting: reasoning, indeed, it is not; it may be advanced by individuals in order to mislead the unwary, or palliate a denial of right; but can never in the esteem of

the judicious, bear the least appearance or reason or justice. With regard to forfeited property in general, or the right the State may have to the estates of offenders, we conceive it can never extend farther than to the estates of such offenders, that is, to what remain after the just demands of all private persons are fully discharged: for what is the right of an individual, cannot be the right of the State also: these two rights can never exist at one and the same time. If any individual has a right to five hundred pounds of the estate of a refugee, or other offender, and the State takes it from him, *it takes not the property of the offender, but of the innocent man;* and we conceive the injustice to the latter would be as flagrant, and the iniquity as great, as if that sum had been taken by violence and without right out of his pocket or desk.

To punish those villains who have taken up arms against their country, by forfeiting their estates to the use of the State, seems to be consistent with justice and good policy; but to punish the innocent with the guilty, must be cruel, unjust and impolitic. But forfeiting the estates of those offenders, however, and sweeping them all into the treasury, regardless of the rights and claims of individuals, the innocent are punished with the guilty, and that to an enormous degree. And when we consider that this punishment falls chiefly on the best Whigs and firmest friends to the present government, the cruelty and imprudence of the measure swells in our view, and appears still more striking. The best of your friends are punished with the worst of your enemies, and just in the same way; that is, by depriving them of their property; or, in other words, by putting it out of their power to obtain their right, which is in effect exactly the same thing.

They stept forward and stood firm in your cause;—they risk'd their all in defence of your rights;—and what has been their reward? Plundering and destruction of property on one hand, and a denial of restitution on the other: the former seemed trying and hard to bear; but

the latter is indeed much more so. For although the injustice in either case may be nearly the same, yet, considering the former as the works of our enemies, and the latter as done by those we wish to esteem as our best friends—as the guardians of our rights and promoters of our interests, our feelings on the occasion are exceedingly different.

How far this denial of restitution may encourage the spirit of whiggism, or induce people to step forward in their country's cause, we shall leave for your honourable body to determine; but that it will encourage the refugees to destroy the property of the whigs, we think is too clear to admit of a doubt, or need elucidation: for as the sole end and aim of those incendiaries in committing the outrages we have mentioned, is to punish and distress the whigs, whatever tends to promote this end, must naturally encourage them to attempt it. And as a denial of restitution is plainly a continuation of the punishment they inflicted, it evidently promotes the end they had in view, and encourages them to go on in their wickedness. In a word, it rivets their vengeance upon us, and finishes the business they but begun.

Were their estates to be applied, so far as the cases should require, to make compensation for the damages they have done, as it would in a great degree defeat those acts of revenge, so it must in proportion tend to suppress them: for what could induce these men to destroy the property of the whigs, if they knew at the same time their own must soon make them whole?

By the divine law (Exodus xx) restitution was to be made in all cases of theft and trespass: in some two, in others four, and some five fold. Indeed so high a sense had the divine lawgiver of the equity and propriety of the measure, that where the offender had not wherewithal to make restitution, he was to be sold to raise money for the purpose. And as we no where find such an exertion of the law in favour of claimants in any case of debts legally con-

tracted, it seems reasonable to conclude, that this great legislature,[1] acting under the immediate influence and guidance of the all-wise lawgiver himself, conceived the equity of the demand in cases of damage, to be more strong and forcible than in cases of debt. And indeed we think it clearly so from the nature and reason of the thing itself.

We would beg leave also to observe, before we conclude, that as the losses we have sustained by the refugees were, in all probability, brought upon us by that aid and support which we were intitled to receive from the other counties of the state being chiefly withheld, were those counties to seize and dispose of for the use of the state the estates of those offenders, so as to deprive us of our right, it would seem as though they intended to avail themselves of their own neglect, and heap up riches from the ruins of their fellow-subjects.

Some of the refugees themselves, on their return home, declared, that as they had estates sufficient to make ample amends for the damages we have sustained by them, they were exceedingly willing to do it. They said they knew their estates were liable; and acknowledged that out of them we ought in justice to be made whole. And we hope none of the whigs of this state, whether in or out of office, will ever suffer themselves to be outrivalled in justice by the refugees.

The constant fatigue and loss of time that many of us had to bear in the military way; the being drove from our homes, and constantly harrassed by the refugees and their adherents; seemed to us to be no very light or inconsiderable afflictions. They were however what we expected to bear without any atonement. But we considered them as completing the cup of our sufferings from this quarter, or at least, that we were to submit to without compensation. For, as we have already observed, we never so much as doubted obtaining satisfaction out of the estates of those offenders, for the property they should take or destroy.

[1] Legislator.

So much indeed as should be necessary to make us whole, we considered as our own. We knew that in case their estates should not be forfeited, our damages would be recoverable at common law; and never entertained a thought so unfavorable of the state, as that it would forfeit their estates, and deprive us of our right; nor indeed can we yet suppose, that the community at large would wish to do it. Is it possible that New-Jersey, hitherto admired for her generosity and publick virtue, can have the least inclination to act so unfairly by any; but especially by those who have suffered so deeply in her cause, and who are justly entitled to be ranked among the warmest and firmest of her friends? No, gentlemen, we can never believe, that even a fiftieth part of the good people of this state, were they consulted, would approve of the measure: the Tories perhaps might. It seems indeed reasonable to suppose, that they would be pleased with such a denial of right; not only because it would perpetuate the misfortunes their friends, the refugees, have brought upon us, and perhaps through some of their means or procurement, but because it would furnish them with a fresh accusation against the Whigs, to wit, "That they are capable of withholding justice even from one another."

We would likewise observe, that it will not be the least of our mortifications to see that property, which ought to repair our damages, turned into cash and lodged in the treasury of the state, for the benefit of the Tories. Indeed, forfeiting those estates so wholly to the use of the state, is a measure we think doubly cruel and oppressive; at the same time that it deprives many of their just right, it saddles them with the expence of maintaining a great number of women and children, beggared (though many of them innocent perhaps) by those forfeitures. The husbands of these wives, and the fathers of these children, plunder us of our goods, and destroy our property, because we are engaged in the service of the state; and the state (not with a view of rewarding us, we suppose) takes the whole

estates of these husbands and fathers to itself, and obliges us to maintain their beggared wives and children.

Now permit us to ask, whether any people in their senses, would choose to serve their country upon such terms as these? Suppose A, being worth five thousand pounds, was to rob B of one thousand; that C causes A to be hanged for this offence, and seizes his estate to his own use; and then, without allowing B one farthing of restitution, obliges him to maintain A's widow and children: Would B, in this case, be fairly dealt by? Or rather, What must all good men think of C?

It had doubtless been better for this country, that no forfeitures at all had taken place, than that the estates forfeited should go so entirely to the use of the state, as to exclude individuals from their right. Indeed the county had better perhaps have stood alone, that is, wholly unconnected with the other counties of the state, than to lose so much of her property, in consequence of a connexion that afforded her so little assistance in the hour of her distress. Justice might then have been done to her suffering inhabitants, out of the estates of those by whom they suffered; and the surplus, or at least a sufficiency for that purpose, applied to support the wives and children of the offenders; and the residue, toward defraying the expence the county might have been at in supporting its own defence: And had the state pursued this equitable line of distribution in disposing of her forfeited property, we suppose all would have been satisfied—because all must have seen the distribution to be just.

Upon the whole, gentlemen, as we conceive the injustice and oppression we complain of, furnishes the greatest and justest cause of complaint, we must entreat you to reconsider the proviso we have mentioned, and to enact a law for repealing or amending the same, and for enabling all those who have any equitable demands against the estates of the refugees, or other offenders, to obtain their rights.

CHATHAM, October 12.

Last Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, made their escape from the Goodhope prison ship, in the North River, nine captains and two privates. Among the number was Capt. James Prince, who has been confined four months, and having no prospect of being exchanged, concerted a plan, in conjunction with the other gentlemen, to make their escape, which they effected in the following manner: They confined the mate, disarmed the centinals, and hoisted out the boat which was on deck; they brought off nine stands of arms, one pair of pistols, and a sufficient quantity of ammunition, being determined not to be taken alive. They had scarce got clear of the ship before the alarm was given, when they were fired on by three different ships, but fortunately no person was hurt. Capt. Prince speaks in the highest terms of Captain Charles Nelson, who commanded the prison ship, using the prisoners with a great deal of humanity, in particular to himself.

By the above gentlemen we have collected the following intelligence, viz. The first account that they received at New-York of Count D'Estaing's fleet being near the continent, was by the sloop Pollux, a privateer of 12 guns, that captured a Spanish ship from the Havannah, bound to the continent. This ship was in company with the fleet two days before she was captured, and left them 33 leagues E. N. E. from Augustine, steering in west. As soon as the captain of the privateer had learnt the intelligence, they took out the merchant, captain and officers, and the greatest part of the company; parted with the prize, and made the best of her way for New-York. On her arrival, part of the fleet had sailed for the southward, but receiving that account, they dispatched a frigate to inform them of it, which occasioned their return. The merchant of the Spanish ship offered 30,000 dollars ransom, but she had not arrived when the gentlemen came away. The Renown, of 50 guns, convoy to the fleet bound for Halifax, was re-

turned, with the loss of her mainmast and her mizenmast. She towed in with her two transports, dismasted.

Ships laying at Sandy-Hook.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Russel, | 74 guns, | Capt. Drake. |
| Europa, | 64 ditto, | Capt. F. Edwards. |
| Raisonable, | 64 ditto, | Sir George Collier. |
| Renown, | 50 ditto, | ——— |
| Roebuck, | 44 ditto, | Sir And. S. Hamond. |

The number of frigates in the harbour they cannot ascertain with precision; but, they further add, that about 9 days since, 5 frigates went out in company.

Last Friday se'nnight orders were issued by the commandant of the city, for all the male inhabitants of a proper age, to assist in throwing up works on Governor's Island. The number of inhabitants it was imagined amounted to 4000, half of whom were to go on fatigue one day, and the other half the ensuing, Sundays not excepted. This our informants were an eye witness to.

TRENTON, October 20.

Last Thursday evening Major Joseph Brearley, of Maidenhead, knowing that there was a band of robbers in the neighbourhood, collected a small party of men, and formed an ambuscade on a lane where he suspected they would pass; about midnight they came along, and were all seized, and are now safely lodged in gaol. The fellows taken are the noted Dr. John Hunt, whose real name is Abraham Whitmore; John Carr, a notorious horse-thief, who lately broke from Morris gaol, and Samuel Slack, who lately escaped from the gaol of Philadelphia. They were all well armed; they had stolen two horses the night they were taken, and were then on their way to rob a house in the neighbourhood. They were examined before the chief-justice, and one of them made a pretty ample confession, which has discovered a number of their accomplices, sev-

eral of whom have since been taken with a considerable quantity of stolen goods.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the State regiment, at Elizabethtown, dated October 15, 1779.

"On Tuesday last a party of about fifty of the Greens came over to Amboy early in the morning, and had collected upwards of one hundred head of cattle and horses, before any of our troops were alarmed; but about ten o'clock a small detachment of our regiment marched down and attacked them so briskly, that they were obliged to fly and leave the greatest part of their booty, taking off only about 20 head. Capt. Davis, who commanded our party, has reason to think, that several of them were wounded in the attack, but not one of his men received the least hurt.

"Last night about twelve o'clock, a small party, commanded by Capt. Craig, consisting only of adjutant Nixon, and eight privates belonging to our regiment, boarded and took the sloop Neptune of ten carriage guns, four swivels, and two cohorns, with 21 men, commanded by Capt. Palfry, a native of Boston, with his two mates; his lady was also on board, who is a prisoner with him.

"In bringing the sloop to the Jersey shore, she unfortunately run aground; and finding it impossible to get her off, our people got out what stores were on board of her, which consisted of beef, pork and rice, with some powder and shot, two cohorns, four swivels, and nineteen stand of arms; likewise a considerable quantity of spare rigging, viz. sails, ropes, &c. We had scarcely got the vessel unrigged, when the enemy sent a number of armed boats to retake her; they came upon us so fast, that we were obliged to leave her, without setting fire to her, when they boarded, and at high water, carried her off.

"We have just now received an account of the enemy's embarking a number of troops from Staten-Island; their destination not yet known."

General Sullivan, with the army under his command, have arrived at Easton.

An Address of the inhabitants of
Northampton county,
To the Honourable Major-General Sullivan, Commander in Chief of the Western Army.

We, the inhabitants of Northampton county, beg leave to congratulate your honour on your success against the confederate Indians of the western country. With sentiments of affection we welcome your return, and being conscious of the exertions you have made to secure our happiness, we offer you those thanks which arise from the warmth of gratitude.

We are no strangers to the innumerable difficulties and hard ships you have laboured under, and are fully acquainted with the many inconveniences which attended the expedition; but the unparalleled perseverance and firmness of the officers and soldiers under your command, have enabled you to surmount every obstacle with credit, and justly calls for the applause of a grateful country.

By order and in behalf of the inhabitants of Northampton county, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves very respectfully, the General's most obedient and humble servants.

Thomas Sillyman,
Samuel Rea,
Peter Kachline, sen.
Robert L. Hooper, jun.
Anthony Lerch, sen.

Easton,
Oct. 12, 1779.

The General's Answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my sincere and cordial thanks, for your very polite and flattering address. The approving voice of so respectable a number of my fellow citizens, who were deeply interested in the event of the expedition I had the honour to command, cannot fail to afford

me the highest satisfaction. The accumulated difficulties accompanying, and the fatigues which naturally attended this expedition, are more than compensated by your unanimous approbation, and the very polite manner in which you have been pleased to signify it. If my well-meant endeavours have contributed to secure peace to the frontiers of this and the neighbouring States, it must afford me that pleasure, which every friend to his country enjoys, when instrumental in adding to the peace and tranquility of his countrymen.

While I feel myself deeply impressed with gratitude for your pleasant address, I cannot forbear expressing my obligations to the inhabitants of Northampton county, whose spirited and patriotic exertions have enabled me to accomplish an expedition, which I flatter myself, will forever secure your frontiers from the ravages of a cruel and savage enemy.

JOHN SULLIVAN,[1] M. G.

October 12, 1779.

On Thursday the 7th inst. Mr. JOHN P. SCHENCK, son of Mr. Peter Schenck, merchant, of Somerset, was joined in marriage to the much esteemed and very amiable Miss SUCKY LOWREY, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lowrey, merchant, of Hunterdon.

List of Representatives chosen at the General Election on the 12th inst. as far as the returns have been communicated.

---

[1] John Sullivan was born in Berwick, Maine, February 17, 1740, of Irish parentage, and practiced law in New Hampshire before the war. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1774; in June, 1775, was made a Brigadier General of the Continental Army; took part in the siege of Boston; was promoted to be a Major General and was captured at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. He took a prominent part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Germantown and Brandywine. In 1779 he led the destructive expedition into the country of the Six Nations. He resigned in 1780, and was again returned to the Continental Congress. In 1789 he was appointed a United States judge for his State, and died in 1795.—W. S. S.

For Hunterdon County,
*Representative in Council,* John Stevens, Esquire.
*Representatives in Assembly,* Benjamin Van Cleve, Jared Sexton, William Gano, Esquires.

For Somerset County,
*Representative in Council,* Ephraim Martin, Esquire.
*Representatives in Assembly,* Reoloff Sebring, Edward Bonn, Henry Vandike, Esquires.

For Morris County,
*Representative in Council,* Silas Condict, Esquire.
*Representatives in Assembly,* Abraham Kitchell, Ellis Cook, Alexander Carmichael, Esquires.

For Monmouth County,
*Representative in Council,* Joseph Holmes, Esquire.
*Representatives in Assembly,* James Mott, jun. Hendrick Smock, Thomas Seabrook, Esquires.

For Burlington County,
*Representative in Council,* Peter Tallman, Esquire.
*Representatives in Assembly,* Thomas Fenimore, Josiah Foster, Joseph Biddle, Esquires.

The Legislature of this State are to meet here next Tuesday.

A List of Letters in the Post-Office at Trenton, October 5, 1779.

B. Barclay, Thomas, opposite Trenton, 2. Blont, Capt. Readin, 3d Carolina battalion.

C. Mr. Curtis, Jonathan, Kingwood. Mr. Cook, Burnet, Monmouth.

D. Drake, Jacob, Esquire, Trenton. Dellingtash, Rebecca, at Blackhorse.

I. Irvine, Matthew, Esq. surgeon to cavalry, Trenton. Johnston, John, Mountholly.

K. King, Jeremiah, Kingwood.

L. Leonard, James, Somerset. Ledyard, Major Benjamin, Middletown Point.
M. Merriman, John, Taunton Forge.
P. Price, William, at Stanford.
S. Sims, Colonel Charles, Trenton. Sexton, Joseph, Kingwood.
W. Wright, John, Bordentown, 3.
The Commanding Officer of the Guards, Trenton.
The Paymaster of Col. Livingston's regt. Bristol.

B. SMITH. P. M.

## TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant new double-spring Windsor SULKY, with Harness complete; also, a Riding-Chair, something worse for the wear, and a pair of horse-man's Pistols and Holsters. Enquire of Benjamin Smith in Trenton. October 19.

WILL be sold at Vendue, in Pitts-Town, on Friday the 29th of this inst. a number of CAST HORSES belonging to the United States.—The sale will begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

FURMAN YARD, Q. M.

THIS is to certify to the publick, that whereas, on Monday the 4th inst. I was assaulted in my house, at the dead time of the night, by two men disguised, and since that did suspect Fergus Johnston to be one of them, which I have mentioned to some people, perhaps to the prejudice of said Johnston:—I now do, in this publick manner, acknowledge that I was mistaken in my suspicions, and am sorry for the same. Dated this 18th of October, 1779.

RICHARD GREEN.

Present, Rensselaer Williams.[1]

[1] For a sketch of Rensselaer Williams, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 8.

THIS is to certify to the publick, that whereas, on Monday the 4th inst. I was assaulted in my house, at the dead time of the night, by two men disguised, and since that did suspect Samuel Kellom to be one of them, which I have mentioned to some people, perhaps to the prejudice of said Kellom:—I now do, in this publick manner, acknowledge that I was mistaken in my suspicions, and am sorry for the same. Dated this 18th of October, 1779.

RICHARD GREEN.

Present Renssellaer Williams.

TO be sold at public vendue, at the late dwellinghouse of Alexander Carr, deceased, on Saturday the 30th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, one horse, two fine heifers; weaver's loom and tackle; cyder in barrels, iron pots, and sundry household goods and farming utensils, by

CHARLES OXFORD, jun.
JAMES HILL, } Executors.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 95, *Oct.* 20, 1779.

Every fourth man has been ordered to be drafted from the Jersey militia to serve in the rebel army until the 26th of December: each *devoted racoon* to receive down forty *soft* or *paper* dollars. Which rags now pass at the rate of near forty for one solid Spaniard at the city of Philadelphia, the seat of the Rebel Rumps.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 320, *October* 23, 1779.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

On Friday next the 21st instant, at the house of the subscriber, in Newark;

A Milch cow, which may be easily made good beef, a half-blooded colt about six months old, a good chest of drawers, a genteel mahogany sofa, very useful in sick families, or for valetudinary persons; with tables, chairs, washing tubs, and a variety of other articles. The vendue will begin at one o'clock in the afternoon.

ALEXANDER MACWHORTER.[1]

*October* 18, 1779.

WANTED,

AN apprentice to a coach smith, a boy about fourteen or fifteen years of age, by Jacob Wilsey, in Morris Town.

*October* 18, 1779.

To be SOLD
By ROBERT EASTBURN,
In New-Brunswick,
By the barrel or smaller quantity,

EXCELLENT Jamaica spirits of the best quality, and at as reasonable a price as the times will admit. Also rice and sundry other articles.

*October* 18, 1779.

THE public has doubtless seen in this paper of September 28, an advertisement signed Jacob Willis, wherein he has vilified me the subscriber, by asserting that I eloped from him under cover of the night, which is a notorious falsehood, for I came away about 10 o'clock

[1] For a note on the Rev. Dr. Alexander Macworther, see New Jersey Archives, 2d series, 1 : 353.

in the morning, and told him when he went from home that I should leave him before he came back, and he bid me go. He had often said he never would have married me if he could have bought a negro wench. It was for his barbarous usage to me that made me leave him; for he threatened me so often, that I was weary of his domineering. As for stealing from him, it is a notorious falsehood, for I did not take near all that I carried to him, but thought a little in peace was better than all his vast estate and the trouble I must have had with him. All persons are forwarned purchasing lands of him the said Willis, as I am determined to have my right of dowry and thirds.

ALLICE WILLIS.

*Morris Town, Oct.* 18, 1779.

STRAYED, or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 17th instant, a likely bay mare, about 14 hands and a half high, with a small star in her forehead, her near hind foot white, shod all round, trots and canters well, four years old last spring. Whoever takes up said mare, and secures her, so that the owner may get her again, shall have 200 dollars reward, and for mare and thief 500 dollars, paid by me

JOSEPH BADGLEY, jun:

*Stoney-Hill, Oct.* 18, 1779.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XXXVI., October* 19, 1779.

Last Thursday a party of the enemy landed at Amboy on a picarooning expedition.

Congress have appointed the second Thursday in December next, to be a day of general thanksgiving throughout the United States.

☞ *Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a person that will undertake to ride post.*

To be sold at public VENDUE,
At the house of the subscribers in Morris Town, about five miles from Chatham, on Tuesday the 2d of November;

ONE cow, young cattle, colts, near twenty good sheep, about thirty geese, wheat and buck[-]wheat by the bushel, farming tools and household goods. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on said day, when attendance will be given and conditions of sale made known by

SETH CROWELL,
JOHN CROWELL.

*October* 25, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Morris Town, on the 22d instant, a BLACK STALLION, about 16 hands high, 5 years old, has a star in his forehead, and had a rowel in his breast when taken away; trots and canters well.—Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, and, if stolen, secures the thief so that he may be brought to condign punishment, shall have One Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse, and reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS DARLING.

*October* 25, 1779.

To be sold at public VENDUE,
At the house of William Williamson, on Thursday the 4th of November, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon;

A LIKELY negro boy, about fifteen years old; also, a surveying compass and chain, a set of surveying instruments, a silver watch, a cupboard, and sundry other articles.

All those who have any demands against the estate of Jonathan Hampton, deceased, are desired to call for their money; and all those who bought at the former vendue of the subscriber, are desired to pay the money as soon as possible.

ANN F. HAMPTON, Administratrix.

*Elizabeth Town, October* 25, 1779.

To be sold at public VENDUE,
On Monday the 15th of November next;

A Good PLANTATION, containing about 200 and 40 or 50 acres, well watered meadow land about 90 acres, timber land 60, good pasture land about 30 or 40, with fine dwelling houses thereon, a good blacksmith's shop, fit for two or three fires, with a set of tools; two good four horse teams, single horses, several loads of good hay standing in the meadow of Hyram Smith. The above plantation is situated on Watnung Plains, in Hanover township, about two miles Northwest from Morris Town meeting house. It will be sold in small lots, or the whole together, as it may best suit the purchasers. A good time of payment will be given, if wanted, and a good title made. The whole will be sold at the house of the subscriber. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock on said day.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

To be sold at public VENDUE,
On Friday next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the house of the subscriber in Elizabeth Town,

EXCELLENT good milch cows, English hay, ox cart, chairs, tables, pots, kettles, pewter, two barrels of good soap, and many other articles.

DAVID THOMPSON.

*October* 26.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 20th instant, a likely BLACK MARE, about 15 hands high, one of her hind hoofs is split up to the hair, shod before, trots and canters well, 3 years old last spring.—Whoever takes up said mare and thief, and secures her so that the owner may get her again, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward, and for the thief One Hundred.

CORNELIUS LUDLUM.

Near the Scotch Plains, Oct. 25, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at Stone-House Plains, Newark Township, about a fortnight since, a brown horse COLT, coming two years, has neither brand or mark. Whoever owns said colt, is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ELIAS SPEER.

*October* 25, 1779.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XXXVII., October* 26, 1779.

EASTON, October, 16, 1779

SIR,

WE, the General and Field-Officers of the Jersey Brigade, (in their behalf) beg leave to offer your Honour the just tribute of our grateful applause, for your polite attention to your officers, and your unwearied and indefatigable endeavours to serve your country and your army, during your command on the Western Expedition.

We are filled with the most agreeable sensations, when we reflect on the important success of this part of the American army, and the harmony and universal satisfaction that subsisted in it, which, we are convinced, was owing, in a great degree, to your impartiality and superior

abilities. We have the pleasure to assure your Honour, that not only the officers but the soldiers *unanimously* approve of your conduct, during your present command; and they trust it will be the same in future, whenever they shall have that honour.

We are, with the greatest respect and esteem, Sir, Your most obedient servants,

WM. MAXWELL, B. Gen.
I. SHREVE, Col.
OLIVER SPENCER, Col.
WM. SMITH, Lt. Col.
WM. DEHART, Lt. Col.
JOHN CONWAY, Lt. Col.
DANIEL PIATT, Major.
JOHN ROSS, Major.

*The Honourable* John Sullivan, *Esq.*
*Major-General and Commander in Chief* of the *Western Army.*

*To the above Address the General made the following Answer:*

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR very affectionate and pleasing address demands my most sincere and cordial acknowledgements.—

My constant study has been to show that equal attention to my officers, and that impartial care to the soldiers of the western army, which the situation of our affairs would admit.—Your testimony of my having been happy enough to convince not only yourselves but the soldiers whom you command, of the rectitude of my intentions, cannot fail to afford me the most pleasing sensation.

The harmony which subsisted in the western army, amidst the innumerable difficulties it had to encounter, afforded me the highest pleasure; and though I cannot reproach myself with my neglect in cultivating it, I am in justice bound to acknowledge, that it was more owing to

that steady and persevering virtue, which animated both officers and soldiers, than to any efforts I was able to make.

Should I be honoured with the command of your brigade, after my arrival at head-quarters, permit me to assure you, that there are no officers to whom I feel a greater attachment, or soldiers in whom I can place greater confidence.

Gentlemen, I am, with the greatest regard and esteem, Your most obedient servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

*New-Jersey*, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the court-house in Burlington, on Monday the 22d day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truths of the facts alledged in the bills of Rufus Gardner and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner or vessel called the Hope; and also of Yelverton Taylor and Stephen Decatur, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Triton, lately commanded by Jonathan Cooper, and the following negro slaves, found on board the said brigantine at the time of her capture, to wit, Jack, Harry, Sam, James, Anthony and Jack; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and negro slaves, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear, and shew cause, if any they have why the said vessels, negro slaves, and cargoes, should not be condemned, according to the prayers of the said bills,

*By order of the Judge,*

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Regr.

Oct. 20.

Mr. Collins,

The freedom of the press has been generally esteemed as essential to liberty.—You very properly declared when you were about to publish a News-Paper, your press should be free; and I am inclined to think, it has not been so much your fault, as that of others, that it has appeared to be so much confined. I send you herewith a few *hints,* which I hope will be of service to the publick; and I doubt not but that you will publish them in your paper.—If there be any man in the State, who will apply the following characteristics to himself, it will, in my opinion, be an evidence of his extreme vanity: but he must in that case take the blame of misapplication to himself, and not charge any part of it to the author, who would not be understood to presume that there is any man, as yet, in the State, who will answer the character: but as our College is in a very prosperous way, and the masters of it now *entirely* devoted to its service, it is probable we may not long want some superior genius arising from thence, who may fully come up to the description.

I am, &c.

Cincinnatus.

Hints humbly offered to the consideration of the Legislature of New-Jersey, in their future choice of a Governor.

1. Let him be a foreigner, lately come to the States, for the less he knows of the people,—*and the less the people know of him, the better.*

2. He ought to have little or no landed interest within the State; because if the Governor pays a large proportion of the taxes himself, he will be too careful in expending the publick money.

3. He should, by all means, be a man who has been bred to the law, (for the name of the thing) but it is not at all necessary that he should understand it; because the understanding of the law is altogether beneath the dignity of a Governor.—And,

4. It will be better if he does not even know how to draw a common warrant or recognizance; because this is the proper business of the Justices of the Peace; and if the Governor was skilled in this kind of business, he might have a violent temptation to infringe the constitution, and solicit an act of assembly investing him with some new and dangerous powers, in the exercise of which he might have an opportunity of *shining* in the warrant and recognizance way.—But,

5. He ought to be very learned in the doctrine of *proclamations,* that essential branch of the prerogative of the Supreme Magistrate; and then he will know that they are of mighty legal import in a free country; ought to be bellowed out upon every occasion, and the Council seldom consulted therein: for it is often as true in politics as in cookery, that too many cooks spoil the *broth.*

6. He ought to be a man who never *did,* who never *will,* and who never *can* speak in any publick assembly: for it is as great a shame for a Governor to be able to speak in publick, as it is for a woman to speak in the church.—But,

7. He ought to be a *purdigious* writer,—that is to say, he ought to be very great in the News-Paper way; and blessed with a genius somewhat similar to your admirable correspondent Hortentius: particularly he should be able to imitate his stile and manner in those elegant compositions of his, where he holds up to publick view the *linings* of Mr. Galloway's *breeches,* spouts his *jets d'eaus,* and shews how to make prize of the Bergen womens *petticoats*[1] —and above all in that most elegant *preface* afterwards written, which (from what he tells us) was *squeezed* out, under the auspices of that sweet-scented Goddess Cloacina: —this is the true *sublime,* Oh ye Jerseymen! and the only proper stile for the imitation of his future Excellency your Governor.

[1] See New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1:532.

8. He ought to be a thorough and complete *coward,* and instead of taking the command of the militia, with which the constitution has very unwisely invested him, when his State shall be invaded (*and this will be the time to try mens souls*) he ought immediately to abscond into some other State, and skulk about there in beer-houses, spend evenings with carters, and deny his name, until the danger is over—because the life of a Governor is, by far too precious to be exposed at the head of his militia.

9. By possessing the aforesaid *excellent* quality, he must of necessity, and of right ought to be, a mortal enemy to all Quakers; because a man who *dares* not fight himself for *cowardice-sake,* will always domineer over and insult others who *will* not fight for *conscience-sake.*

10. He ought to be a man who had rather be anywhere, and with any other company than at his own house, and with his own family; because continued *itineration* is essentially necessary in a Jersey Governor—and as to all the tender feelings, he ought to be a perfect FLINT.[1]

11. He ought to be a man who dresses himself like a *porter;* because so much of the *Bashaw* as is absolutely necessary in the composition of a Governor, (which, in my opinion, is at least nine tenths) is better concealed under the aforesaid cloathing than any other.

12. He ought to be a man who, *for certain reasons,* used every artifice in his power to prevent the declaration of INDEPENDENCY, but who, upon coming into office, under the aforesaid declaration, will *suddenly* tack about, and be for *drinking* the *blood* of every man who thought as he did; because your *turn-coats* and *new converts* are always the most violent—and violence is an excellent disposition in a Governor.[2]

---

[1] "A nick-name for his Excellency, the titular Governor of New-Jersey," explains a New York paper, in reprinting this article.

[2] This bitter, sarcastic attack on Governor William Livingston was evidently intended to prejudice the Legislature against re-electing him. It had no such effect, however. This article was gleefully reprinted in Rivington's New York *Royal Gazette,* November 13, 1779.

TRENTON, October 27.

At a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery held at Gloucester, in and for the county of Gloucester, on the 5th instant, October, Peter Helme was tried for high-treason, and found guilty; James, a negro slave of Anthony Warwich, was convicted of stabbing his master; both are sentenced to be executed the 26th of November next: John Steelman, Daniel Githens and John Smith, were convicted of grand larceny, and burned in the hand.

By letters from the southward, dated the 1st and 2d instant, we learn, that the Experiment of 50 guns, commanded by Sir James Wallace, was taken on his return from New-York to Savanna by the French, with one general and about 20 other officers on board; that dispatches were found on board this vessel intimating an embarkation of 4000 troops at New-York for Charlestown or Savanna, in consequence of which Count D'Estaing detached ten ships of the line to convoy them in, but had been disappointed by the enemy's return to New-York; that a junction was formed between the Count and Lincoln's army, amounting in the whole to about 9000 men; that Col. Maitland had escaped from Beaufort thro' morasses with his troops to Savanna, leaving behind him the whole of the hospital, artillery, baggage and stores; that the garrison at that post, including Maitland's corps, consists of about 3000 troops, strongly fortified, it was therefore judged best to attack them by regular approaches, and the batteries, consisting of 30 pieces of heavy artillery and 8 mortars, were to be opened on the 4th or 5th instant; that beside the Experiment the French fleet had taken a British man of war of 18 guns, said to have 30,000 guineas on board, to pay the troops at Savanna; and that the Fowey and Ariel men of war were also taken, with all the enemy's transports in the Savanna river.

The above is the most accurate account we have been able to obtain of the operations to the southward since the arrival of the French fleet at Savanna, which we believe to be pretty authentic, and accounts for part of the fleet being seen off Virginia.

We learn that Verplank's and Stoney Points were evacuated a few days ago by the enemy, who have retired to New-York, from whence a considerable embarkation, it is said, will soon take place.

We also learn, that a letter is received by Congress from Gen. Gates, informing, that the late movements of the enemy at Rhode-Island indicate a speedy evacuation; and that he, with the army under his command, are marching toward New-York.

Just as this paper was going to press we were informed, that a party of the enemy's light dragoons, consisting of about 100, landed on Tuesday night last at Sandy Point above Amboy, and proceeded on to Bound Brook, where they burnt some stores; from thence they went up to Van Veghter's bridge and burnt 18 boats; and from thence to Somerset courthouse, which they likewise burnt; and then returned by the way of Brunswick to South-Amboy. The militia turned out and annoyed them very considerably. They killed the horse of the commanding officer, a colonel, and made him prisoner,[1] and also one private, beside two or three horses. 'Tis thought several of the enemy were wounded.

*Returns of Members of the Legislature, received since our last.*

For Middlesex County,

*Representative in Council,* Jonathan Deare, Esq.

*Representatives in Assembly,* Colonel John Neilson, Thompon Stelle, Matthias Baker, Esquires.

[1] The noted Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Simcoe, whose interesting memoirs were published at New York in 1844.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY,

*Representative in Council,* John Cooper, Esq.

*Representatives in Assembly,* John Sparks, Joseph Low, Thomas Rennard, Esquires.

ESSEX COUNTY,

*Representative in Council,* Stephen Crane, Esq.

*Representatives in Assembly,* Caleb Camb, Jacob Brookfield, Josiah Hornblower, Esquires.

SALEM COUNTY,

*Representative in Council,* Andrew Sinnickson, Esq.

*Representatives in Assembly,* Whitten Cripps, John Mayhew, Anthony Sharp, Esquires.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

*Representative in Council,* John Buck, Esq.

*Representatives in Assembly,* James Ewing, Joel Fithian, Timothy Elmer, Esquires.

WHEREAS an advertisement dated the fourth of September last, was, by our order, inserted in the New-Jersey Gazette No. 89, setting forth among other matters, "That a general complaint was made against the person now acting in the quartermaster general's department in this town; and informing the publick, that WE, the Magistrates, would attend at the house of Jacob G. Bergen, innholder, in said place, on Saturday the 11th inst. from one o'clock till evening, then and there to receive and take down such complaint or information, as might be offered us against the person above-mentioned:" And whereas, we did subpœna a number of persons, who, we were informed, had complaints against the said person, and have examined them under oath: We do hereby declare, that we find no cause of complaint against the per-

son now acting as quarter-master in this place, and that the said information is false and groundless.

*By order of* JOSEPH OLDEN,
ELIAS WOODRUFF,
Princeton, Oct. 16, 1779 JOHN JOHNSON,
JACOB BERGEN.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Tuesday the 2d of November next, 600 acres of unimproved land well wooded, situate within two miles of Musqueto Cove, near Tom's river, in Monmouth county. It is to be sold in lots from 50 to 100 acres in each lot.—Also one moiety of Schenck's sawmill, near the above premises. The titles are indisputable. Attendance will be given on the day of sale, and the conditions made known by

JACOB FOSTER,
JOHN KERLIN.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Saturday the 6th of November, at the sign of the Whitehorse, a Plantation situate on Crosswick's creek, joining the Drawbridge; on the place is a good dwellinghouse, and peach orchard; six acres of good wood land joining the landing. Vendue to begin at ten o'clock, when conditions will be made known and attendance given by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, minor, and SAMUEL QUA.

WAS stopped a handsome pair of silver TEA TONGS, supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property, paying charges, may have them again by applying to the printer of this paper.

WANTED to purchase by the subscriber, a good NEGRO LAD, of about 15 years old, that is stout and hearty, able to do farmer's work; also a NEGRO GIRL, of about 14 years, that is hearty and able to do house-work. Any body that has such to dispose of, will

please to acquaint the subscriber at New Shanick, in Somerset county.

To be sold by the subscriber, a stout, likely Negro Man, of about 30 years of age, with his wife. Enquire as above.

WILLIAM VERBRYCK.

WAS stopped from Rebecca Tomson by Benjamin Yard, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Hunterdon, one Silver Pint Can, all beat together, the handle off, maker's name I. Coburn. Any person who has lost it, or has it stolen from them, may have it again by paying for this advertisement, and proving their property.

STOLEN from Henry Mershon's, innkeeper, in Amwell, the 14th. inst. a Bay Mare belonging to the subscriber, about 14 hands 3 inches high, heavy and well set, good carriage, six years old last grass, half-blooded; she has a scar near the point of her off hip, also one on her off fore leg, opposite the knee joint. Any person apprehending the thief and mare, securing the thief and returning the said mare, shall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, and for the mare only One Hundred Dollars and all reasonable charges.

NATHAN STOUT.

Amwell, Oct. 25.

STRAYED or stolen from the continental stable at Princeton, on the night of the 24th inst. a light Bay Horse with a mealy nose and a long switch tail, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock C A, trots and canters. Whoever will secure the thief in any gaol in the state, and deliver the horse to Mr. ROBERT STOCKTON, shall receive One Hundred Dollars, or for the horse alone Twenty Dollars. Oct. 26.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II, No.* 96, *Oct.* 27, 1779.

CHATHAM, Oct. 19.

At the election for the county of Morris, the following gentlemen were chosen:

Counsellor—Silas Condict, Esq;

Assemblymen—Ellis Cook, Abraham Kitchel, Alexander Carmichael, Esquires.

Coroners—Frederick King, Nathan Cooper, Esquires.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30.

The following is the most perfect account we can yet procure of a late enterprize into New-Jersey, under the command of Lieut. Col. SIMCOE.

On Thursday Morning last, about 2 o'clock, the Queen's Rangers, with the Cavalry belonging to that Regiment, and ten Light-Horse, under the Command of Capt. Stewart, who are stationed on Staten-Island, landed at Amboy, and proceeded as far as Bonam-Town, when the Foot returned to Amboy, and the Cavalry, amounting to 70, commanded by Col. Simcoe, advanced to Bound-Brook, where they destroyed 18 large flat-bottomed Boats, and some Stores; they then proceeded to Somerset Court House, 28 Miles from Amboy, released the Loyalists confined, set Fire to it, and destroyed a large Quantity of Forage and Stores, collected for Mr. Washington's Army.

On their Return on the South Side of the Rariton, within two Miles of Brunswick, in a Piece of Woods they were fired upon by a large body of Rebels, who lay in Ambush; the Cavalry immediately charged, and dispersed the Rebels,—but Col. Simcoe having in the Charge his Horse shot under him, in the Fall received a Bruise, which stunned him, and his gallant Party thinking him killed, left him on the Field, approached to Brunswick, on the Hill near the Barracks, they discovered 170 Rebels drawn up to receive them; these were also immediately charged and defeated, with great Slaughter. Among the killed we are informed, was a Rebel Major, named Edgar, a Captain

Voorhies, and another Captain, besides many other Officers.—The Party then proceeded on the Road towards South-Amboy, and several Miles from Brunswick they joined the Foot, who had passed over to South-Amboy. In this Excursion near thirty Prisoners were taken; The whole Loss sustained by this Enterprize, is one Man killed, and 4 taken, besides the brave Colonel Simcoe, who we hear is now a Prisoner at Brunswick.

CHATHAM, October 26.

The legislature of this state meet at Trenton this day.

NEW-YORK, Novem. 1.

From different Parts of the Country we learn, That General Washington is collecting every Boat, that can be got in the Province of New-Jersey, New-York and Connecticut, and has ordered the 4th Man in each Province to be drafted to serve for two Months in Conjunction with the Continental Army.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1463, *November* 1, 1779.

Last week a party of the enemy's light horse, about 100, landed at Amboy, and penetrated into New-Jersey, as far as Somerset court-house, which they burned, together with the meeting-house, the flames of which destroyed one or two other small houses; they also set fire to 18 boats (mounted on carriages) but a party of militia being collected, saved 12 of them, drove off the enemy, took their Col. Commandant *Simcoe,* and some privates prisoners. The remainder, after they had wantonly murdered Capt. Voorhese (a young gentleman much esteemed) who fell into their hands, precipitately retreated to their vessels at Amboy.—*The New-York Journal and the General Advertiser, Numb.* 1849, *November* 1, 1779.

Was left with the subscriber, in Evesham township, in the State of New-Jersey, three months ago, by a gentleman of the name of Joseph Molliner a BRINDLE COW, with request that she should be taken care of for a few days, when he would call for her, and pay the expences. He is hereby desired to come, pay the charges, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, or she will be sold for the same.

JOSEPH HAMMITT

October 30, 1779.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, November* 3, 1779.

Mr. RIVINGTON,

SIR,

Seeing in a late New-York paper a very imperfect account of the affair in Jersey, of the 26th of October, I beg leave to trouble you with the particulars.

TWENTY-TWO men of the Buck's Light Dragoons, 46 of the Ranger Hussars, and a few others as guides, landed at Perth Amboy, on the morning of the 26th of October, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe; we immediately proceeded through Quibble Town, &c. and early arrived at Mr. Washington's grand camp, with an intent, if the Colonel thought it an object, to destroy the huts; but were informed they had been sold to the inhabitants, some of which upon the right of the line had been pulled down, the remainder the Colonel thought proper to leave standing. We then pursued our rout to Raritan, in the way to which the Buck's troops surrounded the house of Mr. Vanhorne, made prisoners, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and another person, who signed their paroles of honour: We then continued our march to Raritan, where we completely burned and destroyed Eighteen large boats on travelling carriages, one ammunition waggon and a quantity of forage, some stores, &c. &c. We there

received a single shot from a distant hill; after this work was compleated, we crossed to Somerset, released two British prisoners, and consumed the Court House by fire. On our retreat from Somerset to Brunswick, we had a smart popping in our rear, from mounted rebels armed with long pieces and rifles, we seldom returned a shot: About four miles from Brunswick the rebels were discovered in a wood upon our right flank, upon our left a strong rail fence; the wood was so thick that it was impossible to charge the enemy; we pushed through their line of fire in open files, at which time Colonel Simcoe's horse was killed, and himself much hurt by the fall. The command then devolved to Capt. Sanford, of the Bucks Troop, who as soon as he was informed of the Colonel's misfortune, collected about 20 dragoons, with which he entered the wood, but found it impossible (owing to its thickness) to act to advantage against the rebels: Indeed it was the opinion of all, at that time, that the Colonel was killed. Capt. Sanford then ordered a retreat towards Brunswick, the mounted rebels in his rear encreasing apace. Upon the plains behind Brunswick we found ourselves in a critical situation, infantry in our front formed upon the very road we were obliged to pass, popping shots from both flanks and the mounted pressing upon our rear; in this situation we had but one resourse, which was to cut our way through them if they kept their ground in front, this would have been dangerous with their mounted in our rear. Captain Sandford, after drawing them in the rear across a ravine, faced about the squadron and charged them with success; killed a Capt. Voorhies, and some others, wounded and took a noted rebel prisoner (Hampton.) After forming we advanced towards the infantry in front, who took to the woods, in passing which we must have suffered much; in order to avoid which, Capt. Sandford inclined the squadron to the left, as if going through Brunswick; to prevent our retreat that way, the rebels in front pushed to their right; we took the advantage, and with a smart gal-

lop gained the left flank of the enemy, and passed them without receiving a single shot; after which we continued our retreat to South-River, in our way we fell in with small parties, which we either killed or made prisoners. A number of rebels had been purposely dispatched, to break up the bridge at South-River, which would have compleately cut off our retreat, but fortunately the infantry of the Rangers, had got timely possession of that pass; we reached South-River before four o'clock in the afternoon; we did not march less than 70 miles through this rebellious province, and had it not been for Col. Simcoe's misfortune, our loss would not be worth mentioning.—The loss of the Colonel, who was by all supposed to be dead, inspired the two troops with additional courage, and to revenge his misfortune, no force the rebels could have sent against us, but would have been bravely charged by them.—I should have mentioned, that after the charge near Brunswick, their mounted never followed us, or fired a single shot.

I am your humble Servant, &c.

P. S. I should have mentioned, that we were embarked after our retreat, at South Amboy, and disembarked on Staten-Island early that evening.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 323, *November* 3, 1779.

# INDEX.

# INDEX.

## A.


Abbit, Abdon, 369.
Abdon, jun., 73.
Abbott, George, 545n.
John, 67.
Timothy, 363n.
Abeel, James, D. Q. M. G., 408; extract of a letter from, 572.
Abel, John, 165.
Abell, James, A. C. E., &c., notice by, 511.
Absconded, 651.
Absecom Beach, 574.
Bridge, snow Polly for sale at, 225.
Absegami, 78n.
Accidents—crews perished, 42.
drowned, 190.
fire, 554.
man drowned, 43.
man thrown from his horse, 293.
row boats burned, 41.
sloop cast away, 43.
woman drowned, 646.
Ackerman, David D., 98.
Derick, 98, 526.
John J., 98, 526.
Jona. C., 434n.
Lawrence A., 98.
Ackley, John, 508.
Ackly, Bezeliel, deserter, 410.
Ackman, Jacob, 618; land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Acley, John, 384, 528.
Acquackanonk, 48.
Acquakenung, 345.
Act of the Legislature, 597; for the establishment of a mill-dam at Raritan landing, 554.
Adams, 568.
Philip, 73, 369.
Thomas, witness, 416n.
Addoms, Eve, land for sale at the house of, 543.
Admiralty, see Court of Admiralty.
Agnew, Daniel, 394n.
"Agricola," article by, 255-258.
Aitken, Robert, printer, 44.
Akin, Abiel, 294, 523; land for sale by, 573.
Albany, 207.
county, N. Y., land for sale in, 71.
Presbytery of, 419n.
Alexander, William, Earl of Stirling, real estate of, 532, 618.
Alexandria, land for sale in, 533.
Allaway's Creek, land for sale near, 119.
Allen, Abraham, savagely treated, 391.
Charity, 394n.
George, 510, 589.
Isaac, 68, 91, 95, 368; attorney-at-law, 331.
James, 516.
Jane, 418n.
John, 68, 110.
Matthias, cow to be had from, 509.
Mr., ensign, apprehended, 40.
Allentown, 16, 17n, 54, 102, 147, 179, 202, 205, 280, 420, 437, 481, 487, 513, 524, 552, 561.
Court of Admiralty to be held in, 60, 330.
court held in, 385.
death in, 588.
fulling-mill for sale in, 393.
fulling-mill near, 577.
land for sale near, 26, 89, 135, 375.
Alliance with France, anniversary of, 103.
Allison, Colonel, 373.
David, 434n.
John, Lieut.-Col., 395.
Sarah, 361n.
Lieut.-Col. William, 373n.
Allman, Solomon, deceased, estate left by, 262.
Allston, David, 95.
Jonathan, 95.
Lewis, 95.
Allwood, Benjamin, 95.
Almanac, The New Jersey, for sale, 19, 661.
Amboy, 10, 122, 698, 715, 719, 720.
Commons at, 603.
enemy landed at, 705.

land for sale in, 63, 96, 323.
landing of the enemy's light-horse at, 720.
meeting of commissioners at, for exchange of prisoners, 291, 300.
north ward of, 298.
America, 557.
property of, 126.
American armies, 455.
Historical Review, 352n.
minister to Spain, 291n.
sailors exchanged, 447.
Ames, Mr., 463.
Ammerman, Isaac, 46.
Amos, William, land for sale by, 666.
Amwell, 36, 67, 68, 221, 280, 386, 416, 418, 419n, 479, 551, 561, 642, 661, 718.
congregation, 419n.
horse stolen in, 297.
land for sale in, 112.
mare left in, 382.
township, 245, 295, 418.
horse strayed in, 512.
land for sale in, 36.
Amy, widow, land for sale at the house of, 295.
Anderson, Enoch, 69.
Isaac, 554n; chair-making business carried on by, 554.
John, 559.
Joshua, 485n.
Joshua, executor, 285.
Phebe, 485n.
Peter, 46.
Thomas, commissioner of forfeited estates, 329, 554.
William, 554n.
Andover iron works, land for sale near the, 350.
Andrews, ———, house of, broken open, 571.
Annin, William, 322.
Anstruther, Captain, 40.
Applegate, Thomas, executor, land for sale by, 610.
Zebulon, deceased, land of, for sale, 609.
Appleman, Peter, 46; land of, for sale, 133.
Arbuthnot, Admiral, arrival of, 401, 560, 587.
Armitage, Capt., 216, 685, 476.
Armstrong, George, 188.
Rev. James F., 109n.
John, 189, 437, 531.
Lieutenant, 623, 627.
Army, health of the, 517; shoes for the, 349.
Arnell, Dr. David R., sketch published by, 581n.
Arney's town, 437, 531.
Arnold, Jacob, 133.
Capt. Jacob, 92, 673.
Kinney, and Co., 59; dissolved, 414.
Major-General, leave granted to retire for a while, 177.
Mary, eloped, 228.
Arnold's tavern, 534n.
land for sale at, 534.
Arrowsmith, Joseph, 49, 128, 153.
Thomas, 97.
Artillery Park, 167.
Artsdalen, Jacob V., 507.
Ashfield, Hon. Lewis, 252.
Vincent Pearse, 328, 329, 373.
Assanpink, 282.
Bridge, land for sale near, 179.
Assunpink creek, 420n.
Aston, Thomas, 328
Atkinson, John, 562, 614.
Moses, 73, 116, 369.
Atanton, Richard, 526.
Atlantic City, 301n; annals of, 78n.
Attin, John, land for sale by, 590.
Attsionk, 362n.
Auble, Michael, horse stolen from, 531.
Augustine, F. & A., 696.
Aurison, Archibald, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Auten, John, 95.
Avis, George, 131, 451, 650.
Nathaniel, deserter, 638.
Ayres, David, 322.
Elisha, 322.

## B.

Back Creek, 152.
Backhouse, William, notice by, 300.
Back Neck Creek, land for sale, bounded by, 488.
Bacom's pond, 450.
Badgley, Joseph, jun., 705.
Baggage, transportation of, 7.
Bailey, Joseph, 94.
Bainbridge, Absalom, 68.
Doctor Absalom, 91.
Edmund, 11n, 299.
John, deceased, biographical sketch of, 299n; creditors of, 419.
John, senior, biographical sketch of, 420n.
Baird, David, 89.
Major William, 281.
Baker, Conrad, 529.
Daniel, 463n.
Electa, 463n.

Hedges, 463n.
Mary, 463n.
Matthias, Representative in Assembly, 715.
Philip, 525.
Timothy, land for sale near, 9.
William, 525.
William, jun., 463n.
Baldwin, Enos, 231.
Jesse, 633; article by, 598, 599.
Jessie, tea, &c., for sale by, 470.
Jonathan, 146.
Luther, 328, 329, 373.
Matthias, 670.
Sarah, 275n.
Ball, Colonel, 625.
Ezekiel, 262.
Joseph, 255; negro run away from, 490; schooner for sale by, 375, 490; sketch of, 375n.
Samuel, 385.
Stephen, taken prisoner, 491.
Ballard, Nancy, Miss, 27, 66.
Baltimore, 201.
Bancroft's History of the United States, 411n.
Banditti, robbery by, 310.
Banks, Josiah, 328.
Bankson, Andrew, sen., Assist. Com. of Issues, 322.
Banta, John, house and barn of, burned, 359.
Weart, shot through the knee, 292.
Banyar, Goldsborough, 660n.
Maria, 660n.
Baptist meeting-house, horses, &c., for sale at the, 247.
Barbarity, acts of, 453.
Barber, Hugh, estate of, 487.
and Howe, 109n.
Barberie, John, 322, 673.
Oliver, 322.
Peter, 322.
Barberrie, Andrew, 62.
Oliver, 62.
Peter, 62.
Barclay, Thomas, 701.
Barker, Capt. William, killed, 548.
Barns for sale, 1, 35, 83.
Barnard town, 482; land for sale in, 97.
Barnard's township, 96; land for sale in, 74.
Barnegat, 537; scow run ashore near, 200; sloop ashore at, 201.
Barnegat-Bay, 70; land for sale adjoining, 9, 573.
Barnes, Daniel, 485n.
John, 91.
Miss Polly, 28.
Samuel, 152.
Samuel, deceased, 152.
Barnet, Ichabod Best, 92.
Barrat, jun., James, 487.
Barrett, Ensign, prisoner taken by, 565.
Barricklow, John, horse stolen from, 619.
Barron, Ellis, 95.
Barry, Captain, 538.
Barstow, Michael, 255.
Barton, Colonel, Loyalist, regiment, 456, 491.
Gilbert, 147, 202, 205; Court held at the house of, 385; Court of Admiralty to be held at the house of, 16, 40, 54, 60, 330, 420, 481, 487, 513, 524.
Joseph, 165, 544.
Joseph, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, 77.
Bartram, Alexander, 129, 650.
Moses, apothecary, 44.
Baskinridge, 180.
horse stolen in, 396.
land for sale at, 534.
land for sale near, 534.
mansion-house and farm at, 644.
Meeting-house, land for sale near the, 74.
meeting at, 322.
Bastion, Henry, taken prisoner, 402.
Batey, Francis, 328.
Batsto, 7.
Battle, 251.
Battle of Monmouth, 22n.
"Battles of United States by Sea and Land," 581n; by Dawson, Henry B., 581n, cited.
Baugh, Nicholas, 152.
Baume's Pond, 495.
Bayard, Andrew, 670.
Col. John, 13n.
Baylor's Light dragoons, 640; light horse, 592; regiment, 572.
Beach, Ezekiel, 92.
and Hews, merchandise for sale by, 505.
Beakes, Edmund, Admin'r, notice by, 14.
family, 14n.
Nathan, 58.
Beam, Batrum, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Bear, Joseph, 46.
Beatty, Col. John, Commissary General, prisoners of, 27, 506, 507.
Beaty, George, horses for sale by, 589.

Beaufort, 714; enemy's retreat from the city of, 549.
Beaver-Brook, land for sale on, 82, 168.
Bedel, Israel, 89.
Bedminster township, Somerset county, 189; land for sale in, 247; horse stolen in, 273.
Beekman, Charles, 526.
Gamadus, 94.
Garret, 16.
Gerardus, 94n.
Gerardus G., 368.
Bekeman, Charles, 98.
Belcher, Andrew, shoemaker, deserter, 638.
Governor, 12n.
Bell, Samuel, 54.
Benezet, Anthony, 202n.
Benjamin, Jacob, 87, 88, 182; horses, &c., for sale by, 37; vendue-store opened by, 544.
Bennet, John, 59, 75, 609.
Benson, ———, 81.
William, 561.
Benton, Mark, 96.
Bergen, Jacob, 113, 717.
Jacob, commissioner of forfeited estates, 63, 198.
Jacob G., 279; innholder, 612, 716.
John, 220.
Bergen, 712.
Bergen common lands, 12n.
Bergen county, 98, 131, 525, 567n.
committee on loan appointed for, 559.
executions in, 291.
landing of the enemy in, 374, 391.
Loyalists, 525, 529.
militia, 291.
murders and thefts in, 514.
Bergen Heights, 564, 565, 623.
Bergen Neck, Continental troops taken, 207, 224, 226, 278.
party of the 64th regiment taken on, 262.
Bergen Point, 12n, 40.
Bergen road, 622, 624.
Bergen, town of, 514.
Bermuda, 616.
Bernard township, 667.
Berrien family, 386n.
John, horses stolen from, 386.
Berwick, Maine, 700n.
Bessonet, Charles, 280.
Bethlehem, land for sale in, 396, 533.
Betron, Hugh, 8n.
Samuel, 8n.
Betts, William, 245.
Beverwyck, land for sale at, 72.
Biddle, Joseph, Representative in Assembly, 701.
Josiah, 650.
Bidel, Israel, 323.
Billingsport, land for sale near the fort at, 130.
Billop's Point, 117.
collection of boats at, 66.
Bills, Thomas, 94, 367.
Biographical and Genealogical Notes:
Anderson family, of Trenton, 69n.
Bainbridge, John, 299n.
Bainbridge, John, senior, 420n.
Ball, Joseph, 375.
Clark, Elijah, 2.
Clunn, Joseph, 21.
Cooper, Joseph, 136n.
Crane, Benjamin, 463n.
Creighton, Hugh, 136n.
Deane, Silas, 142n.
De Rayneval, Conrad Alexandre Derard, 291n.
Eastburn, Robert, 433n, 434n, 435n.
Edward, Thomas, 392.
Ellis, Daniel Rowland, 362-365.
Ellis, Rowland, 361-365.
Haddon, Thomas, jun., 452n.
Halsted, Matthias, 191n.
Hopper, Jonathan, 359.
Jay, John, 660n.
Jinkens, Griffin, 48n.
Laning, John, 394.
Lowrey, Stephen, 380.
Marsh, Captain Christopher, 493n.
Miralles, Don Juan, 320n.
Morris, Robert, 446n.
Mott family, 71n.
Mott, Gershom, 411n.
Ogden, Isaac, 48n.
Ogden, Rev. Uzal, 499n.
Reed, Bowes, 415, 416n.
Runyan, Hugh, 7.
Scudder, William, 371.
Singer, Robert, 545-546n.
Stanton, Richard, 48n.
Sullivan, John, 700n.
Van Cleve, Benjamin, 485n.
Warford family, 418n.
White, Anthony, 11.
Zedwitz, Major Herman, 374n.
Bird, John, runaway servant, 367.
Blachly, Ebenezer, jun., 235.
Black-River, 188.
Blain, James, 46.
Jos., land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Blaine, Col. Deputy Commissary General, 423.
Blanch, Thomas, 518.

Blanchard, Capt., 493n.
John, sheep to let by, 411.
Blane, William, 95.
Blauvelt, David, 132, 526.
Theunis, 132, 526.
Blatchley, Dr. Conover C., 434n.
Blont, Capt. Reading, of 3d North-Carolina battalion, 561, 701.
Bloomary forge for sale, 535.
Bloomfield, Joseph, 17n, 108n, 559; Attorney General, 415n; Register Court of Admiralty, 17, 40, 54, 60, 148, 203, 206, 255, 330, 385, 420, 481, 487, 513, 524, 563, 576, 613, 614, 662, 710.
Bloomfield, Joseph, witness, 416n.
Thomas, taken prisoner, 491.
Blown salt, importation of, 134.
"Blue Mountain Valley," capture of, 392n.
Blundle, James, 328, 329, 373.
Board, David, 559.
James, commissioner of forfeited estates, 132, 199, 526, 527, 530.
Boats, collecting of, 66.
Bocock, William, 650; land of, for sale, 130.
Bogart, Cornelius, barn of, burned, 359.
Matthias, house of, burned, 359.
Bogert, David Ritzema, taken prisoner, 514, 515.
Boggs, James, 94, 368.
Boice, Jacob, 95.
Boils, Mr., 169.
Bonam-Town, 719.
Bond, Elijah, 7n.
William, commissioner of forfeited estates, 47, 133.
Bonem-Town, 65, 523; land for sale at, 96.
Bonham, Absalom, witness, 418n.
Malakiah, witness, 418n.
Bonham Town, 603.
Bonn, Edward, Representative in Assembly, 701.
Bonnel, Colonel Abraham, land for sale at the house of, 396.
Nathaniel, fulling-mill erected by, 669.
Bonnell, Isaac, 323.
Bonnet, Captain Alexander, 43.
Bonsall and Shoemaker, Messrs., 119.
Books for sale, 75, 271, 381, 413, 489, 604, 664.
Booneton, 45.
Boon-Town, soldiers expected at, 504.
Booth, Benjamin, 47, 327.
Boothe, Agnes, notice to, 300.
Robert, butcher, notice to, 300.
Borden family, account of the, 418n.
Joseph, 437, 531; fish stolen out of the store of, 322; land for sale by, 651.
Joseph, Jr., 7n.
Colonel Joseph, Jr., 112n.
Joseph, Jr., commissioner of forfeited estates for Burlington county, 7n, 112, 418.
Bordentown, 28, 88, 245, 416n, 418, 437, 531, 561, 702.
academy at, 109n.
deserter lived at, 249.
grist and saw mill for sale near, 184.
land for sale near, 375, 651.
merchandise for sale in, 38.
office at, 531.
robbery in, 322.
Border, John, 527.
Borrows, Samuel, 550.
Boston, 23n, 24, 141, 142, 190, 200, 201, 207, 337, 379, 504, 536, 663, 698.
expedition, failure of, 560n.
frigate, vessel taken by the, 448.
robbery near, 250.
siege of, 700n.
Bottle-Hill, 36, 634, 666.
cow, &c., for sale at, 169.
furniture for sale at, 163.
horses, &c., for sale near, 270, 478.
horse strayed at, 675.
land for sale near, 83, 462.
merchandise for sale at, 405, 467, 500.
Scotch snuff for sale at, 600.
verses for sale at, 412.
wine for sale at, 603.
Boudinot, Elias, 61.
Elisha, 10n; commissary of prisoners for New Jersey, 9; executor, household furniture for sale by, 505.
Boulsbery, Abraham, 46.
Richard, 46, 132.
Boulting-mills for sale, 184.
Bound-Brook, 178, 636, 715, 719.
bridge lottery, 12n.
camp near, 28.
land for sale at, 590.
road, 231.
Bourdeaux, 137.
Bowen, Daniel, 152; estate of, 487.
David, 334.
Elijah, 334.
Seth, horses for sale by, 475.
Bowes, Theodocia, 415n.
Bowles, Leonard, 613.

Bowlsby, Edward, 92.
John, 92.
Richard, 92.
Bowman, Captain, skirmish by, 359.
Coleman, wife eloped from, 494.
Patience, eloped, 494.
Bown, Andrew, horse strayed or stolen from, 438.
Bowne, John, 94, 368.
Philip, 133.
Boyd, Adam, Sheriff broke gaol from, 385; negro taken up by, 382.
Boyer, Abigail, 433n, 434n.
James, 433n, 434n.
Robert, 434n.
Bradberry, John, 81, 81n.
Bradford, Capt., 627.
Bradley, Charles, witness, 416n.
Brailey, Col., 440.
Brandt, Captain Joseph, savages and tories under the command of, 42, 224, 226, 577, 580n; killed or dangerously wounded, 580; life of, by Stone, W. L., 581n; cited, 583; the Mohawk chief, 593n; leader of the Indians, 607, 608.
Brandywine, battle of, 700n.
Brannan, Benjamin, 150.
Branson, widow, 128.
Brant, David, land for sale by, 675.
Brearley, David, 446n; elected Chief Justice, 446.
Major Joseph, 254, 283, 697.
Breeze's, Col., robbery at, 301.
Brewer, Peter, death of, 588.
Brewster's tavern, land for sale at, 534.
Brich, John, cargo of the brig "Leportax," for sale, 613, 615.
Brick, Joshua, 333.
Bridgeton, Cumberland county, land for sale in, 51, 152.
Court House, land for sale at the, 488.
Bridge-town, land for sale near, 334, 620.
Bridgewater, 96, 97, 153, 570.
Brig, cargo of, for sale, 613.
Brig drove ashore, 397.
Brig for sale, 398, 613, 615.
Brigantine, hull of, for sale, 645, 662.
Brigantine laden with tobacco, captured, 137.
Brindley, William, taken by refugees and negroes, 504.
Brink, Daniel, 618.
John, 618, 619.
Brinker's Mills, inhabitants moving to, 514.
Brintz, Daniel, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
John, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Bristol, 7, 9, 280, 478, 702; salt imported from, 134.
Britain, Israel, 367.
British, 549.
acts of parliament, 126.
army, 78, 140, 303, 560; commissary general of prisoners for the, 507; large embarkation prepared by the, 616; arrival of, 587.
brig captured, 379.
cruelty, 339, 626.
detachment, discovery of a, 300.
fleet, 54, 60; going towards Sandy Hook, 137.
frigate, 659.
Islands of Granada, 560n.
man of war taken by the French fleet, 714.
manufactures, 126.
prisoners, 538, 572, 683; released, 722.
privateer, vessel driven ashore by a, 487.
raid by the, 108n.
service, experienced generals in the, 642.
soldiers, 458; taken prisoners, 550.
store-ships taken, 560.
transports lost, 216.
troops, 471, 687; landing of, 372.
valour, 568.
vessels, 128; captured, 609; driven on shore, 2; letters taken in a, 160; put to sea, 144, 163.
Briton, James, 46.
William, 46.
Britton, Israel, 93.
Richard, negroes run away from, 74.
widow, land for sale at the house of, 91.
Broadhurst, Jemima, 485n.
Broadwel, Hezekiah, 270.
Broadwell, Hezekiah, horse strayed or stolen from, 511.
Bromville, Captain, 159.
Brookfield, Jacob, Representative in Assembly, 716.
Brookland iron works for sale, 510.
Brooks, Cornelius, 328.
Edward, junior, merchandise for sale by, 38; notice to

persons contracting debts with, 478.
William, 328.
Brounejohn, William, 328, 329.
Brower, Jacob, 327.
Peter, 328.
Brown, Abijah, 559.
Benjamin, wife eloped from, 582.
Daniel Isaac, 132, 526.
John, 62, 63, 435, 602.
Joseph, jun., land for sale by, 25.
Margaret, eloped, 582.
Miss, 581n.
Miss Patty, 28.
William, 280; runaway negro bought from, 14.
Browne, Isaac, 328.
Peter, 48.
Brownejohn, William, 373.
Bruen, Thomas, 47, 327.
Brum, Nicholas, 152.
Brunner, Peter, commissioner of forfeited estates, 68, 91, 113, 393, 397.
Brunswick, 27, 28, 37, 280, 366, 454, 494, 642, 667, 715, 719, 720, 722, 723.
committee, proceedings of, 573.
goal, escaped out of the, 583.
land for sale at, 61, 97, 574.
landing, land for sale, opposite, 97.
militia in, 66, 117.
road, 106.
Brunswick, P. G., 280.
stage to, 101, 605.
Bruse, George, 529.
Brush, Timothy, junior, 4, 67, 247.
Bruster, Timothy, 322.
Buchanan, Capt., 86, 100, 616.
Walter, 148, 170.
Buck, John, Representative in Council, 716.
Buckingham meeting-house, 246.
Bucks county, Pa., 8, 28.
negro run away in, 14.
Buckshotem saw-mill, land for sale near, 620.
Buckskins for sale, 56.
Buck's Light Dragoons, 721, 722.
Budd, Henry, 561.
Bullman, Thomas, 283.
Bullock, George, 394n.
Bunn, Edward, elected to the Assembly from Somerset county, 549.
Bunnel, Isaac, 95.
Burgeye, Thomas, 331.
Burgoyne, General, 23n; defeat of, 67, 140, 677.
Burlington, 12n, 17, 28, 55, 101, 109n, 111, 121, 138, 219, 280, 296, 361, 361n, 362n, 363n, 365n, 371, 415n, 416n, 495, 496, 552, 561, 562, 662, 683, 710; Academy, 416n; house and lot for sale in, 203.
court-house of the city of, 575, 576.
convention, 2n.
Burlington county, 86, 102, 363n, 415n, 417, 496, 701.
Board of Justices and Freeholders of, notice by, 480.
Commissioners of forfeited estates for, 7n.
General committee of, meeting of the, 538.
Court of General Quarter Sessions of, 364n.
justice of the quorum of, 364n.
Loyalists, 417.
saw-mill for sale in, 69.
Sheriff of, 363n.
Court-house in, 480.
Court-house, Court of Admiralty held at the, 612, 614.
flaxseed wanted in, 203.
gaol, 33.
houses to let in, 371.
land for sale in, 137.
meeting of the committee of the, 588.
stage from, 100.
St. Mary's church of, 363-365n.
Burned in the hand for grand larceny, 714.
Burnet, Daniel, 284.
Henry, horse stolen or strayed from, 588, 589, 603.
Jacob, 407.
Major, 627.
Stephen, 284.
Doctor William, 360, 581n.
Doctor William, jun., 402.
Burroughs, Benjamin, 115.
Mr., 117.
Stephen, 281.
Burrows, Captain, 321.
John, 203.
Thomas, 92, 384.
Burtan, William, land of, for sale, 97.
Burton, William, Loyalist, 96; final judgment entered against, 574, 591; land for sale late of, 574.
Buskerk, Lawrence, 92.
Buskirk, Abrm. V., Lieut. Col., 251, 265, 401, 470, 473, 514, 564, 565, 567, 568, 627; letter from, 471.
four officers taken prisoners belonging to the battalion

of, 568; corps of, 293, 360; regiment of, 65, 77, 626, 629.
George, captured, 359.
Lieutenant John, 457. See Van Buskirk.
Butcott, John, 165.
Butler, ———, 226; dispatch sent to, 302; leader, 607, 608; taken prisoner, 493.
James, 529.
John, 99; commissioner of forfeited estates for Burlington county, 7n, 112, 418.
and Wilson, merchandise for sale by, 508.
Byron, ———, 559.
Admiral, sailing of, 41.
Byvanch, Mrs. John, death of, 23.

## C.

Cadmus, Isaac, 80.
Cain, John, mariner, 66, 280.
Lieutenant Patrick, 280.
"Caines," article signed, 318.
Cains, Major, 493.
Caiuga branch, N. Y., 606.
"Caius," 318n.
Caldwell, Rev. James, 29n, 116, 559, 595, 674; land for sale by, 605; notice by, 29, 511, 512; shoes to be contracted for by, 349; chairman, 502, 504; clerk Princeton College, 191, 226; executor, household furniture for sale by, 505.
Noble, 487.
Calhoun, Alexander, 61.
Calwell, William, 676.
Camb, Caleb, Representative in Assembly, 716.
Cambridge, army at, 171.
Camden city, 136n.
Camp, Ensign, wounded, 159.
Nathaniel, 12n.
Nathaniel, sen., 360.
Campbell, David, 312.
Duncan, 328, 329, 372.
General, 24, 401.
George, 8n; savagely treated, 391.
James, 168, 463; justice of the peace, 463, 464.
John, escaped, 583.
Peter, 331.
Patrick, 11n.
Robert, 62, 63, 435.
Wm., Capt. 1st V. S. R., horse stolen from, 395.
Campo, destruction of mills near, 118.
Canada, 401.
Candai, N. Y., 649.
Canfield, Stephenson, 464; merchandise for sale by, 310, 311, 676.
Thomas, commissioner of forfeited estates, 328, 329, 373.
Cannon, William, 182.
Canoe-Brook, 602, 668; land for sale at, 39; merchandise for sale at, 409, 500; nails for sale at, 412.
Capalong-Brook, grist and saw-mill to be moved, 326.
Cape Charles, 201.
Cape-Cod, 25.
Cape Francois, 25.
Cape Henlopen, 25.
Cape May, 335, 398, 399; county, 109n, 269.
letter put on shore at, 336.
road, 376.
schooner for sale in, 593, 606.
Cape Nichola Mole, 43.
Capner, Hugh, 8n.
Thomas, Sr., 8n.
Carey, John, land for sale by, 17.
Cargo for sale, 1.
Carmichael, Alexander, commissioner of forfeited estates, 93; Representative in Assembly, 701, 719.
Elizabeth, 485n.
Honourable, ———, 660.
Carnel, William, 46.
Carns, Patrick, 121.
Carolina, 25, 530.
battalion, 3d, 701.
brigade, 251, 646.
Caron, George, 563.
Carr, Alexr. (Chairmaker), 545n.
Alexander, deceased, 703.
John, horse thief, taken prisoner, 697.
Carre, Capt., 565, 566.
Carson, William, 498.
Carter, John, jun., 650.
Carteret, Governor Philip, former residence of, for sale, 392n.
Carty, John, 111, 203, 417.
Case, Philip, 8n.
Rev. Wheeler, 677n.
Cash stolen, 6.
Caster, Henry, broke gaol, 523.
Castner, George, 68.
Castle, Joseph, Loyalist, 33.
Cattle to range on uninclosed grounds, bill for, 297.
Catlett, Captain, 624.

Cayford, Richard, 152; estate of, 487; land for sale late the property of, 488.
Caywood, William, 279.
Cedar Run, land for sale lying on, 450.
Cedar Swamp for sale, 333.
Chaddock, Captain, 441.
Chamberlain, William, 221.
Chambers, Alexander, chairman, 520.
Charles, broke gaol, 385.
Susanna, executrix, 57.
family, 56n, 520n.
Chamless, widow, 154.
Chandler, Asael, 94.
Thomas Bradbury, 384, 508, 528.
Chanler, Azail, 368.
Chapman, James, 634.
Charcoal industries, 78n.
Chariot for sale, 21.
Charlestown, Mass., 367n.
South-Carolina, 560, 714; burning of, 104; defeat before, 519.
enemy attacked lines at, 455.
vessel from, 549.
Chatham, 81, 139, 160, 163, 186, 190, 192, 207, 226, 261, 262, 302, 310, 347, 396, 402, 454, 455, 457, 458, 462, 468, 490, 493, 555, 601, 629, 652, 658, 663, 666, 669, 673, 675, 696, 706, 719, 720.
articles for sale at, 271.
cows, &c., for sale in, 228, 407.
fulling mill erected at, 669.
horse strayed in, 507.
land for sale near, 21, 204, 237, 462, 468, 600.
merchandise for sale in, 348, 468, 501.
printing office, books for sale at the, 413.
rivets, &c., for sale at, 165.
verses for sale in, 412.
writing paper and spelling books for sale in, 506.
Cheapside, 231; horse strayed to, 274.
Chedwick, John, 60.
Cheesquakes, 63.
Chels, runaway negro, 73.
Chemung, N. Y., 561; army moved to, 572; enemy discovered near, 607; extract of a letter from camp near, 606.
Cherry, Ruben, deceased, 664.
William, a weaver's furniture for sale by, 664.
Chesepeak Bay, 337.
Chester, 52.
Chesterfield, Burlington county, 420n.
Chester township, Burlington county, 363n.
Chestnut Branch, land for sale on, 547.
Chestnut-neck, 156, 672, 685, 686; land for sale on, 42; vessel to be sold at, 513; vessels and cargoes for sale at, 547.
Chetwood, John, executor, 164.
William, 11n.
Chever, George, 165.
Chew, Jonathan, 650; house of, for sale, 129.
Childs, John, 362n.
Chingoteague, 565.
Chosel, Jonathan, 165.
Churchill, appointed a delegate in Congress, 549.
Chuver, Doctor Jonathan, 347.
Cincinnati, 463n.
Cincinnati, Society of the, 159n.
"Cincinnatus," article by, 711.
Cinnery, Captain, 439.
Civil Government, article on, 350-357.
Clark, Alexander, 93, 367.
Capt., 42.
Daniel, executor, 72.
Edward, 525, 532.
Elijah, biographical sketch of, 2; land for sale by, 2.
Jacob, 236.
James, 189.
Joseph, 130, 434n.
Mary, 463n.
Thomas, 2n.
Clark's Landing, 2n.
Clarke, Elizabeth, 485n.
Dr. Israel, 485n.
Mary, 485n.
Major, 623, 624, 625, 626.
Clarkesville, 485n.
Clarkson, Mathew, deceased, 12n.
Mr., 37.
Clawson, John, commissioner of forfeited estates, 92, 180, 384, 508, 529.
John, executor, 236.
Jonathan, 95.
Clay, C., notice by, 420.
Clayton, Joseph, 93, 367.
Cleaton, William, obituary notice of, 519.
Mrs., 661.
Clemens, Judah, insane, 399.
Clement, Samuel, 474n; mare stolen or strayed from, 474.
Samuel, jun., 362n.

Clendennon, James, land of, for sale, 133.
John, 46.
Clerk, George, 40.
"Clinker, Humphrey," letter by, 345.
Clinton, General James, 216, 429, 477, 557, 587, 606, 641, 658.
Sir Henry, 30, 252, 254, 266, 268, 341, 342, 476; letter of, 31; report to, 31; return of, 216; letter of Governor Livingston to, 337; commissioners to exchange prisoners appointed by, 244; letters from and to, 155, 253; to return home, 559.
Clinton and Poor, detachment under, 582.
Clopper, Peter, 328.
Closter, 292, 360.
Closter-Dock, 518.
skirmish at, 370.
Clove, Continental troops marched to, 616; gang of villains at, 405; robbery in the, 250.
Cloven, ———, horse taken by, 261.
Clunn, Amey, 21n.
Captain, 15, 28, 35, 37.
John H., 21n.
Joseph, biographical sketch of, 21; horse strayed or stolen from, 21, 26, 47.
Joseph, senior, 12n.
Coates, Elizabeth, 485n.
Isaac, 485n.
Cobright, Christopher, 66, 280.
Coburn, I., 718.
Cochran, Richard, loyalist, 62, 64, 96; final judgment entered against, 591; land of, for sale, 97.
Coddington, Isaiah, 95.
Coejemans, Samuel S., 61.
Coffin, Francis, 16.
Cohansey Bridge, 498.
Creek, land for sale on, 51, 152.
Cohanzy, 335.
Cohen, Samuel Myers, 11n.
Cohocking road, land for sale on, 129, 131.
Cohoes, land for sale near the, 71.
Colden, Lieutenant-Governor, petition presented to, 12n.
Cole, Daniel, 165.
Elizabeth, 136n.
Jacob, captured, 359.
Capt. Kendal, 497.
Richard, 94.
William, execution of, 251, 291.
Coleny, John, 329, 373.
College. See Princeton College.
Colleny, John, 328.
Collier, Sir George, 697.
Collings, Richard, administrator, 224.
Collins, Captain, 156, 157, 158; arrival of, 379.
Edward, 31, 32, 43, 84, 123, 191, 365n.
Isaac, printer, 432; announcement of, 2, 3 4, 522; books, &c., for sale by, 489, 661; notice by, 477.
James, 62, 63, 435.
Collwell, W., horse stolen from, 396.
Colts Neck, Monmouth county, 217.
Continental troops retired to, 321.
Colvin, Elizabeth, 418n.
James, 328.
Colwell, Wm., 273.
Combs, Dennis, jun., 95.
Comforth, Thomas, 147.
Commissary General's Department, inspection of, 612.
Commissary of Prisoners for New Jersey, appointment of, 10.
Commodities, article on prices of, 444-446.
Compton, Gabriel, 603.
John, loyalist, final judgment entered against, 591; merchandise for sale by, 509.
Richard, jun., 49.
Conaroe, Darling, 363n.
Condict, Silas, 467n; Councillor, 701; horse broke into wheat-field of, 467.
Conduit, John, junr., 232.
"Confederacy," American frigate, 291n.
Confiscated estates, 128.
Conger, John, 603; innkeeper, 96.
Congle, John, land for sale late the estate of, 553.
Peter, land for sale at the house of, 553.
Congleton, Allen, 162.
Congo's fleet, 118.
Congress, 345, 549, 586, 621, 652, 653, 660n, 680; address of, 596; appointments by, 347; commission from, 460; intentions of, 338; journals of, for sale, 489; letter received by, 715; article sent to the, 639, 640, 659; order of, 629; resolves of, 315, 320; Thanksgiving day appointed by, 705.
Conkling, Mary, 469n.
Conliff, Joseph, 92.
Conn, James, 16.

Connecticut, 305, 373n, 600, 720; coast, descent made on the, 118.
Connecticut Farms, 39, 169; cattle, &c., for sale at, 631.
Conner, Brien, 563, 614.
Constitution, article on, 389-391.
of the State of New York, 660n.
Continental Army, 367, 550, 720; disposition of the, 477.
Artillery, Captain 2d, 411n.
bills of credit, 70; depreciation of, 84; bills and bank notes, 114.
currency, 520; article on, 171, 176; depreciation of, 446, 520, 586; passing counterfeit, 643.
debt, 594.
dollar branch, 652.
ferry, 436.
hemp, 302.
loan, 674.
money, 210, 304, 308, 536, 641; stolen, 250, 635; land taken in payment of, 181.
paper bills, 440.
paper dollars for sale, 439.
prisoners, removing, 415n.
service, raising of men for, 216.
sloops, 537.
soldiers, 249, 370, 441.
stable, horse stolen from the, 718.
troops, 226, 302, 303, 321, 359; and militia, 439; marched to Clove, 616; scout of, 65; taken, 207, 224, 278.
Convention Army in Virginia, 652.
troops, 23.
Conway, John, Lt.-Col., 709.
Conyngham, Mr., commander, letter to, 334.
Cook, Burnet, 561, 701.
Elihu, Col., taken by refugees and negroes, 504.
Ellis, Assemblyman, 701, 719; Chairman Morris County Committee, 597.
John, 54, 62, 63, 435; D. I. M. G., 549; sloop for sale at the house of, 361.
Samuel, 94, 368.
Silas, jun., 89, 323.
Cooke, Charles, land for sale by, 375, 438.
Robert, 111, 417.
Cooke's mill, land for sale near, 111.
Cooley's "Genealogy of Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing," 371n.
Coop, ———, 201.
Cooper, Benjamin, 136n; land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Elizabeth (Haines), 136n.
John, Representative in Council, 716.
Jonathan, 710.
Joseph, 136n, 200; auditor, 136; biographical sketch of, 136n.
Nathan, Coroner, 719.
Cooper's Creek, land for sale on, 449.
Ferry, 452.
Cope, William, land for sale by, 9.
Coperthwait, Hugh, 73.
Copner, Joseph, 263.
Corbyn, Colonel George, 566.
Corey, Jeremiah, taken prisoner, 491.
Cornhill, 525.
London, 532.
Cornwallis, Lord, 559, 659; arrival of, 519; expedition by, 587; news of, superseding General Clinton, 557.
Corshon, Joshua, 559.
Cortland, Major, 473; letter from, 471.
Ph. V., Major, 470; letter from, 471.
Cortelyou, Col., 494; rebels carried off, 491.
Cortreght, Solomon, land for sale, late the property of, 543.
Corwine, John, deceased, 551.
Cory, Daniel, silver buckles stolen from, 409.
Coryell, Abraham, ferry and land for sale by, 91.
George, 245; mare left at the house of, 382.
Coryell's Ferry, 149; for sale, 90; land for sale near, 36.
Coshecton, 226.
Company, 580n.
Cotrack, Solomon, 165.
Cotterel, John, 94.
Cottnam, Abraham, 149, 149n.
Elizabeth Ann, 149.
Geo., 149.
Cotton for sale, 10.
Cougle, John, 328.
Council, 346; order of the, 331.
of proprietors, 365n.
of Safety, meeting of, 364n.
Counterfeit money, 121.
Country produce, shoes exchanged for, 190.
Court of Admiralty of New Jersey, 1, 16, 40, 147, 205, 255, 330, 385, 398, 420, 481, 486, 487,

513, 524, 547, 562, 575, 576, 612, 614, 710; sloops for sale by order of the, 44.
horse seized by, 331.
order of the, 202, 225, 278, 326, 574, 593, 606, 613, 615, 662, 672, 685, 686.
Courter, John, jun., 49, 328.
Court Martial, trial by, 374.
Covenhoven, John, 244; Justice, carried off by the enemy, 301.
William A., jun., executor, 285.
Cowell, Doctor David, 153.
Ebenezer, Jr., 149.
Cowperthwait, Hugh, 116, 369.
Cox, Charles, 66.
Col., extract of a letter to, 517.
Daniel, 417.
John, Loyalist, lands of, in Gloucester county, to be sold, 131, 650.
Stephen, land for sale near, 468.
Coxe, Charles, 327.
Daniel, 7n, 68, 91, 96, 111, 112, 113, 179, 201, 362n, 417; land of, for sale, 97, 113, 396.
Dr. Daniel, 299n.
Counsellor John, 12n.
William, 363n; land for sale formerly of, 451.
Cozens, Daniel, 129, 650; land of for sale, 130, 450.
Capt. John, inn-keeper, land for sale at the house of, 131; land for sale, late the property of, 450.
Mrs., 493.
Crab, William, negro run away from, 15.
Craig, Capt., 698.
David, taken prisoner, 491.
John, tavern-keeper, 92.
William, 618; land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Craige, John, 363n.
Crammar, Justus, runaway servant, 102.
Cranberry, 552; holding of a Court of Oyer and Terminer at, 519; land for sale near, 55, 610.
mills, land for sale near, 575.
Ponds, land for sale near, 152.
town, land for sale near, 575.
Cranberry Brook, land for sale in, 135.
Cranbury, 204, 417; horses for sale in, 299.
Crane, Abigail, 463n.
Ann Eliza, 463n.
Benjamin, 463.
Charlotte King, 463n.
David Johnson, 463n.
Esther, 463n.
Hezekiah Thompson, 463n.
Isaac, cow bells found at the house of, 414.
Jacob Thompson, 463n.
John, 463n.
John J., 328, 329, 372.
Joseph, 188.
Moses, horse taken up by, 461.
Moses Thompson, 463n.
Norris, 463n.
Phoebe, 463n.
Stephen, Representative in Council, 716.
Crane's Ferry, 106, 122.
Cranmer, Noah, 261.
Crawley's steel, axes for sale made of, 39.
Credit, bills of, 639.
Creighton, Hugh, 136; biographical sketch of, 136n.
Crimes:
broke gaol, 60, 248, 384, 523, 643, 652, 662, 683, 684, 697.
broke into house, 6.
shop broke open, 525.
cow stolen, 192, 218, 228, 285, 562.
deserted, 249, 292, 523, 537, 683.
escaped, 50, 170, 313, 583.
horse stolen, 189, 254, 260, 261, 270, 273, 279, 291, 297, 302, 365, 369, 383, 386, 394, 395, 396, 411, 436, 438, 464, 473, 482, 486, 492, 493, 494, 498, 510, 512, 531, 541, 576, 583, 588, 599, 603, 605, 611, 614, 619, 629, 631, 636, 651, 665, 668, 673, 675, 705, 706, 708, 718.
murder, 121, 186, 259, 358, 482, 571, 720.
oats set on fire, 417.
robbery, 192, 193, 206, 246, 249, 250, 251, 301, 310, 322, 347, 414, 469, 516, 525, 532, 537, 548, 635.
stabbing his master, 714.
theft, 154, 274, 409, 537, 551, 651, 718.
watch stolen, 206.
Cripps, Whitten, Representative in Assembly, 716.
Cristy, William, 165.
"Crito," article by, 444-446.
Croft, Mr., 217.
Crolius, John, executor, 178.
Peter, 47; executor, 178.
William, jun., potter, deceased, 178.

Cromeline, Mr., 645.
Crooked Billet wharf, stage boat sets off from the, 101.
Cross, John, 482.
Crosswicks, 374, 519.
land for sale near, 114, 536.
Baptist meeting-house, 548.
Creek, land for sale on, 111, 651, 717.
Long-Boat taken upon, 148.
landing, land for sale near, 135, 438.
Crow, Robert Richard, 62, 63, 435.
Crowel, Thomas, 94, 367.
Crowell, James, administrator, notice by, 452.
John, 706.
Joseph, 165; land for sale late the property of, 543.
Seth, 706.
Thomas, jun., 16.
Crump, Benjamin, 66.
Captain, 626.
Cuhichtun, 216.
Cumberland county, 415n.
commissioners of forfeited estates, 487.
committee on loan appointed for, 559.
land for sale in, 57, 151, 332.
Loyalists, estate of, to be sold, 487.
members of the Legislature, 716.
Cumming, Capt., 537.
Cummins, John, 46.
Cumpton, Richard, 128, 153.
Cunningham, Capt., tried for piracy, 460.
John Taylor, 58.
Curlis, James, 94; nails for sale by, 412.
Currency, appreciating of, 480.
credit of, 503.
depreciation of, 238, 304, 583.
salvation of the, 680.
Curtis, Jonathan, 701.
Joseph, 121; resolutions violated by, 597; miscellaneous articles for sale by, 666.
Samuel, 165.
Thomas, 561.
Cyder, 39, 74.
Cyder-house for sale, 111.
Cyder mill, 21; for sale, 55.
Cyphers, George, 68.

## D.

Dalbo, widow, 115.
Dalglis, Ensley, 180.
Dalglish, Ensley, 322.
Dalmouth, 566.
Daniel, John, 265.
Daniels, James, deceased, 114.
John, 225, 369.
Darby, John, executor, horses for sale by, 674.
Darby, Pa., land for sale in, 150.
Darling, Thomas, 706.
Davidson, Major William, 322, 559.
Davinson, Josiah, 371n.
Davis, Abraham, 524.
Capt., 698.
Jacob, horse strayed to the plantation of, 506.
Capt. John, 638; deserted from company of, 638.
Samuel, 114.
Davise, Richard, 62.
Davison, William, land for sale at the house of, 533.
Dawson, Henry B., 411n.
James, 420.
Captain James, 399.
Day, Aaron, clothes, &c., for sale by, 667; goods stolen from, 635.
Jelf and, merchandise for sale by, 466.
Martin, deceased, 83.
Stephen, 276; grass for sale by, 462.
Thaddeus, 669.
Dayton, Col. Elias, 392n.
Jonathan J., 235; bull and heifer strayed from, 461.
Dr. Jonathan J., 235n.
Mrs., 235.
Dean, James, 73, 369.
Joseph, land for sale joining lands of, 582.
Deane, Capt., 652.
Silas, address of, 142, 663; biographical sketch of, 142n.
Deare, Jonathan, 27; Representative in Council, 715.
William P., executor, 434n.
Death, 504.
Debow, ———, man knocked off horse by, 649.
Decamp, Lambard, wife eloped from, 349.
Mary, eloped, 349.
Decker's Ferry, 686.
Decatur, Stephen, 562, 612, 614, 710.
Dedman, William, 46, 132.
Deep Run, land for sale near, 179.
Deerfield township, land for sale in, 488.

De-Groot's, skirmish near, 359.
De Hart, Cyrus, 236.
Mr., 37.
John, 446n.
widow, tea, &c., for sale by, 470.
Wm., Lt. Col., 709.
DeKalb, General, arrival of, 201.
Delance, Oliver, 179.
Delance and Kyler's tract for sale, 179.
Delancey, James, 177.
Oliver, 62, 165, 384, 435, 508, 528; land for sale, late the property of, 543, 544.
Delancey's brigade, General, 118.
Delaware, 445, 620.
Delaware Bay, land for sale bounded by, 488; prizes sent into, 278.
capes of, 448, 685.
enemy in possession of the, 687.
Delaware falls, 7n, 363n; passing of the, 32.
Delaware River, 8n, 24, 216, 450, 495; land for sale on, 112; land for sale near, 137; land for sale on the, 296, 620.
Delaware State, 536.
Dellingtash, Rebecca, 701.
Delsiver, John, land for sale joining, 488.
Demarest, Cornelius, killed, 359.
Daniel S., 526.
Hendrick, wounded, 359.
Jacob, 92.
Orey, 526.
Peter, house of, burned, 359.
Samuel, captured, 359; house and barn of, burned, 359.
de Mirallis, Don Juan, passing through Trenton, 320.
DeMirrallias, Don Juan, arrival of, 291.
Demond, Peter, 247.
Demorest, Daniel S., 98.
Orey, jun., 98.
Demot, John, 98.
Demun, John, 366; loyalist, 574.
Denham, Obed, horses for sale at the house of, 667.
Denise, Denise, 180.
Tunis, 180.
Deniston, Elizabeth, eloped, 166.
William, wife eloped from, 166.
Denman, Matthias, 232.
Sarah, 464; affidavit by, 464.
Dennis, Anthony, 323.
Capt. Benjamin, 53.
John, 134; land for sale by, 11.
Joseph, 436, 561; innholder, land for sale, at the house of, 248.
Michael, 68.
Robert, 434n.
Dennis street, 434n.
Dennison, Michael, 494.
Denniston, Mr., 16n.
William, fullers wanted by, 16; wife eloped from, 636.
Denny, Thomas, 559; land for sale joining, 451.
Denston, Isaac Royal, 562, 614.
Denton, John, snuff for sale by, 20.
Depeyster, Gerardus, 12n.
Nicholas, 526.
Depreciated money, 314.
Deptford township, 637.
land for sale in, 128, 129.
de Rayneval, Conrad Alexandre Gerard, biographical sketch of, 291n.
Derick, John, land for sale by, 451.
Deryea, John, 98.
Deserters, 154, 159, 207, 249, 292, 304, 398, 410, 454, 523, 550, 638.
D'Estaing, Count, capture by, 25, 560, 560n, 686; arrival of, 41, 659; fleet of, 696; ships detached by, 714; relief sent to, 118.
"Detector," article by, 337-339.
Devonshire, Duke of, 177.
Dey, Capt. John, 89.
Dick, Adam, runaway negro, 265.
James, Commissary for Naval Prisoners, 30.
Dickerson, John, silver stolen from, 469.
Peter, 20n.
Dickinson, Major-General Philemon, 7, 191n.
Dill, John, 434n.
Dimsdale's lands for sale, 498.
Dinah, runaway negro, 14.
Dix, Peter, 280.
Dixon, John, 36; verses for sale by, 412.
Mr., 634.
Dixson, Christopher, 600; waggoner, rum stored by, 600.
Dod, Caleb, 271.
Rev. Stephen, 67n, 677n.
Doe skins for sale, 56.
Dominica, 454.
Donaldson, Arthur, fulling-mill for sale by, 393.
Done, John, 95.
Donnell, John, land for sale by, 377.
Doreamus, Hendrick, 98.
Doremus, Hendrick, 526.
Dorsen mare, 245.

D'Orvilliers, Count, 105.
Doty, Joshua, mare strayed or stolen from, 438.
Doughty, ———, taken prisoner, 493.
Capt., deserted from company of, 410.
Solomon, 553.
Thomas, deserter, 638.
Douglas, William, 529.
Douglass, Captain, 86, 100; prizes sent by, 278.
Mr., 201.
Thomas, 599.
Dover, land for sale in, 70, 573.
township, 95; land for sale in, 9, 590.
Downs township, land for sale in, 152.
Drake, Benjamin, 95.
Capt., 697.
Jacob, 701.
Randolph, 95.
William, loyalist, 96; final judgment entered against, 591; land of, for sale, 97.
Drayton, John, 670; admitted to college, 669.
Drugs for sale, 153; in Morristown, 5.
Drummond, Major Robert, loyalist, 48, 327, 345.
Dublin, Ireland, 445.
Dubois, Mrs. Catey, letter to, 426, 427, 428.
Mr., 472.
Peter, 328; letter from, 426, 427, 428; copy of letter to, 473; notice by, 454.
Duboise, Peter, 49.
Dudley, Joshua, servant run away from, 102.
Duer's "Life of Lord Stirling," 392n, cited.
Duerson, William, 559.
Duffield, Isaac, gaoler, escaped from, 492.
James, 650; land of, for sale, 129.
Dugan, Cornelius, 46.
Dugless, John, 8n.
Dugon, Henry, 90.
Dumayne, William, 508, 528.
Dumont, Peter, Sheriff, 481, 524, 643.
Duncan, Capt., 137; arrival of, 30.
Capt. James, 137.
Dundass, Captain, 568.
Sir Lawrence, 147.
Dunfield, John, 46.
Dungan, Edward V., 95, 179, 180.
Thomas, 98.
Dunham, Asher, 92.
Azariah, 380, 387, 392, 573; communication from, 277, 278; letter to, 357, 358; letter from, 422-424; Commissary and Superintendent Chief, letter to, 386.
Isaac, 95.
John, 7, 191.
Moses, 95.
Dunmore, Lord, 43, 221, 382.
Dunn, Jacob, 665.
Lewis, 434n.
Durell, Philip, potter, 673.
Durham, John, 74, 322.
Durjee, John P., 526.
Dutch, 293.
almanacks for sale, 20.
books for sale, 75.
servant man run away, 101.
Dutch Valley, horse stolen in, 492.
Dutchess county, N. Y., 67n.
Duwin, Peter, 526.
Duyckinck, G., drugs and medicines for sale by, 405; merchandise for sale by, 5, 6.
D'Veber, Gabriel, 650.
D'Vebber, Gabriel, land of, for sale, 130.

## E.

Eacrit, ———, 116.
Eager, S. W., 581n, cited.
Eagler, Conrad, 68.
Earle, Edward, 132.
Ensign, 251, 265.
Joost, 132.
Peter, 132.
Earll, Henry, jun., 465.
Earrel, Peter, 526.
Earrell, Edward, 526.
Joost, 526.
Eastburn, Robert, 66, 280, 704; biographical sketch of, 433n.
434n, 435n; merchandise for sale by, 433, 434; shop of, broken open, 246.
T., 434n.
East Haven, Conn., 67n.
East-India goods, 126.
East Jersey Proprietors, 12n.
East-Jersey rights, 552, 553.
Easton, Pa., 8, 514, 607, 663, 698, 699, 708; land for sale near, 82, 168.
Eastown, 536.
East Plains, 376.

Easttown, Pa., 439, 440.
Eaton, Thomas, marriage of, 226.
Ebel, Michael, horse stolen from, 464.
Ebgor, ———, 618; land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Eddy, John, 328.
Edgar, ———, Major, killed, 719.
Edsall, James, 111, 361.
Edsell, James, 219.
Edwards, Evan, 44.
Capt. F., 697.
Joseph, 313.
Major, 23n.
"Egg Harbor, The Affair at," by General W. S. Stryker, 159n.
Egg Harbour, 42, 86, 100, 186, 335, 337, 345, 379, 454, 536, 615, 638, 653, 659; brig taken off, 476.
brig carried into, 548; expedition to, 155.
galley cast away near, 25.
letter put on shore at, 336.
negro run away at, 490.
rebels met off, 334.
river, 616, 659.
schooner for sale at, 490.
ship driven ashore at, 201.
sloop ashore at, 190, 207.
whale-boats put out of, 42.
Eglenton, Edward, 130.
Ekler, William, 46.
Eldridge, William, innkeeper, "Sign of the Fox;" Greenwich, Gloucester county, 495; horse strayed or stolen from, 498; land for sale at the house of, 129, 130, 450, 620.
Election, Somerset county, 481.
Elizabeth, 36, 43, 375, 459n.
borough of, horse stolen in the, 365.
Elizabeth-Town, 9, 10, 11n, 22, 29n, 37, 45, 78, 108n, 120, 122, 139, 161, 165, 229, 235, 252, 258, 311, 323, 372, 384, 392, 392n, 439, 440, 441, 458, 460, 463n, 490, 512, 524, 540, 548, 550, 555, 562, 587, 598, 599, 630, 634, 635, 638, 652, 667, 668, 673, 707.
arrivals at, 373.
attack on, 160.
attempt to surprise, 106.
borough, land purchased in, 234.
brigade, 582.
currier wanted in, 478.
death near, 504.
deserters came into, 454.
destruction of the barracks at, 119.
elopement in, 228.
excursion of the enemy to, 163.
extracts of letters from, 106, 216, 254, 428, 429, 698.
fair at, 663.
furniture, &c., for sale in, 164.
guard for, 538.
horses, &c., for sale at, 406.
land for sale in, 39, 60, 164, 180, 236, 508, 528, 529.
letter from, 266.
marriage at, 226.
merchandise for sale in, 466, 505, 508.
robbery in, 414.
sailors exchanged at, 447.
sloop for sale at, 44.
stage waggon to go from, 605.
tea, &c., for sale in, 470.
troops stationed at, 555.
West India rum for sale in, 191.
Elizabeth-Town Point, 686.
enemy landed near, 160.
Ellis, Bathsheba, 364n.
Daniel, Clerk, 361; Register, 553; biographical sketch of, 362-365.
Ebenezer, 165.
Joseph, 136n; suit brought by, 136, 200.
Levi, 165.
Margaret, 13n.
Thomas, 165.
Rowland, biographical sketch of, 361-365; schoolmaster, 361n.
family, 361n.
Elmer, Philemon, executor, horses for sale by, 674.
Timothy, Representative in Assembly, 716.
Elopements, 166, 192, 193, 228, 229, 312, 349, 412, 413, 452, 462, 494, 582, 636, 667.
a false report, 704.
Elwell, Israel, 73, 369.
Ely, George, 545n.
Emerson, James, 181, 617, 645n.
Emmans, Stephen, 53.
Emmons, Capt. Hendrick, 97.
Jacob, 94.
Employment wanted, 661.
Engagements, 475, 491, 504.
at Charleston, S. C., 455.
at Powles-Hook, 622-624.
at Stony Point, 517.
England, 24, 201, 587, 615.
prices of articles in, 126.
Englewood, 567n.
English cherries, 21, 36.
meadows, 74.
Neighborhood, 402, 564, 565, 567.
Creek, 625.

Englishtown, 552; land for sale near, 55.
Ephinston, Hon. Capt., 566.
Erskine, Sir W., 429.
"Erskine, Sir William," letter of marque brig, 42.
Erwine, James, broke gaol, 523.
Esdall, James, tavern-keeper, 496.
"Essay on Our Present Calamities," 208-213.
Essex county, 92, 503, 504, 528, 536, 559, 595, 598, 668.
committee, meeting of the, 501, 596.
information from, 374.
land for sale in, 48.
Loyalists, 327, 329, 372, 383, 508, 528.
members of the Legislature, 716.
Essex Light Horse, 493n.
regiment of militia, 459n.
Estey, Moses, jun., 150.
Euerse, Barant, 98.
Europe, fineries from, 174.
Evans, Elizabeth, 434n.
Everet, ———, 516.
Everett, Joseph, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Everson, Barent, 526.
Evesham Township, 101, 721.
Ewing, Charles, attorney-at-law, 8n.
James, Assemblyman, 716.
Execution of soldiers, 292; of two men for felony, 291.
Eyren Haven, Annals of, 78n.

## F.

Fagan, ———, robber, 53.
Captain, 537.
Phoenix, 613.
Fairchild, Miss Clorinda, 67, 677.
Fairfield, 108n; land for sale in, 152.
pastor of church at, 108n.
Fairfield township, Cumberland county, 265; land for sale in, 488; negro run away in, 225.
Falker, John, 92, 384.
Falmouth, burning of, 104.
Far, Thomas, 571.
Farce, Philip, 46.
"Farmer," article by a, 84.
"Farmer, Jersey," article by a, 639, 640.
Farmer, Brook, land for sale at the house of, 590.
Jasper, 586.
Peter, 586.
Farming utensils for sale, 69.
Farr, Thomas, house of attacked by armed men, 548.
Mrs., killed, 548.
Farrand, Stephen, 47, 327.
Faulkinburg's Island, salt works for sale on, 264.
Federalist, 660n.
Fell, Col. Peter R., 470, 592.
Fenimore, Abram, land for sale late the property of, 450.
Thomas, Assemblyman, 701.
Joseph, 363n.
William, 363n.
Fenton Falls, 456.
Fenton, Lewis, house broken open by, 571; man knocked off horse by, 641, 649.
Ferguson, Pat., Captain 70th Regiment, 155, 303; report by, 155-157.
John, stage waggon kept by, 605.
Ferries, "Continental," 436.
Cooper's, 452.
Coryell's, 149, 245; for sale, 90; land for sale near, 36.
Crane's, 106, 122.
Decker's, 686.
King's, 414, 447, 517.
Little Ferry, rebel guard at the, 251.
"Lower," 436.
Old Ferry, 117, 350.
Robertson's, 45.
Shameny, 436.
Thomas's Ferry, 392n.
Trenton, 6; for sale, 111.
"Upper," 436, 478.
Ferry for sale, 111, 112.
Field, John, 524, 562, 613, 614.
Fields, John, horse strayed or stolen from, 486.
Finances of the State, article on the, 304-307.
Finch, Nathaniel, lieutenant and adjutant of Hathorne's N. Y. Militia Regiment, killed, 579n.
Finlay, Edward, 206.
Finten, Elijah, 165.
Fires, 301, 417.
First Jersey regiment, deserter from, 398.
First Mountain, cow stolen on the, 192.
"First Sussex Centenary," 581n, cited.
Fisher, Hendrick, deceased, 636.
Jeremiah, executor, notice by, 636.
Captain, Company of, 21n.

Fish-Kill, 432.
Fisler, Jacob, land for sale near, 450.
Fithian, Joel, Representative in Assembly, 716.
Philip Vickers, journal of, 109n.
Fitzgerald, Ambrose, estate of, 487.
Fitz-Randolph, Capt., 77.
David, 95.
Captain Nathaniel, 16, 65, 76.
Robert, 92, 95.
Flanders, Europe, Marlborough's victory at, 321.
Flanders, Morris county, 665; land for sale in, 228.
Flax for sale, 45, 69.
Flaxseed wanted, 39, 88.
Fleet, John, constable, 50.
Fleming, William, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Flemington, 245, 661.
land for sale in, 150, 332, 396.
land for sale near, 112.
Flemingtown, 451.
Floch, John, 394n.
Florida, 401.
Flour for sale, 1; price of, act to regulate, 162.
Forage Department, demands on the, 47.
transportation of, 7.
Ford, Col., 301, 321; scouting party of British detachment discovered by, 300.
Ebenezer, commissioner of forfeited estates, 90, 96, 323.
Eunice, 275n.
Hannah, 275n.
John, 95.
Oswald, 95.
Samuel, 275n.
William, 322.
Fordick, Nicholl, 612, 613.
Forfeited estates, 131.
Forges for sale, 510, 574, 634.
Forges: Taunton, 702.
Forks of Little-Egg-Harbour, sloop "Retrieve" for sale at the, 474.
Forman, Col. Samuel, 90, 95, 114, 179; commissioner of forfeited estates, 324, 368.
For sale, a schooner, 1.
Forsman, William, 650; land for sale late the property of, 450.
Forsyth, Robert, Capt., 623, 626, 629.
Fort Clinton, 411n, 429.
Fort Defiance, 548.
Fort Lee road, 625.
Fort Montgomery, 411n, 517.
Fort Niagara, 440.
Fort Oswego, captured at, 434n.
Fort St. Johns, 411n.
Fort Washington, 23.
Fosdick, Nicholl, 612n; hulls of vessels for sale by, 637; articles for sale by, 646.
Foster, Allehanson, 465, 602.
Ebenezer, 95.
Jacob, household furniture for sale at the house of, 465.
Joshua, 245.
Josiah, Representative in Assembly, 701.
Found, gold watch, 79; silver, 79.
Fox, Ann, 418n.
Hendrick, 98, 525.
Jacobus, 98, 526.
Mattenes, 526, 529.
Fox Hill, Morris county, land for sale on, 451.
horse stolen at, 464.
Fox skins wanted, 57.
France, 291n, 663.
alliance with, 78, 124; anniversary of, 103, 118.
Ambassador from, 278.
arrival of the, 29, 310.
and Great Britain, war between, 125.
commissioners to, 380, 439.
Confederacy for, 660.
King and Queen of, toast to, 404.
prices of articles in, 126.
woolen manufactures from, 126.
Francois, Cape, 25.
Franklin, Doctor, 404, 545n.
William, Governor, 13n, 401, 415n, 427n, 452n, 453; appointment by, 364n; letter from, 473; letter to, 471.
Franklin township, 527.
Frazee, James, 92, 384.
James, jun., 384, 508, 528.
Rev. William, 561.
Frazier, David, 559.
Fredericks, Conrad, 98, 525.
Hendrick, 98, 525.
Freehold, 89, 280, 284, 285, 367, 541.
Continental Troops stationed at, 77.
court-house, land for sale at, 94, 95, 180, 610.
Freeland, James, land for sale by, 377.
Freeland's fort, enemy masters of, 549.
Freelinghauson, Col. Frederick, 638.
Freeman, Abraham, 232.
Melanthon, physician, 227.
Freese, Jacob, house for sale belonging to, 528.

Frelinghuysen, Col. battalion of, 180.
Fred., 49; commissioner of forfeited estates, 153.
French, 293.
French and Indian wars, 275n.
books for sale, 75.
British store-ships taken by the, 560.
capture by the, 714.
fleet, 660, 714; arrival of a, 30, 31, 41, 550, 715; expected, 629.
minister to the United States, 291n.
French, Joseph, 328, 329, 373.
Robert, 631.
"Friend to Liberty," article by, 596, 632, 633.
Frigate lost, 25.
Fugitives, estates of, forfeited, 543.
Fuld, John, 481.
Fullers wanted, 15.
Fulling-mill, 36, 89, 150; land for sale joining, 99.
Furman, Moore, 417n; D. Q. M. G., 417; horse strayed or stolen, to be returned to, 559; negro woman for sale by, 34.
Fusman, William, land of, for sale, 131.

## G.

Gabb, Sarah, eloped, 453.
Gach, Philip, 95.
Gaghseonghwa, N. Y., 649.
Gaine, Hugh, printer, 49, 328, 472.
Galbreath, Thomas, 328.
Galley lost, 24.
Galloway, Joseph, 48n, 71.
Samuel, 221.
Gambier, Admiral, 316; arrival of, 254; letter from, 158; order by, 30.
Gamble, James, 452.
Wm., 154; servant run away from, 5.
Gano, William, Assemblyman, 701.
Garbett, Dr., 485n.
Gardiner, Mr., 121, 186.
Thomas, 362n, 363n.
Gardner, Hannah, advertises husband, 229.
Levy, advertises wife, 229; eloped, 229.
Rufus, 662, 710; second lieutenant, 100.
Thomas, 132, 526.
Garrabrants, Garrabrant, jun., 327.
Nicholas, 328.
Garretson, Benjamin, deserter, 537.
Garrison, John, 298.
William, commissioner of forfeited estates, 73, 116, 369, 528.
William, executor, 76.
Gaskins, William, 524.
Gaston's grist and fulling mills, 89; land for sale joining, 99.
Gates, Gen., 411n, 715.
Gault, Robert, 384, 508, 528.
Geddes, George, 513.
Capt., arrival of, 536.
General Assembly, 97, 108n, 235, 253, 346, 483, 515, 586.
acts of the, 73, 112, 151, 482-484, 554, 644, 658, 681, 682, 686.
act of, for sale of lands of Lord Stirling, 532.
election of Representatives in, from Salem and Gloucester counties, 200; for Somerset county, 481.
laws passed by the, ready for delivery, 43, 609.
meeting of the, 215, 264, 399, 616.
of Pennsylvania, 307.
petitions to, 360, 684, 686.
General election, list of Representatives chosen at the, 700, 701.
General Proprietors of West-Jersey, 552.
Genesee, N. Y., 649.
Georgia, 24, 401, 485n, 536, 646; army in, 660.
British in, 455; fleet at, 566; Hessians to be sent to, 118; troops re-embarked for, 216.
Gerard, Monsieur, 660; arrival of, 291, 310, 640; passing through Trenton, 320, 660, 663.
Germain, Lord George, extract of a letter to, 155.
German steel for sale, 665.
Germantown, 433n; battle of, 700n.
Giberson, Benjamin, 95, 368.
Gilbert, 94, 368.
Guisebert, jun., 99.
Mallakiah, 94.
William, jun., 94, 368.
Gie, Robert, cooper, broke gaol, 643.
Gifford, Joseph, deserter, 638.
Gilbertson, John, 54.
Gilian, William, 457.
Gill, John, 681; loan commissioner, 682.

Gillett's "History of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.," 419n, cited.
Gillison, John, Captain 6th Virginia Regt., 366; Captain 10th Va., 367n.
Githens, Daniels, escaped gaol, 492; convicted of grand larceny, 714.
Glass-house, land for sale near the, 119, 154.
Gleason, Oliver, 385.
Gloucester, 136, 449, 491, 492.
company from, 550.
land for sale in, 128, 450, 556, 619.
loyalists, sale of real estate of, 449.
militia, 2n.
Gloucester county, 2n, 75, 109n, 136, 293, 365n, 382, 399, 415n, 686.
committee on loan appointed for, 559.
escaped from gaol, 492.
horse strayed in, 498.
land to let in, 52.
loyalists, 495, 527, 650, 714.
members of the Legislature, 200, 716.
petition of the inhabitants of, 684.
Godhers, William, 95.
Goelet, Peter, 132.
Golden, George, 417.
John, 417.
Gollet, Peter, 526.
Goodman, Robert, 46.
Gordon, Charles, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Lieutenant Colonel Cosmo, 565; detachment under the command of, 564.
Peter, horse strayed or stolen from, 436.
William, "History of the American Revolution" by, 143n, 581n, cited.
Gorman, John, 46.
Goshen, N. Y., 207, 234, 580n, 581n.
execution at, 81.
Goslin, David, 62, 63, 322, 435.
Governor's Island, 663.
works to be thrown up on, 697.
Graham, Sarah, widow, 164.
Grammar School, 324.
Granada, British Islands of, 560n.
Grant, Col., 220, 221.
Lewis, coppersmith, land for sale by, 377.
Gray, Capt. James, 49, 328.
Samuel, broke gaol, 643.
Gray (Maj. Gen. Charles), 559.
Graydon, Alexander, 23n.
Great-Britain, allegiance to, 213; war with France, 125.
Great Egg Harbour, 397.
river, 449; land for sale on, 78.
township, land for sale in, 78.
Great Mantua Creek, land for sale on, 547, 563.
Great Meadows, land for sale in the, 168.
Great Swamp, land for sale in the, 534.
Green, Anna (Smith), 485n.
"Green Bank," land for sale called, 137.
Green, George, 485n.
James, 40.
Major-General, 216.
Reuben, 46.
Richard, 703.
William, 328; land for sale at the house of, 553.
Greene, Major General, extract of a letter from, 517.
Mrs., 103.
Greenfield, Lewis, 47, 327.
Greenman, Nehemiah, horse stolen from, 493.
"Greens," party of the, 698.
Greenwich, Cumberland county, 108n, 151, 662, 672; land for sale in, 333.
Greenwich, Gloucester county, land for sale in, 450; land for sale on the road leading from, 333.
Greenwich, Sussex county, 397, 398, 400.
Greenwich township, Gloucester county, land for sale in, 117, 129, 130, 131, 495, 547, 563.
Greenwich township, Sussex county, loyalists in, 46; land for sale in, 133, 332.
Gregory, Seth, 271, 603; horses, &c., for sale by, 478.
Grenada, sea-fight off, 560.
Greswold, Joseph, cattle, &c., for sale by, 611.
Grieff, John, land of, for sale, 129.
Griffin, Moses, 16.
Griggs, Daniel, 294.
Joakin, 661.
Griggs-Town, 281, 294; land for sale at, 97, 201.
Grimes, Robert, 62.
Grist-mills, 12n, 89; for sale, 1, 78, 129, 130, 180, 183, 184, 261; land for sale near, 99.
Groft, Mr., 221.
Groten, 25.

Grover, Barzilah, 94, 368.
Joseph, 94.
Samuel, 94.
Thomas, 94.
William, 94.
Gruff, John, 650.
Gruffyth, John, auditor, 136.
Guest family, 642n.
Guest, Henry, 75, 586; leather curried by, 667; leather exchanged by, 642.
Gun-smiths wanted, 274.
Guyot, Prof. Arnold, 109n.

## H.

Hackensack gaol, execution at, 251, 384.
land for sale in the town of, 527.
mare taken up at, 237.
precinct, 526.
Hacket's-Town, 515, 589, 602; caution against buying the mills at, 645; land for sale near, 168, 350; land for sale at, 535; grist mill at, for sale, 510.
Hackinsack, 592.
Hackinsack township, 132.
Hadden, Thomas, jun., biographical sketch of, 452n.
Haddon, William, obituary notice of, 370n, 371.
Haddonfield, 136, 449, 497, 537; mare stolen near, 473.
Hageman, John, horse stolen from, 395.
Hagerthy, Patrick, 165.
Haight, Colonel Joseph, 101.
Haines, Elizabeth, 136n.
Ephraim, servant run away from, 103.
Job, 491.
Stephen, robbery in the house of, 414.
Hait, Benjamin, 169.
Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army," 579n, cited.
Haldimand, General, 401.
Halifax, 216, 401, 659, 663, 696; transport ship from, 201; troops from, 477.
Hall, David, taken prisoner, 491.
Jacob, 152; estate of, 487.
John, D.D., 7n; "Hist. Pres. Church in Trenton," by, 419n, cited.
Hallett, Jacob, 192; articles for sale by, 666.
Hallit, Joseph, 328.
Halsey, Benjamin, 193.
Daniel, jun., 83.
Joseph, 463n.
Phebe, 463n.
Halstead, Mr., taken prisoner, 459.
Halsted, Matthias, 191; biographical sketch of, 191n; land for sale by, 634.
Halsted's point, 458.
Hambleton, Phebe, 229.
Hamilton, Colonel Alexander, 22; letters to and from, 31.
John, tools for sale by, 406.
President John, 11n.
Hammitt, Joseph, 721.
Hammond, Sir Andrew, Commander, 646, 697.
Hampden-Sydney, Virginia, 671.
Hampton, ———, prisoner, 722.
Ann F., administratrix, notice by, 707.
John, 57, 94, 368.
Jonathan, deceased, 707.
Hand, Hezekiah, 412n.
Stephen, 169, 412n; "Verses" by, for sale, 412.
Hand's corps, 439.
Handy, Captain, 623, 624, 626.
Hanging of a soldier, 310.
Hanisey, James, 650; land for sale belonging to, 129.
Hankenson, William, commissioner of forfeited estates, land for sale by, 553.
Hankeson, Thomas, 45.
Hankinson, John, 94.
Kenneth, commissioner of forfeited estates, 90, 95, 324, 368.
William, commissioner of forfeited estates, 329.
Hanlon, Bernard, 545n.
Hannah, Preston, land for sale joining, 488.
Hannison, Henry J., 98.
Hanover, Morris county, 111, 148, 166, 170, 409.
hemp seed for sale in, 236.
horse stolen in, 270.
horse strayed in, 461, 510.
parchment found in, 631.
land for sale in, 237, 707.
wife eloped in, 636.
Hanover township, Burlington county, servant run away in, 367.
Harber, Jacob, 94.
Harber's plantation, of, 321.
Hardenbergh, Rev. Jacob R., 443, 585; Clerk, Queen's College, 218, 585, 609.
Harding, ———, 516.

Hardingtown, 582.
Hardiston, 543n.
Hardy, Governor Josiah, 12n.
William, 646.
Hardwich, Sussex county, land for sale in, 400, 551, 553.
Haring, Abraham C., 526.
John C., 526.
Harington township, Bergen county, 526.
Harker, Captain, 580n.
Harkness, James, money stolen from, 7.
Harned, Benjamin, 46.
John, 95.
Nathaniel, 95.
Harper, Henry, 561.
Harring, Capt., 518, 519.
Peter, 559.
Peter I., 526.
Harrington township, land for sale in, 132n.
Harris, John, Bridgewater township, Loyalist, 96, 97, 219, 591; deserter from the First Jersey Regiment, 398.
Harrisburg, 23n.
Harrison, Col. Robert Hanson, letter to, 31.
Samuel, 328.
William, 130, 586.
Hart, Dr. Alexander, 485n.
Edward, executor, land for sale by, 618.
Elizabeth, 394n.
Jesse, executor, land for sale by, 618.
John, Assemblyman, death of, 380n, 561; deceased, 416, 485; land for sale belonging to the estate of, 618.
Joseph, 449.
Levi, executor, land for sale by, 618.
Nathaniel, executor, land for sale by, 618.
Ralph, 561.
Hartley, Joseph, 651.
Hartshorne family, 295n.
Richard, land for sale by, 295.
Harvey, William, 114, 115.
Haslop, Lieut., 251.
Hatfield's "Elizabeth," 392n, cited.
Hathorn, Colonel John, commander of the Warwick regiment of militia, 578, 579, 580n, 581n.
Hatton, John, 131, 650.
Haughabout, Peter, 618; land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Havanna, 320n, 696.
Haven, Mr., 637, 646.
Haverstraw, 402.
Haviland, John, Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment of militia, taken prisoner, 441, 459n.
Hay, Lieut. Col., wounded, 518.
Hayden, ———, taken up, 640.
Captain Samuel, 456, 457.
Hayes, Samuel, commissioner of forfeited estates, 48, 49, 79, 81, 328, 329, 373.
Head-quarters, extract of a letter from, 560.
Health of the inhabitants of Jersey, cause of the poor, 620.
Heard, John, Loyalist, 95, 223.
General Nathaniel, 188, 221; battalion of, 392n; brigade of, 108n, 485n; horse stolen or strayed from, 369.
Hedden, Israel, Sheriff, 313.
Joseph, jun., commissioner of forfeited estates, 48, 49, 79, 81, 328, 329, 373; Moderator, 596.
Hedges, Gilbert, 674.
Gideon, senr., hogs strayed from, 409.
Height's-Town, 71, 299.
Heinhaugen, Henry, runaway servant, 5.
Heitman's "Register," 411n.
Helby's Survey, part of, for sale, 152.
Helm, Robert, 322.
Helnit, William, deserter, 410.
Hemp, 39.
Hemsted, Jeremiah, 95.
Hendishton (Hardiston), land for sale in, 543, 544.
Hendly, Charles, 613.
Hendricks, Conrad, 94.
John, 272.
Hendrickson, Col., 301, 441, 456, 475.
Henery, Capt. John, 27.
Henry, Daniel, 247.
Capt. John, 66.
Samuel, 185, 223, 619.
Hernon, widow, innkeeper, land for sale at the house of, 590.
Herrin, John C., 98.
Herring, Peter T., 98.
Herrington township, 132.
land for sale in, 132. See Harrington township.
Hessians, 447, 568, 627, 629, 659; embarkation of, 118; landing of the, 564.
Hessian prisoners, arrival of, 568, 587.
Colonel, 653.
Corps, 401.
deserters, arrival of, 23.
major, 663.
regiments, 158n, 663.

Heston, Alfred M., 78n, 301n.
Thomas & Co., salt works for sale by, 264.
Hetfield, Caleb, 188.
Cornelius, 109; Loyalist, 441.
Cornelius, jun., 384, 458, 508, 528.
James, 92, 384.
Job, 384.
John Smith, 92, 109, 383.
Heulings, Abraham, 362n, 363n.
Rachel, 363n.
William, 362n.
Hewitt, Jacob, 131, 650.
Hewlings, Abraham, 364n.
Joseph, 111, 115, 417.
Hewlins, Joseph, 369.
Hews, Beach and, merchandise for sale by, 505.
Hibernia furnace, horse strayed from the, 260.
iron works, robbery at the, 310, 347.
Hickson, Nathan, 67.
Hicks, Oliver, 94, 368.
Hides for exchange, 28.
Hides-town, mills for sale at, 121.
Higbee, Jos., 72.
High, John, deceased, 674.
Highlanders, arrival of, 587.
Highlands, 429; enemy driven to the, 301.
Hight's-town, land for sale at, 179.
Hill, James, executor, horse, &c., for sale by, 703.
Hillsborough, Somerset county, 153, 449, 523.
Himion, Adam, 98.
Hendrick, 98.
Jacob, 98.
Himjon, Adam, 526.
Hendrick, 525.
Jacob, 525.
Hinchman, James, apprentice lad, run away from, 638.
John, 128, 136n, 362n, 496, 650; land for sale belonging to, 449; property for sale late of, 495; suit brought against, 136.
Hinkson, Benzeor, 94, 367.
Hinnion, Hendrick J., 526.
Hispaniola, 43.
"History of Paterson," 359n, cited.
Hoagland, Cornelius, 234.
Obadiah, 46.
Okey, 418.
Hoatham, Commodore, 41.
Hobuck, 303.
Hodge, Andrew, 337.
Rev. Charles, D.D., life of, 109n.
Hugh, 337.
Hoebuck, skirmish near, 359.
tories stationed at, 292.
Hoff, Charles, house of, plundered.
Charles, jun., 260.
John, 665.
Hofhell, Adam, deceased, 151.
Michael, 151.
Hoffman, Nicholas, 49, 165, 328.
Philip H., 534n.
Hogan, General, 177.
Hogg, Richard, runaway servant, 162.
Hog-Island, 487.
Hohokus, 359n.
Holcomb, Richard, 619.
Holland, East-India goods from, 126.
Hollanders, 353.
Hollingshead, Joseph, 362n, 363.
Susannah, 363n.
Holme's-Bank, for sale, 152.
Holmes, Col., 321; militia assembled by, 301.
Elias, mulatto, broke gaol, 384.
Joseph, Representative in Council, 701.
Justice, plundering at, 301.
Obediah, 66.
Holmes v. Walton, the New Jersey precedent, 352n.
Holt, John, 499n.
Holt, Norfolk county, England, 370.
Holton, Peter, 95.
Honeman, John, 201.
Hones, John, 529.
Honeyman, John, Loyalist, 96; land of, for sale, 97, 113.
Hoofman, Christopher, 46.
Hooper, Abbe, 394n.
Robt. Lettis, 545n.
Robert L., jun., 699; D. Q. M. G., 8.
Thomas, 179, 394n, 435.
Hoops, Robert, 66, 149.
Hopkins, Thomas, 219.
Hopper, Albert, 359n.
Col., 217, 221.
"Devil," death of, 345.
Captain Jonathan, murder of, 358; biographical sketch of, 359.
Rachel (Alje), 359n.
Thomas, 61.
Hoppertown, 359n.
Hopewell, 15, 28, 67, 397, 421, 449, 452, 618.
agreement of the settlers of, 299n.
Baptist Meeting-house, merchandise for sale near the, 4.
death in, 380.
flaxseed wanted in, 88.

horses for sale in, 247.
horse strayed to, 203.
land for sale in, 112, 151, 152, 396.
"Horatius," article by, 557.
Hornbeck, Isaac, 92.
Hornblower, Josiah, Assemblyman, 716.
Horner, Fuller, 94, 368.
John, Loyalist, 94, 368.
Horner's Town, grist and saw mill for sale in, 183.
Hornor, John, 111.
Horses: "Ajax," 150.
"Arabian," 147, 177, 217, 221.
"Babraham," 177.
"Babram Blank," 147.
"Barb," 217, 221, 260.
"Barb," Mr. Croft's bay, 219.
"Barbam," 147.
"Barton Barb," 219.
"Bastard," 190.
"Bay Bolton," Duke of Bolton's, 190.
"Bay Richmond," 146.
"Black-and-all-Black," 190.
"Blunder," 331.
"Bohemia," 194, 260.
"Bold Forrester," 233.
"Bold Hunter," 282.
"Bolton," 147.
"Bolton Sloven," 190.
Bullerock mare, 222.
"Brimmer," 190.
"Britannia," 150, 221.
"Briton," 231, 611.
"Browse," 188.
"Brummer," 219.
"Bullerock," 178, 234.
"Bullyrock" breed for sale, 474.
"Bustler," 147.
"Canthas," 147.
"Chancellor," 177.
"Changeling," 147.
"Chestnut Arabian," 217, 221.
"Childen," 177.
"Clear All," 245.
Comforth's "Enigma," 147.
"Conundrum," Lord Bolingbroke's, afterwards Mr. Pigot's, pedigree of, 147.
"Coxana," Duke of Cleveland's, 217.
"Crab," 190.
"Dabster," 231.
"Dido," 147.
"Dodsworth," 190.
"Dove," 217, 218, 232.
"Fearnot," 218.
Fenwick's "Matchem," 147.
"Fleetwood," 218.
"Flying Childers," 190.
"Figure" for sale, 474.
"Frederick" for sale, 474.
"Gardner mare," 217.
"Godolphin Arabian," 177, 190.
"Golden Farmer," 233.
"Grandbay," 281.
"Grandby," 178, 611.
"Grey Hound," 217, 221.
"Grover's Black," 245.
"Hampton Court Childers," 190, 217, 221.
"Harlequin," for sale, 611.
"Hector," 233.
"Hermit," 191.
"Hobgoblin," 190.
"Inactivity," 331.
"Independence," 194.
Irish mare, for sale, 474.
"Janus," 219.
"Jolly Chester," 282.
"Jolly Rodger," 219.
Lampton's grey mare, 219.
"Laughing Polly," 177.
"Lazy Greys," 330.
"Leater Barb," 190.
"Leeds," 217, 221.
"Leopard," 178.
"Liberty," 217, 221, 232.
"Lofty," 110, 299.
"Loggerhead," 331.
"Lugge," 177.
"Maiden," 147.
"Major-General," 221, 258, 259.
"Makeless," 219.
"Mariamne," 190.
"Mary Gray," 219.
"Mask," 147.
"Matchem," 147.
"Merry Andrew," 177.
"Milley," 217, 221.
"Miracle," 147.
"Miss Doe," 219.
"Mogul," 147.
"Musgrove's Arabian," 217.
"Nameless," 217.
"Nimshi," 330.
"Old Authella," 194.
"Old Bullerock," 150.
"Old Bullyrock," 245, 282.
"Old Cade," 177.
"Old Deformity," 330.
"Old Dodsworth," 219.
"Old Figure," 190, 220, 245.
"Old Grandbay," 222.
"Old Grandby," 282.
"Old Hero," 282.
"Old Liberty," 191.
"Old Snake," 190.
"Old Spark," 221.
"Old Sterling," 177, 219.
"Old Travellor," 231.
"Old Wilkes," 234.
"Old Woodcock," 177.

"Oronoeko," 190.
"Othello," 190, 221, 260.
"Old Valiant," 245.
"Pacalet," 217.
"Pacolate," 222.
"Pacolet," 221.
"Pastime," 189, 190; description of, 166, 167.
"Pol Flaxon," 219.
"Pumkin," 147.
"Putnam," 281.
"Queen Mab," 217, 221.
"Ragmuffin," 330, 331.
"Regular," 221.
"Riddle," 147.
"Rockwood," 147.
"Salem," 232.
"Scipio," 298.
"Scauing's Arabian," 217.
"Selima," 190.
"Selim," 221.
"Shepard's Crab," 190.
"Slack," 331.
"Sloth," 331.
"Sloven," 331.
"Sluggard," 331.
"Slumber," 331.
"Spark," 217, 282.
"Squirt," 147.
"Steady," 177.
"Sterling," 147, 269.
"Swift," 217.
"Syphan," 147.
"Teazer," 217.
"Thunderbolt," 177.
Tim's Miss, 147.
"Travellor," 231.
"True Britain," 231.
"True Briton," 194, 220, 221, 282, 234, 260.
"Virgin," 147.
"Wilkes," 221.
"Willdair," 177.
"Windless," 217.
"Young Belsize," 281.
"Young Bullerock," 150.
"Young Cade," 217.
"Young Figure," 245; for sale, 220.
"Young Grandbay," 221.
"Young Forrester," 233.
"Young Sterling," 194, 219.
"Young Wilkes," 234.
for sale, 37, 69, 222, 247, 262, 589.
strayed, 9.
stolen, 21, 45, 75, 93, 148.
taken up, 96.
Horseneck, 188.
"Hortentius," (Gov. Livingston), sarcastic allusion to, 712.
Horton, Col. Azariah, appointed D. Commissary General of Musters, 347; executor, 228, 272.
Col., 348.
Eunice, deceased, 228, 271.
Foster, 310; executor, 228, 272; marriage of, 348; merchandise for sale by, 468, 501; "Verses on Genesis" for sale by, 412.
family, notices of the, 347n.
Hoskins, John, trustee, 363n.
Housecker, Colonel, 373.
Houses burned, 607.
burned by Tories, 359.
destruction of, 11.
Houses for sale, 9, 17, 21, 35, 39, 42, 55, 56, 60, 70, 72, 74, 75, 79, 83, 89, 91, 92, 93, 99, 111, 113.
Household furniture for sale, 164, 169, 222, 227, 228, 261, 271, 278, 312, 323, 324, 406, 465, 497, 505, 575, 611, 631, 665, 703, 706.
Household furniture and wearing apparel for sale, 202.
Household furniture, inhabitants plundered of, 504.
Houston, William Churchill, 325, 360, 399n, 481, 672n; Chairman, 432; elected a delegate to Congress, 399.
How, Gen., 518.
John, Clerk, notice by, 480.
Gen. Robert, 518n.
Howard, George, 49; Loyalist, 128, 153; judgment entered against, 591.
Sheffield, 328, 329, 373.
William, 92.
Howbuck, 401.
John, 365n.
Maria, 365n.
Howe, General Sir William, allusion to, 87.
Howell, Daniel, deceased, 72.
John, executor, 72.
Hezekiah, negro runaway from, 437; negro for sale by, 685.
Obadiah, 683; executor, 57.
Silas, mare strayed to the plantation of, 467.
Timothy, 72.
Howlet, John, taken up, 382.
Hubbel, Nathaniel, land bought by, 508, 529.
Hubby, Captain David, 600.
Hudinot, Samuel, 49, 328.
Hudson's river, 292, 372, 402; land for sale on, 71.
Hugg, Samuel, 200.
William, land for sale at the house of, 450.
Hughes, Charles Philpot, deceased,

notices to persons indebted to the estate of, 475.
Mary Magdalene, administratrix, notice by, 475.
Hulick, Peter, stay-maker, 19.
Hull, Benjamin, land for sale at the house of, 544.
David, 665.
Humphreys, William, 415n.
Hun, Thomas, 72.
Hunlock, Thomas, 111, 417.
Hunt, Aaron, land for sale at the house of, 543, 544.
Abraham, 478.
Daniel, 218, 219.
Doctor John, escaped, 583; captured, 697.
Nathaniel, commissioner of forfeited estates, 68, 91, 113, 393, 394n, 397.
Robert, horse strayed or stolen from, 605; merchandise for sale by, 505.
Samuel, 394n.
Stephen, administrator, notice by, 479.
Stephen, 665.
Susannah, 434n.
Thomas, negro wench run away from, 400.
Hunter, Rev. Andrew, pastor at Fairfield and Greenwich, 108.
Rev. Andrew, 2d, Chaplain of Gen. Maxwell's brigade, 108n.
David, 108, 108n, 109n.
Hugh, 297.
Lewis Boudinot, 109n.
Mary, 109n.
Hunterdon county, 12n, 96, 113, 418n, 485, 536n, 545n, 700, 701.
cattle, &c., for sale in, 611.
committee on loan appointed for, 559.
Court of Common Pleas in, 68, 485n.
Justice of the peace for, 485n.
Loyalists, 393, 396.
negro run away in, 295.
petition by the inhabitants of, 682.
special election in, 416n.
surrogate of, 415n.
First Regiment, 485n.
Huntingdon, L. I., 371n.
Hurly, Mrs., 426.
Huston, Paul, horse taken up by, 630.
Robert, 80.
Hutchenson, William, 46.
Hutcheson, John, 46.
Hutchinson, John, 147, 233.
Lieutenant, 457.
Huyler, Cornelius, house of, burned, 359.
Lieut. J., 292.
Hyde, Col., 321; army assembled, under, 304.
Hyer, Col., land for sale near, 574; letter from, 31; report of, 31; Royal Army under the command of, 303.
Hyer, Col., 116.

I.

Imlay, John, committee to meet at the house of, 540.
Imported salt for sale, 246, 247.
Indians, 73, 248, 440, 592, 593n, 607, 663.
advance of the, 580n; appearance of, 516.
attack by, 548.
attack on, 606.
depredations committed by the, 216.
engagements with, 608.
manoeuvre of, 549.
molested by, 561.
plundering by the, 549.
protection against the, 555.
Robert Eastburn a prisoner of the, 433n.
successful operations of the, 42.
success against the confederate, 699.
Sullivan's expedition against the, 427n, 649.
Indian corn for sale, 1.
country, 587, 673.
Indian town, 561.
burned, 572.
towns, destruction of, 641.
Ingersoll, Samuel, 487, 524, 575, 614.
Ingolson, Joseph, 269.
Inness, William, 55; brewing by, 683.
Inslee, Joseph, 67; Sheriff, 60, 248.
Insley, Christopher, 46.
Jacob, 46.
John, 46.
Ozias, 46.
Instey, Christopher, land of, for sale, 133.
Ireland, 204, 523.
Iron, John, 95.
Iron Works, Andover, land for sale near the, 350.
Bloomary forge for sale, 535.
Brookland, for sale, 510.
forge for sale, 634.

forge for sale near Morristown, 191.
Hibernia, 347; furnace, 260; robbery at the, 310.
Mount Hope, 234, 460; furnace, 479; land for sale near, 272, 298.
Taunton Forge, 566, 702.
Union, 11, 13n.
Irvine, Dr., 627.
Matthew, surgeon to cavalry, 701.
Island Beach, 202.
Ivins, William, 363n.

J.

Jackman, John, death of, 635.
Jackson, Charles, tavern keeper at Woodbridge, 76; captured by the British, 65, 77, 81; exchanged, 81, 86.
James, jun., deceased, 13.
Thomas, 217.
Jacobs, John, 70, 186.
Jacobus, Garret, 48, 328.
Jacobuse, Henry, 189.
Jamaica, arrival of a ship from, 587; brig from, 397.
James, a negro, accused of stabbing his master; convicted, 714.
James, Capt., 579n; wounded, 579.
John, Keeper of the common gaol in Trenton, 93, 684.
Levi, 602.
Robert, 323.
Samuel, servant run away from, 367.
Janes, Henry, loss of will of, 162.
Janeway, George, executor, 178.
Jaquish, David, 95.
Jauncey, James, 328, 373.
Jauncy, James, 329.
Jay, Ann, 660n.
John, 291n; biographical sketch of, 660n; Minister to the Court of Spain, 660.
family, 640n.
Jelf and Day, merchandise for sale by, 466.
Jelf, Joseph, deceased, 164.
Mrs., women's silk clothes for sale at the house of, 667.
Jenkins, Griffin, 327.
Jennings, John, horse stolen from, 631.
Jersey brigade, extract of a letter from an officer in the, 663; supplies solicited for the, 523; tribute offered by the General and Field-Officers of the, 708.
Jersey coast, 380.
"Jersey Farmer," articles by, 66, 86, 389-391, 647-648.
Jersey Line, 108n; enlisting in the, 107n.
militia, men drafted from, 703.
refugees, 428.
regiment, 537.
Jersey Soldier, A, article by, 307-309.
Jersey Volunteers, Third, man wounded of the, 159.
Jessop, Daniel, 526.
Jewett, Cavilear, land for sale formerly of, 529.
Jewit, Cavilear, 92, 383.
Jinkens, Griffin, 47, 48n.
Jissop, Daniel, 132.
Joans, Edward, 98.
Jobs, William, 434n.
Johnson, Bernard, 279.
George, 369.
Gershom, land for sale by, 707.
Heathcot, 90, 322.
John, 280, 561, 590, 717.
John, junior, 562.
Lewis, 362n.
Peter, 151, 650; land for sale late the property of, 450.
Robert, broke gaol, 385.
Seth, 16.
Doctor Uzal, 49, 328.
Johnson's battalion, 485n.
Johnston, Fergus, 702.
Governor, 641.
James, 360.
John, 701.
Richard, 193.
Johnstone, Governor, 110.
Mr., commissioner, 213.
Joline, Anthony, 45.
John K., 434n.
Jones, Ann, 433n.
Aquilla, 250.
Benjamin, 618.
Benjamin, jun., land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Capt., 640; vessel taken by, 25.
Col., 138.
David, Captain, 295.
Edward, 526.
Enoch, run away apprentice, 223.
Mary Ann, 434n.
Moses, 434n.
Captain Samuel, 579n.
Stephen, land for sale near, 9.
Capt. Thomas, 112.
Thomas, executor, 645.
William, 434n.
Jordan, Frederick, 618.

Jordon, Fred., land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Jouet, Cavilear, 165, 383n; land of, for sale, 508.
Journeymen wanted, 24, 29, taylors wanted, 58.
Juliet, 159n.
Lieutenant Gustav, 158n.
Jumping-Point-Inlet, 457.
Justice, Isaac, 131, 650; land for sale late the property of, 451.
Justices of the Supreme Court, 483.

K.

Kachline, Peter, sen., 699.
Kaighn, John, 184, 330.
Samuel, commissioner of forfeited estates, 131, 451, 495, 527, 650.
Kaine, Capt. Thomas, 498.
Kakiate, dragoons at, 470.
Kasheghton path, 578.
Kats and Katers-kill, land for sale between, 71.
Kearney, Michael, 322.
Philip, 322.
Kearny, Anne, 13n.
Ravaud, 13n.
Keasby, Bradway, 114.
Kebble's Mills, destruction of, 118.
Keen, Mounce, innkeeper, land for sale at the house of, 131, 450.
Nicholas, innkeeper, horses for sale at the house of, 474.
Keever, widow, land for sale at the house of, 544.
Kelem's, Mr., creditors, mill sold for the benefit of, 645.
Kellom, Samuel, 703.
Kelly, William, horse strayed from, 383.
Kelsall, Admiral Norton, 11n.
Kelsay, Wm., commissioner of forfeited estates, for Cumberland county, confiscated lands of Loyalists to be sold by, 152, 488.
Kelsey, Enos, 202, 294, 523; elected Clothier for the State, 446.
Major, 27.
Kelso, Robert, 460.
Kemp, Grace, Loyalist, 393.
John Tabor, Loyalist, 328, 329, 373, 393.
Kemper, Jacob, 60.
Kenact, Matthias, 98.
Kendall, Dr., 608.
Kennedy, Capt. Archibald, fire at the house of, 554.
Rev. Samuel, 322, 322n.
William, admitted to College, 669.
Kent, David, 95.
William, 90.
Kepple, Admiral, 105.
Kerlin, John, land for sale by, 717.
Ketcham, Daniel, 438.
Keyt, Abigail, 463n.
David, 463n.
Kighline, Philip, 46.
Kiker, Tobias, 94, 368.
Kildaire, 114.
Killed, 301.
Kill van Kol, 13n.
Kindle, Joseph, 369.
King, Constant, 170.
Frederick, 237; Coroner, 719.
George R., 463n.
James, 89, 323.
Jeremiah, 701.
John, 529.
family, 237n.
King's birthday celebrated, 400.
College, 660n.
Ferry, 414, 447, 517.
Kingsbury, 545n.
Kingsland, Charles, 132.
Charles, jun., 526.
Isaac, 48, 328.
Joseph, 47, 327.
William, jun., 132, 526.
Kingston, 146, 150, 218, 285; burning of, 104; land for sale near, 179.
Kingwood, 327, 417, 418n, 486, 561, 701, 702; land for sale in, 112, 113.
Kinney, and Co., Arnold, dissolved, 414.
Kinsey farm, 493n.
Kirkpatrick, Andrew, 670.
James, 322.
Margaret, 419n.
Thomas, 322.
Rev. William, 419n.
Kitchel, Aaron, commissioner of forfeited estates, 93; executor, 273, 274.
Abraham, Assemblyman, 701, 719.
Kitchen, Andrew, 46.
John, 46.
Kline, Jacob, 46.
Philip, 46.
Knowlton township, land for sale in, 133.
Knox, General, 37, 103.
Mrs., 103.
Knyphausen, General, 401, 663.
Kollock, Shepard, printer, article sent to, 595, 598, 599.

Konadasagea, N. Y., 649, 663.
Konowarohala, N. Y., 649.
Kotts, Conrad (Taylor), 545n.
Koster, Jacob, land for sale by, 717.
Koughstown, 221.
Kough's-town, 298.
Kuyper, Hendricus, commissioner of forfeited estates, 12n, 99, 132, 526, 527, 530, 559.
Kyler's tract, Delance and, for sale, 179.

## L.

Lackawaxen, 578n, 580n.
Lacommon, appearance of Indians at, 516.
Lad scalped, 514.
Ladd, John, 362n.
La Fayette, Fort, 476.
Lafferty, Lefferty family, 479n.
Lamb, John, 411n.
Col. John, 411n; regiment of artillery of, 410.
Joseph, horse stolen from, 612.
Thomas, 73, 369.
Lamberton, 7n, 8n.
flax for sale in, 69.
Lancaster, deserted at, 249; news from, 300.
Land, Robert, spy, 226.
Land for sale, 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 21, 25, 26, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 76, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99, 112, 113, 114, 132, 149, 166, 237, 529, 544.
sold, 372.
Lane, John, chariot for sale by, 21.
Langley, Reuben, 73, 369.
Laning family, 394n.
John, biographical sketch of, 393, 394n.
Lanning, Robert, 298.
Lardner, Jane, 2n.
John, 52.
Larkey, Patrick, land for sale by, 556.
Laurence-Brook, fulling-mill on, 366.
Laurence, Jos., commissioner of forfeited estates, 324, 368.
Laurens (Henry), 568.
Colonel John, 22, 23n; duel fought with Gen. Charles Lee, 22.
Lawery, Joseph, senior, 46.
Joseph, junior, 46.
Lawrence, Elisha, 95.
Lieut. Col. Elisha, 252.
John, 95, 363n, 553; houses to let by, 371.
John, jun., land for sale by, 11.
Joseph, commissioner of forfeited estates, 95, 324, 368.
Martha, 363n.
Mary, 394n.
Mrs. Mary, death of, 252.
Thomas, land for sale by, 11.
William, 94, 115.
Lawrence's Island, 12n.
Lawrence Island Farm, 13n.
Lawrenceville, 485n.
Law Library for sale, 360.
Laws passed by the General Assembly, ready for delivery, 43.
Layton, Samuel, 94.
Leake, John, 16.
Leant, Peter, 98.
Leary, John, 673.
John, junior, 231.
Lebanon, Hunterdon county, 479; land for sale in, 112, 113, 297, 533.
Le Count, John, 148.
Leddel, William, 194, 261.
Leddle, Doctor William, horses for sale by, 604.
Ledyard, Major Benjamin, 702.
Lee, General Charles, 22n, 23; character of, 43, 44; duel with, 22.
Gershom, 298; land for sale by, 451.
Henry, jun., 628.
Major Henry, 429, 564, 572, 621, 629, 641, 650; light dragoons of, 280, 592, 649; orders from, 545; under arrest for conduct at Powles Hook, 592; report by, 621.
John, 49, 496; land for sale by, 41; notice by, 497.
John, jun., 384, 508, 528.
Joseph, 68.
Major, 564, 572, 621, 629, 641, 650.
Leeds, Filo, 363n.
Leet, Isaac, witness, 418n.
Leferty, Bryan, administrator, notice by, 479.
John, deceased, 479.
Lefetter, Daniel, 94.
Lefferty, Bryant, 664, 665.
John, deceased, notice to creditors of, 664.
Mary, 664.
Leffeter, Daniel, 368.
Legheway, 578.

Legislative Council, 352, 660,
Legislature, acts of, 127, 196, 476; to raise money for defraying the expenses of the State, 22.
adjournments of, 476.
application to be made to the, 192.
appointment by, 10.
meeting of the, 20, 31, 616, 701.
hints for the consideration of the, 711, 712, 713; petition to be presented to the, 162, 269, 297, 648.
representatives in, 400, 715.
Legrange, Bernardus, 49; Loyalist, 62, 63, 68, 113, 128, 153, 435; final judgment entered against, 591.
Lemmon, Peter, 366.
Lemon, Michael, 46.
Lennix, David, 95.
Richard, 95.
Lent, Abraham, 98, 526.
Peter, 526.
Leonard, James, 561, 702.
John, 94, 111, 368, 417.
Joseph, 323.
Simon, land for sale near, 450.
Thomas, 93, 179, 367, 435.
Leppencut, Elias, 323.
Lerch, Anthony, sen., 699.
Lester, Joseph, horse stolen from, 110.
Lewis, Joseph, A. Q. M., horse strayed or stolen from, 600; horses for sale by, 601.
Nathaniel, 184.
Timothy, 98, 526.
William, 26.
Lexington, hostilities at, 104.
Leydecker, Garret, commissioner of forfeited estates, Bergen county, 132, 526, 527, 530.
Liberty Pole, 625; articles for sale opposite the, 271; cows, &c., for sale opposite the, 228.
Library for sale, Law, 360.
Light Dragoons, deserted from the fourth regiment of, 249.
Light horse, 493.
"Light Horse Harry," 429n.
Light Horse, Troop of, 491.
Lincoln, General, 455; army, 714.
Lindly, Capt. John, land for sale by, 534.
Link, Jacob, 545n.
Linen rags wanted, 34, 82, 166.
Linn, James, 662.
Lippincot, Alis, 89.
Richard, 94.
Lippincott, Arney, 162.
Liquors, use and abuse of distilled spirituous, 202.
Lisk, Stacy, 90, 322.
Lillie, John, Capt. 3d Regt. Art., 635.
Littel, James, 589.
Littell's "Passaic Valley Genealogies," 463n, cited.
Little, Eliakim, horse strayed to the house of, 410; horses, &c., for sale by, 664.
James, advertisement by, 645.
John, 222; house of, set on fire, 301.
Little Bear Swamp, 9.
Little Egg Harbour, 376, 553; Forks of, 28, 186.
land for sale at the, 1.
negro run away from the, 490.
Friends' meeting house at, 377.
military operations at, 158.
River, land for sale on, 42, 498.
salt works for sale on, 264.
sloop for sale at the Forks of, 45, 486.
sloop, "Retrieve" for sale at the Forks of, 474.
vessels for sale at the, 254.
vessel for sale at the Forks of, 375, 591, 606.
Little Ferry, Rebel guard at the, 251.
surprise of guards posted at, 293.
Livingston, Col., 702; paymaster to regiment of, 561.
Gov. William, 119, 122, 127n, 155, 263, 337, 393, 446n, 516, 660n; conspiracy to capture or assassinate, 515; enemy tried to surround the house of, 160; letter to, 572; opposes motion to remove all suspected persons from Elizabeth-Town, 555-6; correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, 252, 268; letters to, 337, 339; sarcastic attack on, 713n; proclamations by, 33, 569, 571, 612, 678.
Philip, 644.
Hon. Philip, deceased, 643.
Mrs., house formerly occupied by, 279.
Will, jun., D. Sec., 33, 682.
William Smith, admitted as an attorney at law, 259.
Livingston township, Essex county, 500n.
"Livy" (William Livingston), 263.
Lloyd, Bateman, Sheriff, 685.
John, commissioner of for-

feited estates, 62, 64, 179, 366, 436, 574.
Richard, 280, 561.
Loan certificates lost, 531.
Loan-Office, money delivered for the, 29.
unnecessary, 318.
Lobdon, David, land for sale at the house of, 543.
Lodge, Benjamin, land for sale adjoining, 450.
London, 125n, 154, 206, 371n, 525, 592; letters from, 160.
London Bridge, Burlington, 364n.
Longacoming, land for sale near, 449.
Long Beach, sloop cast away on the, 43.
Longbridge Farm, 146, 147.
Long-Hill, 676; horses, &c., for sale at, 227; land for sale on, 534, 535.
Long Island, 24, 81, 447, 663, 700n, enemy embarked at, 106; intelligence from, 658; Rebels from the south side, 163; taken prisoner on the expedition to, 373n; troops embarked from, 216, 254.
Long, Joseph, 130, 650.
Long-Pond, 347.
Longstreet, Aaron, land for sale joining lands of, 590; negro boy for sale by, 328.
John, jun., 93, 367.
Longstreet's mill, 649.
Longworth, Isaac, 48, 48n, 327.
Isaac, jun., 327.
Thomas, 48, 48n, 327.
Lord, Asa, 130.
Losey, James, 312.
Loshier, John, taken prisoner, 514, 515.
Lossing's "Field Book of the American Revolution," 581n, cited.
Lost: linen and tea, 26.
Lott, Abraham, 72.
Cornelius, 134.
Loudon, John, 432n.
Lourey, Thomas, 332.
Lousetown, land for sale in, 450.
Low, Joseph, Representative in Assembly, 716.
Miss Sally, marriage of, 348.
Lower Alloway's Creek, 114.
Lower Penn's Neck, Salem county, 262.
Lowndes, ———, 125n.
Lowrey, Nathaniel, 221.
Stephen, 380, 588; biographical sketch of, 380; merchandise for sale by, 439.
Miss Sucky, marriage of, 700.
Thomas, merchant, 452, 700.
Loyalists, 46n, 76, 401, 471, 491n, 652.
Association of the, 427n.
Bergen county, 525, 529.
body of, 440.
Burlington county, 417.
corps of, 292.
Cumberland county, 487.
Essex county, 372, 383, 508, 528.
Gloucester county, lands of, to be sold, 495, 527, 650, 714.
Hunterdon county, 396.
Middlesex county, 366, 435.
Monmouth county, 367.
New Jersey, 473.
real estate of, to be sold, 449, 450.
released, 719.
Salem county, 369, 528.
Somerset county, 201, 574, 590.
successful operations of the, 42.
Sussex county, 165, 543, 553.
Lucas, Jesse, 563.
Luce, Capt., 109.
William, 92, 383.
Lucus, Aaron, 451.
Ludlow, Colonel Cornelius, 535; horse stolen from, 708.
Luneburey, Casper, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Lupton, Rachel, 433n.
Lurton, William, 95.
Lutkins, Hendrick, 132, 526.
John, 132, 526.
Luzerne, Count De La, Minister of France, 640.
Lydecker, Garret, commissioner of forfeited estates, 132, 527.
Lyle, John, 66.
Lyel, John, junior, 75.
Lyon, Charles, 27.
Mattaniah, 602.
Thomas, 98.
Lyons, Thomas, 525.
Lyon's Farms, horse strayed from, 507; household furniture for sale, at, 465.

## M.

MacCallum, Moses, 322.
MacCay, Capt. Gauin, 322.
MacCollum, Jacob, 559.
MacDonald, Mr., 608.
Macheponix, land for sale at, 89.
Mackhockamuck, 553.

MacMurtrie, John, 559.
Macwhorter, Rev. Dr. Alexander, 525, 704.
Madeira wine for sale, 18.
Madison, 36n, 463n.
Madison, Dolly, 136n.
James, 136n.
Magaw, Colonel, 23.
Mahogany cup-board for sale, 665.
furniture for sale, 163.
Maidenhead, 7n, 11n, 15, 177, 218, 254, 280, 282, 283, 299, 394n, 420n, 452, 485n, 697.
agreement of the settlers of, 299n.
horse strayed to, 393.
land for sale in, 8, 91.
meadows, 9.
negro, run away from, 14.
Presbyterian Church in, 485n.
road, land for sale on, 181.
Maitland, Col., escape of, 714.
Malice, William, runaway apprentice lad, 637.
Man, Matthias, 95.
Manalapan, land for sale near, 609.
Manasquan river, salt works for sale on, 182.
sloop for sale at, 326.
Manington precinct, land to let in, 52.
township, 651.
Manley, Thomas, 220.
Manning, Daniel, 179.
Joseph, 169.
Truftram, 167.
William, commissioner of forfeited estates, 96, 323.
Mannington, land for sale in, 115.
Mansfield, Burlington county, 33, 245, 540.
tanners' oil for sale in, 181.
Meeting-house, 178.
saw mill to lease in, 134.
Woodhouse township, Sussex county, land for sale in, 132.
Mantua Creek, land for sale on, 129-130.
Maple-Island Creek, Newark meadows, intention to dam, 192, 360.
Mapleton, 371n.
March, Christopher, taken prisoner, 491.
Mark, runaway negro, 73.
Marlborough, Duke of, one of his victories, 321.
Marsden, Thomas, 300.
Marsellis, Elizabeth, 8n.
Hugh Runyan, 8n.
Marsh, Benjamin, 95, 323.
Captain Christopher, biographical sketch of, 493n.
Daniel, commissioner of forfeited estates, 92, 180, 384; land for sale by, 508, 529.
Ephraim, 259.
Henry, 132, 526.
John, 384.
Joseph, 508, 528.
Lewis, taken prisoner, 491.
Marshal, Mr., 221.
Doctor Thomas, 28.
Marshall, George, 384, 508, 528.
Mr., 217.
Marriage, 226.
Marriner, William, innkeeper, 63.
Martha's Vineyard, 418n.
Martin, Benjamin, 27, 66.
Ephraim, Representative in Council, 701.
Governor, of North Carolina, 401.
Hannah, executrix, 236.
Isaac, commissioner of forfeited estates, 165; land for sale by, 544.
Jacob, 559.
John, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Robert, 62, 63, 435.
Martinico, 201, 291n; arrival of the French squadron at, 41.
Martinique, harbour of, 118.
Marts, Elizabeth, executrix, 551.
John, 551.
Maryland, 260, 380n, 623; brigade, detachment from, 283.
Mascho, Catherine, executrix, 228.
John, deceased, 227.
Maskenetcunk River, land for sale on, 536.
Mason, Capt., 477, 516.
Richard, land for sale by, 79.
Massachusetts-Bay, 142, 536; convention for the State of, 596.
Masterlen, David, 98.
Masterson, David, 526.
Mathews, Mr., 401.
Mathis, Eli, 157n.
Matlack, Timothy, Secretary, 331.
Matlock, Hannah, administratrix, 224.
Joseph, deceased, 224.
Matthews, David, military Mayor of New York, 516.
Mattison, Aaron, 244.
Mauncis's Island, land for sale on, 130.
Maurice's River township, 152.
Maxwell, General, 106, 120, 122, 392, 440, 582, 606, 709; brigade of, 523, 593; information received by, 372; manœuvres of, 161; soldier hung belonging to brigade of, 310.

Mayhew, John, 200; Representative in Assembly, 716.
Maynard, Capt., 565, 568; Light Infantry under, 564; rebels pursued by, 564.
May, George, 78n.
May's Landing, land for sale in, 78.
McCallister, Matthew, 670.
McCay, John, A. F. M., 283.
McCollaugh, James, 132.
McColleck, James, 526.
McDougall's 1st New York Regiment, Captain in, 411n.
McElroy, Mr., 478.
McEvers, Charles, 393.
McIlvaine, Bloomfield, 416n.
Charles Pettit, Bishop of Ohio, 416n.
Emily Coxe, 416n.
Joseph, executor, 416n.
McKecken, Duncan, land for sale at the house of, 543.
McKnight, Captain, 441, 456, 475.
Charles, Surgeon General, 27.
McShane, Edward, 13n.
McWhorter, Rev. Mr., 525, 704.
M'Callister, Capt., sloop taken by, 42.
Lieut., 621, 623, 627, 628.
M'Carty, Duncan, 62.
M'Clane, Captain, 626.
M'Cowin, John, 46.
M'Crea, Miss Jane, 67, 677.
M'Cuffe, Edward, 575.
M'Cullough, William, mulatto lad run away from, 530.
M'Donald, Captain, command of, 549.
Col., pistols stole out of the house of, 274.
Major Richard, 150.
M'Elroy, Archibald, wood-cutters wanted by, 573.
M'Gee, Thomas, fuller, notice by, 577.
M'Kenstry, John, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
M'Knight, Charles, Surgeon General, 66.
Capt. Richard, house of, set on fire, 301.
M'Koy, Alexander, 98.
M'Lean, General, 401.
Mead, Richard, 369.
Stephen, 581n.
Meals, Capt., taken, 564, 565.
Mechescatuckzing, 362n.
Mecker, Capt. Samuel, taken prisoner, 493.
Mecklenburgh, 29.
Meed, Richard, 73.
Meeker, Major, 577, 580n.
Capt. Samuel, taken prisoner, 491.
Samuel, commissioner of forfeited estates, 165.
Mehelm, John, 536n; trustee, 618, 643.
Mejjers, John, 526.
Mendem township, Morris Town, 194.
Mendenhall, Thomas, 563.
Mendham, Morris county, 235; horses for sale at, 604.
Mendom, 133.
Mercer, Archibald, 66.
Mercer & Schenk, 178.
Mercer county, 364n.
Mercereau, Andrew, 62, 63, 435.
Jacob, the younger, taken, 555.
Merchandise for sale, 18, 19, 35, 255, 272, 284, 310, 311, 348, 409, 433-435, 467, 470, 478, 500, 501, 505, 506, 508, 509, 545, 546; regulation of prices of, 539.
Merchant, George, 670.
Merril, Joseph, 68, 113.
Merriman, John, 702.
Merrymand, John, 561.
Merseilles, John, 526.
Merselis, John, 98.
Mershon, Andrew, 362, 609; innkeeper, land for sale at the house of, 396.
Henry, 282, 416; innkeeper, 718.
Metcalf, John, 434n.
Meticunk river, saw and grist-mill for sale on, 180.
Metlar, George, 11n.
Metuchen, 312.
Meyers, John, 526n.
Mica, deposits of, 79.
Middle-Brook, 283, 395, 429; camp at, 64, 398, 402.
horses strayed from, 366; horse stolen from, 395.
detachment marched from, 177.
Head Quarters at, 22, 201, 291.
land for sale near, 535.
proclamation at Head-Quarters, 145.
Middlesex, 63, 94, 460.
Middlesex county, 13n, 90, 574, 590.
committee on loan appointed for, 559.
land for sale in, 63, 135, 575.
Loyalists, 179, 322, 366, 435.
members of the Legislature from, 715.
Militia, 452; Third Regiment of, 371n.
Middleton, enemy gone to, 301.
Middleton, Hudson, 363n.

Jacob, land for sale by, 375.
Middletown, 12n, 89, 94, 368, 429, 438, 552.
attack on, 320.
land for sale in, 323.
landing of the enemy at, 379.
party went to, 321.
Middletown Point, 702; land for sale at, 295.
Royal Army near, 303.
Middletown, N. Y., 581n.
Meeker, Samuel, commissioner of forfeited estates, land for sale by, 544.
Miers, Benjamin, 651.
Mifflin, General, 28, 116.
"Mighty Destroyer Displayed, The," published and for sale, 202.
Mihelm, John, trustee, land for sale by, 536.
Military hospital, sick admitted to the, 454.
stores to be taken charge of, 295.
Militia, an act for the regulating, &c., 283.
Captains of the, 296.
Captains killed, 556.
discharged and thanked by Gen. Washington, 477.
notice to officers commanding battalions in the, 244.
provision for the, 346.
reinforced, 156.
service of men in the, 253.
to be in readiness, 571.
Mill for sale, 69.
Millack, William, 46.
Millage, Thomas, 165.
Millar, John, wife of, eloped, 229.
Millenburg, Lewis, 98.
Miller, Cornelius, deceased, 311.
George, 529; land for sale adjoining, 528.
John, wife of, eloped, 228.
Jonathan, administrator, 312.
Lawrence, pardoned, 515.
Michael, 528.
Nathan, 81.
Richard, 92, 384.
Samuel, brew kettle for sale by, 467.
Sarah, administratrix, 312.
Widow, grass for sale by, 462.
Millidge, Thomas, 92.
Mills, Ephraim, 51.
Henry, 46.
Isaac, 384, 508, 528.
John, stage erected by, 101.
Mary, 228.
Uriah, 51.
Mills for sale, 121.
Millstone, 134, 571, 643; river, 371n.
Milner, Joseph, merchandise for sale by, 18.
Milnor, Joseph, 545n; German steel for sale by, 617; lumber for sale by, 542.
Milnor's, Mr., 117.
Milton, 493n.
Minisinck, account of the battle at, 577.
Minisinks, 216.
Minisink, 480n, 578, 579n.
Battle of, 577, 580, 581.
continental troops stationed at, 226.
provo located at, 302.
rebels killed near, 548.
Mink skins wanted, 57.
Minson, Capt., 382.
Mintz, Adam, 152.
Miralles, Don Juan de, biographical sketch of, 320n.
Mitchell, Benjamin, 218, 285.
John, D. W. M. G., 29.
Molliner, Joseph, 721.
Money, abundance of, evil of, 256; value of, 238.
Mongaup, enemy at, 577.
Monmouth, 54, 89, 423, 429, 435, 561, 701.
Battle of, 22, 108n, 140, 180, 371n.
British retreat at, 268.
court-house, 53.
county, 368, 552, 555, 571, 641, 701.
clerk of, 11n.
committee on loan appointed for, 559.
enemy landed in, 320.
information from, 650.
land for sale in, 9, 717.
Loyalists, 323, 367.
Republicans of, 652.
extract of a letter from, 43.
Monolopon, horse strayed or stolen in, 438.
Montgomery, Michael, 179.
Robert, 57; land for sale by, 620.
William, land for sale by, 620.
William, minor, land for sale by, 717.
Montgomery's expedition, 411n.
Monson, Ensign, 77.
Moody, Ensign James, 46, 456, 457.
Thomas, 58; merchandise for sale by, 385.
Moore, ———, estate of, 193.
Dr. Alexander, 416n.
Benjamin, 28, 203.
Caroline, 416n.
Daniel, 92, 384.
Isaac, petition by, 598.
James, 92, 384.

Job, hatter, 545n.
Joseph, 598.
Jotham, taken prisoner, 491.
Michael, land for sale in the tenure of, 396.
Stephen, 275.
Moore's-Town, 102, 498.
Moorse, Samuel, 95.
Moravian mills, land for sale near the, 88, 168.
Morden, James, 46.
Morgan, Capt. James, 63.
Joseph, cutlers, &c., wanted by, 274.
Sarah, executrix, 76.
William, last will and testament of, 75.
Morfit, Edward, broke gaol, 683.
Morrell, Jacob, 601; merchandise for sale by, 348; miscellaneous articles for sale by, 407.
Jonathan, medicines for sale by, 630; indigo, &c., for sale by, 468.
Morrell's store, cows, &c., for sale at, 407; merchandise for sale at, 348.
Morris(town), 536.
Morris, Elizabeth, 11n, 13n.
Frederick, 11n.
General Lewis, letter for, 27, 146.
Gov. Lewis, 11n, 446n.
Lewis, jun., Judge of the Court of Admiralty of New Jersey, death of, 12n.
John, Loyalist, 94, 368.
Joseph, 275n.
Hon. Robert, 66, 94, 280, 368; elected Chief Justice of New Jersey, 446; biographical sketch of, 446n; United States District Judge for New Jersey, 446n.
Robert, Loyalist, 94, 368.
Robert Hunter, 12n.
William, 545n.
sister, 275.
widow, 192.
Morris county, 12n, 92, 139, 347n, 528, 536, 597, 664n, 701.
committee on loan appointed for, 559.
election for, 719.
Hanover township, land for sale in, 204.
horse strayed or stolen in, 436.
land for sale in, 166, 203.
gaol, 697.
Morrison, Samuel, 69.
Morris-River, land for sale on, 333.
township, cattle for sale in, 497.
Morristown, 7, 16, 59, 92, 121, 133, 149, 191, 234, 236, 237, 247, 248, 278, 312, 320n, 374, 408, 424, 428, 470, 485n, 511, 572, 600, 601, 602, 634, 646, 663, 664, 666, 673, 675, 676, 704, 705, 706.
Court House, 18.
land for sale near, 237.
cutlers, &c., wanted in, 274.
drugs for sale at, 405.
fire in a forge for sale near, 191.
gaol, persons lodged in, 408, 516.
General Washington passed through, 455.
green, horses taken from, 460.
horses, &c., for sale in, 478.
horse stolen in, 164.
land for sale in, 534.
land for sale near, 21, 72, 272, 298, 462, 468, 510, 600.
mare strayed in, 467.
merchandise for sale in, 5, 80, 310.
meeting house, land for sale near, 707.
post office, 284.
road, 232, 550; robbery on the, 250.
robbery in, 469.
saddler wanted at, 248.
wife eloped in, 312.
horses, &c., for sale in, 227.
Morris's River, 613, 615.
Morrow, John, 115, 369.
Morse, John, 92, 384.
Morss, Amos, jun., executor, 261.
Betty, executrix, 261.
Isaac, executor, 261.
Joseph, murdered, 259.
Joseph, jun., deceased, 261.
Morss Town, 259.
Moss, Joseph, killed, 482.
Mott family, 71n.
Gershom, biographical sketch of, 411.
James, land for sale bounded by land of, 9.
James, jun., 71, 573; Representative in Assembly, 701.
Joshua, fuller, 36.
Miss Sally, 28.
William, land for sale at the house of, 543.
Mount, James, 94, 368.
John, boatman, 94, 368.
Mount-holly, 27, 111, 280, 475, 561, 588, 701.
Hessian advance guard at, 416n.
land for sale in or near, 41, 50, 111.

Mount Hope furnace, 460.
scythes, &c., for sale at, 479.
ironworks, 234; land for sale near, 272, 298.
Mount Penn, land called, for sale, 376.
Mount Pleasant, 496, 665.
land for sale at, 41, 50, 272, 298.
land for sale near, 295.
Mountain, Richard, 46.
Mounteer, William, 27.
Mowrison, Peter, 48, 328.
Muhlenberg, General, 177; brigade of, 395.
Mulacos Hill, 493.
Mullekeys river, 362n.
Mullen, Lawrence, 542.
Mullica Hill, land for sale near, 131, 450.
Mullins, Joseph, 27.
Mundy, Hopewell, 95.
John, jun., 95.
Jonathan, 95.
Nicholas, jun., 95.
Joseph, 95.
Munro, James, 613.
Munroe, John, 363n.
Munrow, Nathaniel, 62.
"Munsell's Annals of Albany," 419n, cited.
Murder, 186, 269.
planned, 490.
Murrell, Levi, saddler, insolvent estate of, 363n.
Sarah, 363n.
Musconetcung mountain, 396.
Musgrove, ———, 221.
Musick, Peter, papermaker, 82.
Muskankunk, 224.
Muskenikunck river, land for sale at the head of, 510.
Musketos, scarcity of, 620.
Muskrat skins wanted, 39, 57.
Musqueto Cove, land for sale near, 717.
Myers, John, 132.
Ensign Peter, killed, 292, 370.
Myre, George, 46.

N.

Nantucket, vessel bound to, 42.
Nassau-Hall, 324, 669, 671.
National debt, 241, 290, 313, 317.
payment of, 240.
"National disorders, cure for," article on, 238-243.
National evils, causes of our, 195.
Nefie, Garret, 434n.
Negro blacksmith for sale, 685.
boy for sale, 328, 706.
wanted, 27.
slaves condemned, 576.
for sale, 575, 710.
wench for sale, 611.
wench wanted, 50.
drowned, 499.
girl wanted, 717.
woman for sale, 34.
Negroes planning murder, 490.
for sale, 1, 381, 514, 574, 718.
landing of, 504.
Neil, Capt., 536.
Neill, Cornet, 624.
Neilson, Col. John, 16n, 61, 434n, 470, 586; Representative in Assembly, 715.
William, 27, 66.
Nelson, Captain Charles, 696.
William, "History of Paterson," by, 359n.
Nesbitt, John Maxwell, merchant, 334.
and Co., J. M., 337.
Newark, 12n, 48, 48n, 49, 81, 273, 329, 360, 373, 402, 406, 499n, 524, 525, 581n, 596, 598, 630, 704, 708.
Academy at, 370, 546.
Bay, 13n; boats moving slowly up, 107.
celebration at, 310.
horses for sale near, 262.
horse strayed or stolen in, 189.
soldier hanged at, 310.
land for sale in, 39, 271.
merchandise for sale in, 505.
Mountains, 232, 510.
sword found in, 407.
Trinity Church, 499n.
New-Barbadoes, Bergen county, 293; extracts of a letter from, 358, 359, 518.
precinct, 132, 526.
Newbold, Cleayton, 181.
Joseph, 184.
New-Bridge, 462, 592, 621, 624.
party of rebels moving towards the, 567.
safe arrival at, 625.
taken by the rebels, 565.
New Britain, negro run away from, 14.
New Brunswick, 11, 12, 13n, 75, 188, 283, 433n, 434n, 446n, 470n, 542, 586, 704.
convention, 2n.
house for sale in, 382.
horse stolen near, 279.

Humane Society of, 434n.
land for sale in, 10, 63, 220.
liquor for sale in, 433.
meeting of the inhabitants of, 586.
meeting of Trustees of Queen's College of New Jersey, to be held at, 218.
Presbytery of, 108n, 419n.
salt for sale in, 134.
shop broken open in, 246.
sloop for sale at, 44, 278.
Newburgh, 581n.
Newcastle upon Tyne, 217.
New England, 281, 663.
battalion, 440.
primers for sale, 506.
Newfoundland, 291n.
New Germantown, land for sale near, 247.
New Hampshire, 700n.
New Haven, 67n.
"New Jersey Almanack" for 1780, for sale, 19, 661.
New Jersey battalion, 440.
Bible Society, 434n.
brigade, 294.
college, land for sale belonging to the, 605; notice of meeting of the Trustees of, 191, 225.
Constitution of, 351.
cost to, of campaign, 318.
jails broke open in, 662.
law, enacted by, 142.
militia, 191n, 392.
Second regiment of, 402, 404.
settlement of line between New-York and, 552.
State regiment, 682; deserted from the, 638.
Volunteers (Loyalists), sent off, 265, 456, 470, 471, 472; 4th battalion of, 567; Lieutenant in the, 46n; men wanted in the Loyal Battalion of, 77; orders given to the 4th battalion, 514; suprise of a Rebel guard by a detachment of, 251.
"New-Jersey Gazette," 284; change in price of the, 448; completion of first volume of, 4; customers for the, 552; encouragement sought for the, 522; notice to persons indebted to the, 300, 477; price of the, 244.
"New-Jersey Journal," 455; "A Fable for the," 187, 188; article sent to the, 304-307; extract from the, 160.
New Kittanning, N. Y., burned, 572.
New-London, grain and other provisions to be removed to, 118; intention of destroying, 541.
New Mills, 119, 367; Burlington county, land for sale at the, 138.
New-Providence, 566, 602, 636, 674, 675; cow bells found in, 414.
horse strayed in, 509.
meeting-house, 468.
tools for sale at, 406.
New-Shanick, 221, 718.
New-Shannick, Somerset county, 487.
Newspapers, price of, advanced, 432.
Newtown, N. Y., 649; Indian enemy discovered near, 607.
Newtown, Gloucester county, 249, 681.
Newtown Township, Gloucester county, 249.
Newtown, L. I., 371n.
Newtown, Sussex county, 328, 499.
land for sale in, 553.
Newtown creek, 450, 491.
New-Windsor, 548; road, robbery on the, 250.
New York, 2, 7n, 12n, 19, 23, 24, 30, 33, 42, 48n, 53, 66, 67n, 77, 86, 89, 94, 109n, 118, 122, 137, 138, 167, 207, 216, 224, 226, 251, 252, 265, 291, 292, 300, 301, 302, 303, 331, 335, 348, 358, 368, 372, 373, 374, 379, 392, 393, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 411n, 419n, 427n, 428, 432n, 434n, 435, 437, 439, 447, 454, 455, 458, 460, 471, 472, 475, 476, 477, 485n, 491, 499n, 507, 515, 530, 536, 538, 545n, 548, 555, 559, 563, 565, 566, 581n, 587, 592, 614, 615, 616, 620, 635, 643, 646, 652, 659, 660n, 663, 669, 673, 683, 688, 696, 714, 715, 719, 720.
American Gazette, 266.
and New-Jersey, settlement of line between, 552.
army marching toward, 715.
arrival at, 519.
arrival of a large body of the enemy from, 176.
Assembly, speaker of the, 445.
"Colonial Documents," 581n, cited.
enemy moved to, 538.
enemy taken, every privateer in the harbour of, 216.
escaped from, 118.

ferry to, 392n.
Governor of the State of, 660n.
Hessians left in, 446n, 447.
"N. Y. in the Revolution as Colony and State," 581n; Roberts, James A., 336, 581n, cited.
Island, enemy busy throwing up works and fortifying on, 550.
"Journal," patriotic newspaper, 432n.
letters to friends in, 33.
light-infantry, arrival of, in, 565.
market, 10.
merchantmen bound to, 337.
prisoners returned to, 336.
privateers taken in the harbour of, 254.
refugees from, 370.
"Sons of Liberty of," 411n.
State of, 374.
Tories from, 475.
transport ship to, 201.
vessels bound for, 335, 455, 587.
Niagara, enemy retired to, 649.
Nichols, Hannah, 66, 280.
Lewis, 163.
Nix, Peter, 98, 525.
Nixon, Adjutant, 698.
Noble, Isaac, 98, 526.
Noe, Samuel, 434n.
Norfolk, burning of, 104.
Norris, Richard, stay-maker, 29.
Robert, resolutions violated by, 597; tavern, merchandise for sale opposite, 310.
Northampton county, Pa., 8, 700; address of the inhabitants of, to Gen. Sullivan, 699.
township, Burlington county, 452.
North Carolina, 401.
3d battalion of, 561.
brigade, 359.
North River, 408, 429, 447, 476, 477, 621, 625, 627, 696.
advices from the, 447, 550.
British detachment discovered coming up the, 300.
enemy moved down the, 538.
enemy's vessels gone up the, 414.
Northumberland, Pa., extract of letter dated, 549.
Nottingham, Burlington county, 72, 494.
apprentice run away in, 223.
horse strayed in, 133.
Nottingham township, Burlington county, 7, 8, 375n; land for sale in, 111.
Nucom, Daniel, 15.
Nugent, James, express-rider, 577.
Nurse, advertisement by a, 52.
Nutt, William, 148.

## O.

Oake, William, 75.
Oakersen, Samuel, 95.
Oakes, Isaac, 618; land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Obituary notices, 252, 370, 371, 380, 504, 519.
O'Briant, John, 650; land for sale late the property of, 450.
Odell, Jonathan, 417.
"Oeconomist," article by, 377-379.
Ogden, Aaron, 107n.
Brigade Major, killed, 107.
David, 47, 327.
David, Sr., 48n.
David, jun., 47, 327.
Isaac, 47, 48n, 109, 327, 328, 329, 372.
John, 668.
Major, 107.
Col. Matthias, 258.
Nicholas, 328.
Robert, house of, broken open by armed Tories, 215; robbed, 310.
Robert, jun., clerk of the county of Essex, 598.
Samuel, land for sale joining, 451.
Timothy, heifer strayed from, 461; shoemaker and currier wanted by, 478.
Rev. Uzal, biographical sketch of, 499n; sermon by, for sale, 499.
and Curtis, merchandise for sale by, 18, 80.
O'Hara, Col., report of, 31.
Oharo, Captain Henry, 59.
Ohio, Bishop of, 416n.
River, land for sale on, 25.
Okerson, Lieutenant Thomas, 456, 457.
Okeson, John, 93, 367.
Okill, Annie, suit of, 248.
Olden, Joseph, 717.
Old Ferry, 117; land for sale near the, 350.
Oldman's creek, 684; land for sale on, 76, 582.
Oldwater, Thomas, 98, 526.
Old York road, land for sale joining the, 36.

Oliver, David, 92, 384.
Ichabod, 384, 508, 528.
Jonathan, 92, 384.
Ong, Joseph, deceased, 55.
Rebecca, deceased, 55.
Orange, 485n.
Orange county, 526, 635.
"History of," 581n.
Orchards for sale, 11, 17, 21, 26, 35, 39, 55, 56, 61, 69, 74, 79, 83, 89, 90, 99, 111, 114, 129, 185.
Osbin, Elisha, absconded, 651.
Osborn, Amanda, 463n.
Osburn, Samuel, 93, 367.
Osmun, Joseph, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Oswego, 433n.
Otto, Colonel Bodo, 200.
thrown from his horse, 293.
Ouke, William, 75n.
Owen, Agnes, 434n.
Barnaby, silver stolen from, 537.
Owing, Barnaby, 537.
Oxford, Charles, jun., executor, horse, &c., for sale by, 703.
Oxford, England, Lincoln College, 545n.
Oxford, Sussex county, land for sale in, 82, 133, 168, 297.

P.

Pacquanack Neck, land for sale at, 166.
Paine, Col., 67, 677.
Thomas, 143n, 291n.
Painter's point, enemy landed at, 301.
Palfrey, Captain, 686, 698.
Palmer, Philip, 618; land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Papecotting, land for sale on, 544.
Paper money, article on, 123.
circulation of, 125.
counterfeiting of, 175n.
Papers, subscriptions to, 3.
Paramus, 470n, 548, 592, 628.
Parchment containing money found, 631.
Paris, Commissioners of the United States at, 588.
Park, Ozias, 46.
William, 46.
Parke, Benjamin, 396.
James, 524.
Parker, ———, Commander, 439; militia under, 180.
James, 562.
Nathaniel, 94.
Parks, James, 40.
Parsel, Remington, 274.
Parsell, Jeremiah, 434n.
Passaic river, 139, 359n.
notice by commissioners appointed for removing obstructions in the, 167.
land for sale on, 600.
Passaic Valley, Morris county, 412n.
Paterson, 48n, 359n, 463n, 581n.
William, 13n.
"Patriot, A True," article on civil government by, 350-357.
Patterson, Captain, 107n.
Paul, Lieut., 262; taken prisoner, 226.
Paulinskil, 553.
Paulus-Hook, 426, 471; arrival of prisoners taken at, 587; continental troops taken by the enemy at, 278; garrison of, 515; taken by Lord Stirling, 572.
Paxon, Mary, 485n.
Stacy, 485n.
Paxton, James, 327.
Peak, Capt. David, 292.
Samuel, 132.
Peaker, Philip, 98.
William, 98.
Pearsall, John, 132.
Pearson, Job, horse strayed from, 521.
Peart, Jane, 203.
Ralph, 203.
Peck, David, 131, 526.
Dr., 152.
Peck's Beach, 398; fog on, 399.
Peckeman River, 189.
Peek, Jacobus, 98, 526.
Samuel, 526.
Peirson, Aaron, 49.
Capt. Josiah, 48.
Pell, John, 132, 526.
Pemberton, 119n.
Penalapon, 610.
Pennington, 67, 281, 283, 449.
horse strayed near, 203, 486.
Penn's-Neck, land for sale on, 135.
Pennsylvania, 102, 245, 330, 373n, 518, 670.
Assembly, resolutions of, 307; Speaker of the, 445; bill published by, 142.
disaffected persons in the State of, 33.
Militia, 373n.
Packet, author of the, 238.
President of the State of, 415n.
salt works, 9.

suit made in, 175.
University of, 109n.
Penobscot, 560.
Pensauken Creek, 684.
Perce, William, 73.
Perine, John, 94, 435.
John, jun., 63, 368.
William, 89; estate of, for sale, 324.
Perkins, Captain James, 280.
Joseph, 363n.
Perrine, John, jun., 62.
Persel, Abraham, 526.
John, 526.
Persippeney, 515.
Perth Amboy, 363n, 721.
commissioners to exchange prisoners at, 31.
meeting of commissioners at, 244.
Peter, Jacob, cattle for sale by, 497.
Peterson, Abraham, deserter, 638.
Peter, cattle for sale by, 497.
Pettit, Amos, 553.
Charles, 415n; executor, 416n.
Pew, James, 94, 368.
Peyton, Captain, 624, 627.
Philadelphia, 8n, 11, 22n, 29, 33, 41, 42, 43, 50, 52, 58, 78, 100, 101, 108n, 117, 119, 136n, 137, 146, 151, 153, 156, 166, 201, 203, 207, 216, 219, 278, 300, 310, 331, 334, 363n, 374, 376, 377, 379, 397, 399, 415n, 416n, 420, 433n, 434n, 438, 445, 446, 454, 478, 485n, 491, 494, 498, 506, 513, 514, 519, 523, 536, 538, 541, 549, 556, 560, 583, 588, 615, 620, 621, 640, 651, 652, 653, 654n, 669, 670, 683, 685, 703.
arrival at, 448.
arrival of regiment at, 572.
brig bound for, 616.
Commander in Chief in, 197.
committee of, 546, 647.
duel fought at, 22.
earthen ware for sale, 4.
enemy in possession of, 687.
extract of a letter from, 559, 560, 663.
gaol, 583, 697.
jails broken open in, 652, 662.
land for sale in, 70, 117, 137, 186, 334, 350, 375.
land for sale near, 76, 78, 547, 556, 563, 620.
letters from tories in, 33.
Light Dragoons, 291.
magazine published at, 171.
mariners of, 435n.
merchants, 376.
negroes run away in, 73.
News-Papers, price of, 432.
notice to the citizens of, 44.
Presbytery of, 108n.
race course, 221.
robbery near, 250.
Sir Henry Clinton's march from, 30.
taking of, 124.
transportation from, 501, 502.
Philips, General, 652.
Israel, 50.
Phillips, Ephraim, 394n.
Job, 88.
John, 282.
Jos., Clerk of Assembly pro tem., 346.
Joseph, Col., 283.
Mr., innkeeper, 15.
Simeon, 280.
Theophilus, 394n.
Thomas, 282, 328, 329, 372.
William, 280, 299; executor, notice by, 299.
Phillip's mills, 449.
Phipps, John, estate of, 487.
Phinix's Tavern, land for sale at, 535.
Physicians, 630.
Piatt, Daniel, Major, 709.
John, 586.
Picarooning expedition, enemy landed on a, 379.
Pickins, Andrew, 68.
Pickle, Nicholas, 68.
Picon, Capt. Augustine, 137.
Picton, Rev. Thomas, 108n.
Pidgeon, Wm., 545n.
Pierce, William, 369.
Pierson, Aaron, 328.
Benjamin, 328.
Daniel, 328, 329, 373.
Pigot, Mr., 147.
Piles-grove, 17; land for sale in, 115, 119, 154.
Pilgrim, Francis, estate of, 487.
Pines-Banditti, 53.
Pine Brook, land for sale on, 535.
Pine tavern, land for sale near, 119.
Pines, Lazarus, horse stolen out of the pasture of, 493.
Pinkerten, David, 61.
Pintard, John, 94, 368.
Pinyard, William, 650.
Pirate, tried for a, 460.
Piscataque, 167, 231, 312.
Piscataway, 7, 57.
land for sale in, 96, 323.
township, notice to the inhabitants of, 297.
Pitney, Charity, 485n.
James, 485n.
Pitt, ———, 125n.
Pittsburgh, land for sale near, 25.

Pitts-grove, land for sale in, 119.
Pittsgrove, Salem county, 73, 582.
Pitts-Town, 23, 34, 417, 577, 601.
horses for sale in, 394, 589, 702.
land for sale in, 533.
Plantain, Mrs., 331.
Plasket, Benjamin, flaxseed wanted by, 37.
John, 88; flaxseed wanted by, 37.
William, 181.
Plato, George, 111, 417.
Platt, John, Sheriff, 248.
Pluck'emin, 27, 37, 66, 150, 411, 412, 479, 531, 664.
anniversary at, 103.
barracks of, the artillery near, 103.
camp at, 118.
horse strayed or stolen near, 576.
land for sale in, 535.
land to be let near, 188.
land for sale near, 247.
road, 437.
Plumstead's land, 536.
Pocket Almanacks for sale, 44.
Poem, 87, 421.
by Officer of the American Army, 558.
just published, 67.
"The Injured Husband," 193, 194.
Pointelow, Amos, land for sale at the house of, 543.
Pointing, Brereton, 91.
Mary, 91.
Point Judith, 25.
Poinyard, William, land for sale late the property of, 450.
Polemas, John, jun., 94.
"Political salvation," article on, 425, 426.
Politicians, article on, 377-379.
Pompey's head, 154.
Pompton, 592.
Plains, 541.
Pool home, 11n.
Pool, Michael, 434n.
Poole, Joseph, 563.
Poor, detachments under Clinton and, 582.
General, 606; brigade of, 608.
Popkin, John, 412.
Popplespring church, 382.
Porter, Admiral David, 109n.
Capt., 576.
Port Jervis, 581n.
Port Royal, Georgia, 560.
Portugal, trade with, 126.
Potter, Colonel, 373.
David, 498.
Jacob, 675.
Col. James, 373n.
Samuel, 111; strayed horse to be had from, 509; executor, 228.
Potters Town, land for sale in, 533.
Potts, Jos., Marshal, 44, 45, 70, 202, 225, 278, 294, 326, 398, 486, 574, 606, 613, 615, 662, 672, 685, 686.
vessels for sale by, 1, 547.
Stacy, 28, 34n, 56, 56n; linen rags desired by, 34.
Powell, John, 562.
Powles-Hook, 458, 592, 622.
attack on, 567.
British attack on, 564.
capture of the British garrison of, 621; return of prisoners taken at, 629.
Continental troops captured at, 207, 224.
Powlesson, John, 428.
Powlis Hook, Continental troops taken by a detachment, at 207.
Prall, George, land for sale by, 36.
John, executor, land for sale by, 36.
Pratt, John, 147.
Pray, John, 95.
Presbyterian Church, Maidenhead, 485n.
in the United States, 108n.
at Woodbury, 108n.
ground, 21n.
Prescot, General, 401.
President of Congress, 660.
Press, freedom of the, 711.
Prevost, General, 401.
Price, Dr., facts stated by, 125.
James, 94, 368.
John, 205.
Joseph, 89, 323.
Michael, 94.
Richard, D. D., 125n.
Robert Friend, 399n; elected Judge of the Gloucester Court of Common Pleas, 399.
William, 89, 94, 323, 702; land for sale in the tenure of, 396.
Prices, regulation of, 536.
Prince, Capt. James, escaped, 696.
Prince's Bay, 163.
Princeton, 27, 37, 58, 61, 109n, 116, 179, 201, 202, 220, 279, 280, 283, 294, 324, 366, 371n, 383, 394n, 415n, 416n, 419n, 437, 485n, 523, 554, 554n, 561, 562, 585, 612, 670, 671, 717, 718.

"Princeton and Its Institutions," by John F. Hageman, 554n, cited.
Princeton, battle of, 700n.
chair-making business carried on in, 554.
Princeton College, 20, 108n, 485n, 561.
in the Eighteenth Century, 419n, cited.
land for sale near, 575.
commencement of the, announced, 616; account of, 637.
meeting of trustees of, 109n, 191, 225.
Princeton, delegates to meet at, 596.
Grammar School, examination of the, 669.
horses for sale at, 146.
horses, &c., for sale in, 222.
horses stolen near, 386.
land for sale in, 64, 244, 590.
land for sale near, 62, 64, 97, 135, 201, 574, 590.
marriage at, 371.
negro for sale near, 328.
property owned in and near, 109n.
"Sign of the College" in, 279.
Theological Seminary, 109n.
Printer, apprentice lads wanted by the, 617.
Printers wanted, 609.
Printing business, apprentice in the, wanted, 678.
office, merchandise for sale at the, 439.
Prior's Bridge, 624.
Mills, 458, 623.
Prisoners, arrival of, 587.
exchange of, 291, 300, 629.
of war, 506.
return of, 629.
returned to New York, 336.
taken, 109, 122, 252, 293, 303, 370, 491, 493, 564, 566, 567, 568, 615, 715, 720, 721.
Privateers, 337; brig taken by, 685.
Probasco, Hendrick, 59.
Jacob, 434n.
Proclamations by the Governor, 139, 569, 570, 571.
Proctor, Col., 606; regiment of, 514.
Proffer's run, land for sale lying on, 449.
Proprietors of the Western Division of New Jersey, meeting of, 496.
Prosser, Jeremiah, 650.
Providence, vessels embarked for, 456.
Provincial Congress of New Jersey, 2n.
Provost, men put in the, 447.
Prudden, Adoniram, deceased, 274.
Prue, Michael, 368.
Puckman, Rinehart, 98.
Pulaski, Count, 159.
Legion of, 158, 159.
Pulis, Christian, 98n.
Pulisfelt, Christian, 98n.
Pulissalt, Christian, 98.
Pursell, Benjamin, C., 8n.

## Q.

Qua, Samuel, land for sale by, 717.
Quackenbush, Abraham A., 98, 526. 526.
Quakers, 159, 713.
Quarry for sale, 150.
stone, 376.
Quartermaster's Department, 612, 674.
Quebec, 411n.
Queen's College in New Jersey, notice of a meeting of the Trustees of, 218, 609.
faculty of, 302; notice by, 51.
Queen's Rangers, 719.
Quibble-Town, 28, 665, 666, 721; land for sale near, 227.
road, 231.
Quigley, Capt., 254.
Quimby, Rachel, 418n.

## R.

Raccoon Creek, land for sale on, 130, 131, 451.
Landing, land for sale near, 76.
Raccoon skins wanted, 39, 57.
Rags wanted, 486.
Rahway, 463n.
British expedition to, 493.
church in, 330.
companies, 460.
river, 460.
Raindoleer, Christopher, 73.
Ramboe, John, Inn-keeper, 73.
Ramsay, John, 83.
Randle's Mill for sale, 69, 185.
Randolear, Christopher, 369.
Randolph, Benjamin, 70, 186.
Captain, 65, 86.

Francis, 463n.
Captain Nathaniel, 81.
Phoebe, 463n.
Dr. Robert, 463n.
Ranger Hussars, 721.
Rapalje, Capt., captured by the enemy, 163.
Rapaljia, George, 323.
Rapaljie, Garret, 645; grist-mill, &c., for sale by, 589; land for sale by, 510.
George, 89.
Raritan, 51, 218, 222, 562, 585, 609, 682, 721.
address of the Reformed Dutch Church at, to Washington, 441-443.
bridge, 481.
Committee, proceedings of, 573.
extract of a letter from a gentleman at, 587.
Forks of, 49.
land for sale in, 61.
land for sale on the, 149, 451.
Landing, 12n, 554.
river, 11n, 12n, 326; land for sale near, 97; land for sale on, 10, 248, 535.
prizes brought into the, 58.
South Branch of, 245.
Rariton, 719.
Queen's College on the north branch of, 302.
Rattan, John, 165.
Samuel, 165.
Raway, 92.
Rawson, William, 115, 369.
Rayneval, Conrad Alexandre de Gerard, 291n.
Rea, Samuel, 699.
"Real Farmer, A," article by, 241.
Read, Augustine, land for sale near, 605.
Capt., 477.
Charles, 362n, 363n.
Reading, Pa., escaped from, 374.
Reading, George, 362n.
John, 245.
Richard, 16.
Thomas, school master wanted by, 642.
Reading's Ford, 682.
Readington, land for sale in, 149.
Reading-Town, 220, 611; land for sale in, 451.
Reading township, land for sale in, 112, 220.
Rebels, attacked by, 564.
discovered, 401, 722; surprise, 491.
Guard Boats, 441.
landing of a party of, 491.
militia, 555.
papers, extracts from, 138, 457.
prisoner taken, 722.
privateers, 616; a snow taken by, 556.
stores, destruction of the, 122.
surprise by, 493.
Reckell, Mrs. Ann, marriage of, 109.
Reckless-Town, marriage at, 109.
Red-Bank, 321.
British detachment discovered near, 300.
Reed, Andrew, 415n.
Bowes, 415; biographical sketch of, 415n, 416n; attorney, 415n; clerk, 346.
Captain, 626.
Joseph, 415n.
Lieutenant, 623, 625, 627, 628.
Samuel, 40.
family, 416n.
Refugees, 491.
and tories, raid by, 518.
from New Jersey, 472.
from New York, 370.
letter by, 512.
landing of, 441, 504.
of New Jersey, notice to the, 453, 454.
Register for forfeited estates, Keeper of the, 331.
Regulating act, objections to the, 632.
Regulation of prices of merchandise, &c., 539.
Regulations violated, 598.
Reidesel, General, 652.
Reightmyre, Conrad, 46.
Remington, Mr., 109.
Remson, Col. Henry, 59, 559.
Rennard, Thomas, Assemblyman, 716.
Renselaer, Stephen, 670; admitted to College, 669.
Repaupa, land for sale at, 130.
Creek, 495; land for sale on, 450.
marsh, 450.
Repopo Creek, land for sale on, 620.
Representatives in the Legislature, list of, 700, 701.
Republicans of Monmouth county, 652.
Reter, Henry, 89.
Retter, Wair, 323.
Revell, Thomas, 299n.
Rewxastle, Lieut., killed, 107.
Reynolds, Colonel, 23.
Broughton, 92, 323, 383.
John, cotton for sale by, 10; linen rags desired by, 34.
Rhea, Colonel David, 561.
Rhode-Hall, clock for sale at, 417.

Rhode Island, 41, 254, 401.
arrival at, 216.
enemy at, 715.
Rice, John, 46.
William, 46.
Richard and Co., Williams, 153.
John, 130.
Richards, Mrs. Esther, death of, 504.
Capt. John, murder of, 514.
Mrs., furniture of, for sale, 505.
Nathaniel, 47, 327.
Captain Stephen, 504.
William, 69, 153.
Richardson, Thomas, 46.
Richelieu river, Canada, 411n.
Richman, William, 119.
Richmond, ———, Rebels commanded by, 163.
James, 148.
Jonathan, 7, 111; innkeeper, horse strayed to the yard of, 133.
Richmond, Yorkshire, 147.
Rickey, Israel, 322.
Jacob, 322.
Rickman, John, 526.
Riddell, Ann, 109n.
Riddle, James, 670.
Rider, Stephen, tory, 132, 359.
Riding chair for sale, 666.
Ridner, Abel, 98, 526.
Conrad, 529.
Hendrick, 98.
John, 98.
Ridoubt, J., 190.
Riggs, Gideon, 675.
Ringo, John, deceased, 67, 68.
Martha, administratrix, 480.
Ringo's Tavern, 386; horse for sale at, 110.
old tavern, 416.
Ringwood, artillery at, 470.
Ritche, John, 662.
Ritchman, John, 62.
Ritzema, Colonel, 457.
Rivington, James, printer, 30; letter to, 512; paper of, 470, 473; New York Royal Gazette, 713n.
Roadstown, 151, 474.
land for sale in, 332.
land for sale near, 333.
Robberies, guard against, 372.
Robber killed, 53.
shot dead, 303.
Robbers, 402, 516.
Robbery, 292, 310, 321.
Robbins, Isaiah, 375n; land for sale by, 375, 438.
Robert, Samuel, wife eloped with, 452.
Roberts, Capt., 566.
Charles, 96; Loyalist, 591; land of, for sale, 97.
Edmund, jun., 452.
Jacob, innkeeper, land for sale at the house of, 449.
John, Commander, 615.
Robertson, John, 66, 98; land of, for sale, 129.
Mr., 291.
Robertson's Ferry, 45.
Robeson, John, 650.
Robinson, Bryant, runaway apprentice, 170.
Capt., 481.
John, 27.
Rock, James, admitted to College, 669.
Rocky Brook, land for sale bounding on, 99.
Rocky Hill, 14.
horse strayed or stolen at, 369.
horses stolen at, 386.
land for sale at, 97, 201, 618.
Rock-Pond, militia planted at, 54.
Rodman, Thomas, attorney, 363n.
Rodney, George, 49.
Rodrow, John, 650.
Roe, Michael, deserter, 410.
Roeloffee, Martin, 98.
Roelofse, Martin, 98n.
Roelofsen, Roeloff, 68.
Roll, Ann Eliza, 463n.
Isaac, 463n.
Rome, Henry, 526.
Roome, Henry, 132.
John, 130.
Rope, Christian, 68.
Rose, Stephen, land for sale by, 600; cyder mill of, 21.
Rosebury, Michael, executed, 514.
Rosely, John, 16.
Rosewell, Job, land for sale near, 9.
John, land for sale near land of, 9.
Ross, David D., Sheriff, 313.
George, 635.
John, Major, 709.
John, jun., 270; horse stolen from, 365.
Rossell, Zachariah, 111.
Roundabout, on Raritan river, land for sale at, 248.
Roxborough township, Morris county, land for sale in, 350.
Roxbury, Morris county, 404, 531, 605, 669; apprentice run away in, 170.
horse stolen in, 588.
horse strayed to, 603.
Roxbury township, horse stolen in, 492, 494.
land for sale in, 605.

wearing apparel found in, 397.
Rowe, Abia, 371n.
Rowen, Joseph, 684.
"Royal American Gazette," Rivington's paper, 291.
Roydon, William, 495, 496, 496n; heirs and assigns of, 496.
Rozell, Anne, 545n.
John, carpenter, 545n.
Rudrow, John, 131.
Rudulph, Capt., 621, 628.
Lieutenant, 622, 623, 625, 627.
Ruecastle, John, 107n.
Ruff, Adam, broke gaol, 248.
Runaway apprentice, 170, 223, 637.
mulatto, 530.
negroes, 14, 15, 73, 74, 185, 223, 225, 235, 265, 273, 295, 400, 437, 479, 610, 611, 673.
servant, 4, 101, 102, 162, 367, 610.
Runyan, Daniel C., 7n.
Evan, 8n.
Henry L., 8n.
Hugh, 8n; biographical sketch of, 7, 8.
John, 7n, 8n.
Mill (?), 8n.
Sarah, 8n.
Thomas, 7n.
Runyon, Asa, appraiser, 434n.
John, 469n; land for sale by, 469.
Rune, 322, 323.
Rush, Henry, thief, 154; watch stolen by, 206.
Martin, 98.
Martje, 525.
Rusk, Samuel, 15.
Russel, Thomas, Loyalist, final judgment entered against, 574.
Russell, Hugh, late gaoler, 60.
John, 164.
Thomas, 366; land for sale late the property of, 574.
Russia, linens from, 126.
Rutgers College, 51n, 352n.
Rutherford, John, 561.
Rev., 530.
Walter, negro run away from, 479.
Rutherfurd, Mr., 530n.
Ryan, Dr., Worm-destroying sugar-plumbs, sold by, 204, 205.
Ryckman, John, 132.
Ryerson, ———, 48n.
Captain, 65, 77, 265.
John F., 98.
John J., 529.
John T., 526.
Lieut., 77.
Samuel, 92.

## S.

Sabine, Lorenzo, 23n.
Saddle-river precinct, 526.
Salem, 255, 334, 385, 420, 481, 487, 524, 663.
horses for sale in, 474.
land for sale in, 17, 114, 117.
land for sale on the road leading to, 333.
company from, 550.
Salem, Mass., 371n.
New York, 419n.
Book, The, 419n, cited.
Salem county, 109n, 200, 415n, 528, 651, 684; committee on loan appointed for, 559.
confiscated estates in, to be sold, 114.
Loyalists, 369.
members of the Legislature, 716.
petition of the inhabitants of, 684.
Sales, restriction of, 501.
Salt, 69.
Salt-boiling, pans for sale, 183.
Salt for sale, 70, 181, 272, 326, 375, 486, 574, 597, 662, 672, 686.
imported, 205, 222.
manufacture of, 573.
Salt works for sale, 182, 264; destroyed, 157.
Union, 117; sloop for sale at the, 326.
Saltar, Joseph, 71; sloop for sale by, 361.
Sandford, Captain, 722.
Sands, Christopher, 86.
Susannah, 86.
Sandy-Hook, 41, 334, 439, 456, 457, 499, 566, 616, 646, 652, 663.
arrival at, 345, 565.
arrival of fleet at, 560.
arrival of vessels at, 587.
British vessels put to sea from, 128, 144, 358.
enemy driven to, 301.
frigates cruizing off, 447, 477.
prizes taken near, 58.
Royal Army at, 303.
ships at, 696.
transports put to sea from, 348.
vessels put to sea from, 293.
Sandy Point, 715.
Sanford, Capt., 722.

Saratoga, 23n; battle near, 105; Convention of, 105; surrender of Burgoyne at, 140.
Saunders, Eliza, 554n.
John, 554n.
Sause, Richd, 545n.
Cutler, 545n.
Savages and tories, party of, 577.
Savanna, Ga., 659, 714; troops at, 714.
arrival of French fleet at, 715.
vessels lying at, 456.
Saw-mill, 74; for sale, 1, 69, 76, 79, 117, 129, 180, 183, 184, 185, 261.
saws for sale, 236.
Sayers, Jonathan, 48.
Sayr, Thomas, commissioner of forfeited estates, 73, 116, 369, 528.
Sayres, Caleb, 328.
Jonathan, 327.
Sayre's Neck, 152.
Scammell, Alex., Adjt. Gen., 64, 145.
Schanck, William, land for sale by, 36.
Schenck, John J., 66, 559.
John P., marriage of, 700.
Peter, 559; merchant, 700.
Schenck's sawmill for sale, one moiety of, 717.
Schenectady, N. Y., 554n; land for sale near, 71.
Schenk, John I., 155, 207.
Mercer &, 178.
Scheurman, Widow, 366.
Schooley, Andrew, 46.
widow, 111.
William, 46.
Schooley's Mountain, land for sale on, 113, 605.
Schoolmaster, 545n.
wanted, 67, 449, 642.
English, 418.
wants a school, 661.
Schooner for sale, 1, 672.
Schuyler, Anne Mary, 12n.
Derick, 328.
Dirck, 12n.
Scipio, runaway negro, 673.
Scoby, Timothy, 94.
Scotch Plains, 166, 189, 412, 666, 708.
land for sale near, 169.
merchandise for sale at, 509.
Scotia, 554n.
Scott, President Austin, 352n.
Brigadier General Charles, 145, 367n; brigade of, 261.
Eunice, 193, 203, 275n, 276; eloped, 192.
John, 193, 203, 275n; wife of, eloped, 192.
John B., land for sale late the property of, 544.
John W., 8n, 434n.
Scudder, Colonel, 14.
Eliza, 463n.
Ephraim, 9.
Richard, 269.
William, biographical sketch of, 371; commissioner of forfeited estates, 62, 64, 179, 366, 436, 574.
family, 371n.
Seabrook, Thomas, Representative in Assembly, 701.
Seabury, Nathaniel, 233.
Sea-fight, 560.
Sears, Ephraim, riding chair for sale by, 666.
Seat, Gen., brigade of, 367.
Seaward, Col., 579.
Sebring, Reoloff, Assemblyman, 701.
Second New Jersey regiment, 402, 404.
Second-River, 408, 426; fire at, 554.
Seely, Enos, commissioner of forfeited estates, 152, 488.
Seely, Christopher, executor, 83.
Ephraim, 559.
Selden, E., 524.
Seneca county, N. Y., 663.
Sergeant, Cecil, 90.
Settlement of line between New-York and New-Jersey, 552.
Sexton, Jared, Clerk, 296; commissioner of forfeited estates, 68, 91, 113, 393, 397; Assemblyman, 701.
Joseph, 702.
Shadwick, Captain, 456, 475.
Shameny ferry, 436.
Shannon, Wm., D. C. of hides, 28.
Sharp, Anthony, Assemblyman, 716.
John, horse stolen from, 492, 494.
Samuel, 68, 113.
Sharpe, Col. Horatio, 190.
Shaw, Arthur, 165.
Elizabeth, 363n.
James, 165.
John, insolvent debtor, 363n.
Thomas, 363n.
William, land for sale by, 350.
Shearbrook, Miles, Loyalist, 574.
Sheerbrook, Miles, 328, 329.
Shelliman, John, guilty of forgery, 541.
Shenondehowah patent, land for sale in, 71.
Sherbrook, Miles, 366, 373.
Shibers's Island, land for sale on, 129.

Shinn, Samuel, 119.
Shipman, Abraham, 313.
Matthias, wearing apparel stolen from, 398.
Shoal Harbour, enemy landed at, 320.
Shoemaker, Boltus, 529.
Conrad, land for sale joining, 451.
Messrs. Bonsall and, 119.
Shore salt for sale, 45, 80.
Short Hills, 667.
Shotwell, James, 90, 463, 464; accused of aiding woman in elopment, 462.
Shotwill, James, wife eloped by the assistance of, 412.
Shreve, Col., Israel, 402n, 709; deserter from, 537; answer of, 403, 404.
Col. William, marriage of, 109.
regiment of Colonel, 226; part of taken, 262.
Shrewsbury, 12n, 33, 34, 89, 94, 368, 441, 552, 556.
enemy marched to, 301, 303.
land for sale near, 135.
river, enemy went in boats into, 320; landed at, 321; negroes and refugees landed at, 504.
road, 376.
town, land for sale at, 323.
township, 94, 637; salt works for sale in, 182; saw and grist-mill for sale in, 180.
Shull, Tobias, negro run away from, 14.
Silcock, Valentine, innholder, land for sale at the house of, 228.
Sillyman, Thomas, 699.
Simcoe, Lieut. Col. John G., expedition of, into New Jersey, 715n, 719; captured, 720; hurt, 722.
Simes, Daniel, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Simkins, Dean, land for sale joining lands of, 582.
Simms, Charles, land for sale by, 25.
Sims, Colonel Charles, 702.
Singer family, 545n.
Robert, 545; biographical sketch of, 545n, 546n; merchandise for sale by, 27.
Sinnickson, Andrew, Representative in Council, 716.
Sisse, Nicholas, 529.
Six Mile Run, 395, 683; Dutch meeting-house, horse stolen near the, 619.
Six Nations, destructive expedition into the country of the, 700n.
Skayes, N. Y., 649.
Skelton, Joseph, deceased, 135.
Josiah, executor, 136.
Mary, 371n.
Miss, marriage of, 371.
Thomas, 68, 112.
Skepact, Mattenes, 526.
Skillman, Benjamin, horse strayed to the plantation of, 294; innholder, 294.
family, 294n.
Skinner, Brigadier-General, 252.
Captain, killed, 491, 493.
Cortland, 62, 63, 95, 435.
General, 456, 457.
John, land for sale by, 575.
Stephen, 47, 62, 63, 92, 95, 112, 322, 327, 435.
Thomas, 323.
Skinner's saw-mill, 578.
Skirm, Abraham, 223.
Slack, Daniel, horse strayed to, 365.
Samuel, 541; taken prisoner, 697.
Slade, W., Lt. 1st N. C. Bat., 525.
Sleep Creek, 362n.
Sleight, Mr., wounded, 163.
Slone, John, 384, 508, 528.
Sloop ashore, 207.
for sale, 44, 45.
Smalley, David, petition by, 598.
Jonathan, 152.
Smallwood, Bayne, 16.
Smith, Anna, 485n.
Benjamin, postmaster, 66, 116, 280, 561; riding chair and pistols for sale by, 617; sulky for sale by, 702.
Benjamin Taylor, 561.
Captain, 626.
Claudius, 81.
Daniel, 114, 248; saddler, notice to persons indebted to, 247.
David, 95.
Elizabeth, 434n.
Hyram, 707.
Israel, 8n.
Jacamiah, land and axes for sale by, 39.
James, 68, 81, 545n.
James, jun., flaxseed wanted by, 203.
Jasper, 236; horse stolen from, 37.
John, 49, 128, 152, 153, 323; convicted of grand larceny, 714; Loyalist, final judgment entered against, 591.
John, senior, 46.
John, junior, 46.
John E., 7n.

Joseph, land for sale late the property of, 396.
Maria, 8n.
Micajah, land for sale by, 42.
Nicholas, wife of, eloped, 452.
Richard S., land for sale by, 498.
Samuel, 62, 63, 92, 94, 368, 384, 417, 435; fled to the enemy, 234; innkeeper, 45, 180, 508, 528; land purchased of, 234.
Rev. Samuel Stanhope, Professor of Moral Philisophy, 671, 672n.
Sarah, eloped, 452.
Uriah, 662.
William, 94, 95, 363n, 368, 494; Lt. Col., 709; Loyalist, 491n.
Smith's Clove, 81, 457, 548; Mr. Washington embowered at, 470.
Smith's Landing, land for sale near, 547, 563.
Smith's Tavern, 548.
Smithson, John, 631.
Smock, Hendrick, Representative in Assembly, 701.
John White, 46.
Smyth, Frederick, 90.
John, 322.
Sneathen, Joseph, land for sale adjoining, 528.
Snell, Robert, 524.
Snook's mill, John, 397.
Snowball, Captain, 385.
Snow storms, 190, 201, 207.
Snow taken by Rebel Privateers, 556.
Snuff for sale, 58.
Snyder, Daniel, 8n.
John, 386.
William, innholder, 285.
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 361n.
Soldiers executed, 292.
Somerset, 196, 561, 609, 700.
County, 12n, 13n, 49, 62, 64, 96, 206, 437, 438, 530, 531, 574, 598, 701.
commissioners of forfeited estates, notice by, 201.
committee on loan appointed for, 559.
gaol, broke out of, 523, 643.
land for sale in, 220, 541, 590.
Loyalists, 152, 201, 574, 590.
meeting of the electors of, 583.
member of the Council for, 587.
notice to the Freeholders and Inhabitants of, 481.
resolutions by electors of, 429.
Sheriff of, 482.
Court-house, 259, 400, 719; burned, 720, 722; horse stolen near the, 614.
Sonmans, Peter, 248n.
Sonmons, Peter, deceased, suit against the executors of, 248.
"Sons of Liberty" of New York, 411n.
Sorrel, William, 132, 526.
Souder, Peter, 151.
Soullard, John, Gaoler, 537.
Soup, Henry, 529.
Sourland, land for sale at, 201.
meeting-house, 437; land for sale adjoining the, 97.
South Amboy, 434n, 715, 720, 723.
South-America, 174.
South Carolina, 669; evacuated by the enemy, 560; vessel from, 549.
Southold, L. I., 371n, 581n.
South-River, 723.
landing, land for sale near, 114.
Sowder, Peter, jun., deceased, land for sale late the property of, 488.
Spain, American minister to, 291n, 660n.
trade with, 126.
Spanish government, agent of the, 320n.
ship, 696.
Spank-Town, 331.
Sparkes, John, commissioner of forfeited estates, 495.
Sparks, Henry, 117.
John, Upper Penn's Neck, 115, 117, 559.
John, Woodberry, 117; commissioner of forfeited estates, 131, 451, 527, 650; loan commissioner, 559; horse stolen from, 493; Assemblyman, 716.
Robert, land for sale in the tenure of, 128.
Spear, John, 132.
Speedwell saw-mill for sale, 69, 185.
Speer, Elias, 708.
John, 668.
Spencer, Rev. Elihu, 380n, 419n, 439.
Oliver, Col., 439, 440, 709.
Sarah, 380n.
Spicer's Bridge, 452.
Spier, Capt. Abraham, 80.
Spies, 401, 402; British, captured, 226; discovered, 302.
Spinning, Ichabod, land for sale by, 462.

John, jun., deceased, 236.
Spotswood, 436, 561.
land for sale near, 55, 179, 248, 574.
Paper-Mill, 82.
Springfield, Burlington county, servant run away from, 162.
loan certificates lost on the road to, 437, 531.
Springfield, Essex county, 14, 28, 116, 168, 232, 349, 504, 512, 630, 631, 667, 674.
horse strayed to, 507.
brew kettle for sale in, 467.
horse stolen in, 189.
pocket book found in, 235.
Spring-Hill, 498.
Spruce run, land for sale at, 113.
Squan River, 637; schooner drove ashore near, 645.
Square point, land for sale near, 113.
Squire, Ellis, tools for sale by, 406.
Squires Point, 645; land for sale at, 397, 510.
Staats, Joanna, 11n.
Dr. Samuel, 11n.
Stables for sale, 1.
Stage erected, 100.
Stager, Cornelius, 328, 329, 372.
Henry, 48, 328.
Stainforth, George, Loyalist, 61, 435; land for sale late the property of, near Princeton, 64, 590.
Stanbury, Isaac, 92, 384.
J., 331.
Stanford, Conn., 702.
Stanly, Andrew, 162.
Stansfield, Henry, 60.
Stanton, Richard, Loyalist, 48, 328.
State Constitution, 446n.
Staten Island, 12n, 65, 66, 77, 89, 117, 163, 323, 429, 491, 493, 494, 611, 641, 686, 698, 719, 723.
arrival of the enemy on, 176, 216, 650.
deserters from, 454.
enemy from, 81.
expedition made to, 555.
landing of the rebels on, 491.
regulars and refugees leave, 493.
Stay-maker, 19.
St. Clair's retreat, 67, 677.
Steel, William, 61, 63.
Steel for sale, 236, 617.
Steele, William, 435.
Steelman, Frederick, 576.
John, convicted of grand larceny, 714.
Stell's Tavern, land for sale at, 535.
Stelle, Thompson, Assemblyman, 715.
Stephens, Joseph, taken prisoner, 491.
Stephenson & Canfield, cloth for sale by, 20; merchandise for sale by, 310, 311; miscellaneous articles for sale by, 676.
Sterling, 534n.
Sterling, Colonel, detachment commanded by, 160.
Earl of, real estate of, 532.
St. Eustatia, W. I., 536; brig from, 616.
Stevens, Col., 104.
David, 16, 524, 614; Capt., 186.
Ebenezer, Lieut. Col. Artillery, 167.
John, 485n, 591.
Hon. John, laws to be delivered to, 577; Councillor, 701.
Richard, trustee, 618, 643; land for sale by, 536.
Thomas, 95, 485n.
Stevenson, Samuel, 89, 323.
William, 89, 323.
Steward, John, 92.
Stewart, Capt., 719.
Stickney, Charles E., 581n; History of the Minnesink Region by, 581n.
Stiles, Isaac, 49, 328.
John, land for sale near, 166.
Jonathan, land for sale by, 534.
Moses Halsey, 166.
William, 47, 236, 327.
Stillwell, Capt., 615.
Colonel Nicholas, 398, 420, 593n; schooner for sale at, 593, 606.
Stilwell, James, 94.
Samuel, 94.
Stilwil, Captain, 613.
James, 368.
Samuel, 368.
Stilwill, Enoch, 613.
Stine, Andrias, 112.
Stinson, Archibald, 88, 168; land for sale by, 82.
Stirling, Earl of, 541, 572, 621, 627, 643, 644; sale of real estate of, 534, 618, 624, 625, 628, 644, 645.
Major-General Lord, 64, 616, 621; a detachment from the division of, 563.

Stirling, Lieut. Colonel, 106, 122, 252.
Stites, John, jun., 384, 508, 528.
St. John's River, 475.
St. Lucia, W. I., 401.
St. Mary's churchyard, Burlington, 361n.
Church lottery (Burlington), 363n.
St. Michael's P. E. Churchyard, Trenton, 21n.
Church, Trenton, 37n.
Stock for sale, 323.
Stockholm, Andrew, horse strayed from, 675.
Stockton, Ann, 108n.
Horatio L., 670.
Joseph, Loyalist, 96, 113, 201; final judgment entered against, 591; land of, for sale, 97, 590.
Mary, 109n.
Mr., 37.
Richard, 108n, 280, 446n, 561; final judgment entered against, 591.
Richard J., 670.
Robert, 590, 718.
Lieut. Samuel Witham, 109n, 415n.
Stolen, chair saddle, 164.
gold watch, clothing, &c., 154.
horse, 21, 37, 110, 164, 168.
Stom, William, 151.
Stone House Plains, 668, 708.
Stoneybrook, land for sale joining, 590.
Stoney -Hill, 705; murder at, 482.
Stoney Point, 517.
enemy busy in fortifying, 447; captured, 504; enemy in possession of, 538; evacuated, 715.
Stony Brook, 420n.
Stor, Michael, 98.
Storm, 177.
Stout, David, 112.
Jonathan, 94, 368.
Joshua, 15.
Nathan, horse stolen from, 718.
Peter, 94, 368.
Robert, 94, 368.
Samuel, goldsmith, 532; goods stolen from, 525.
T., 298.
Stow-Creek township, 151.
Strasbourg, 291.
Straw, ———, execution of, 251.
Stretch, Daniel, 151, 152; estate of, 487.
Peter, 138.
Strettle, ———, 116.
Stryker, Gen. William Scudder, Adjutant General of New Jersey, 371n, 392n, 416n, 545n.
"Battles of Trenton and Princeton," by, 416n, cited.
"Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution," by, 392n.
"Trenton One Hundred Years Ago," by, 8n, 545n, cited.
Thomas J., 371n.
St. Tammany, festival of, 293, 310.
Stuart, James, 46.
Stur, Michael, 525.
Sturge, David, wife eloped from, 312.
Sarah, eloped, 312.
Success saw-mill to lease, 134.
Sudam, Charles, 554.
"Sukey," 614.
Sullivan, John, Major-General, 517, 582, 606, 641, 649, 698; expedition against the Indians, 427n; arrival of, 572; attack on Indians by, 608; officers belonging to army of, 673; biographical sketch of, 700n; tribute to, 708, 709; reply by, 709, 710; address to and answer from, 699, 700; extract from letter to, 549; extracts of letters from his headquarters, 697, 608.
Col. Samuel H., 47, 561; notice by, 28.
Sunbury, 516.
Supreme Court, sitting of, 259.
Suram, David, 650.
Surinam, sloop bound from, 42.
Suspected persons, removal of, 555.
Susquehanna, 440, 516, 549.
Sussex County, 11, 13n, 47, 215, 439, 530, 580n, 581n, 602, 646; application of inhabitants to be protected against Indians, 555; armed men discovered in, 226, 302.
committee on loan appointed for, 559.
flag sent into, 224.
forfeited estates in, 133.
Loyalists, 328, 543, 553.
theft in, 551.
Court-house, 536, 592.
gaol, murderer confined in, 121, 186.
militia, Capt. Rapalje of the, captured by the enemy, 163.
murder in, 121.
Sutherland, Major, 564, 568, 628; repulsed by, 564; Commandant, 515.
Sutphin, Jacob, executor, land for sale by, 36.

Sutten, Moses, executor, 261.
Sutton, James, 73.
John, 73, 369.
Jonathan, 322.
Thomas, 73, 369.
Suttons, James, 369.
Swackhammer, John, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Swan, Amos, 167, 190.
Benjamin, 228.
Swanton, George, 650.
Swart, Cornelius, land for sale at the house of, 94.
Swayze, Caleb, 297.
Sweedsborough, 638; land for sale in the town of, 131, 450.
Sweetman, George, 365n.
Swezey, Caleb, jun., 669.
Swezy, Aaron, 529.
Swinburn, William, 217.
Swort, Cornelius, land for sale at the house of, 323.
Symonds, William, 12n.

T.

Tabor, Thomas, elected a Justice of the Peace, 399.
Tack, John, 62; taken up for desertion, 523.
Talbot, Major, 25.
Silas, 613.
Tallmann, Christopher, 368.
Cornelius, captured, 359.
Dow, wounded, 359.
Oliver, 368.
Peter, 540, 588; Representative in Council, 701.
Talmage, Daniel, 581n.
Talman, Christopher, 94.
Oliver, 94.
Taner, William, 192.
Tanners' oil for sale, 181.
Tappan, 360, 402.
Tarrytown, 550.
Tasker, Col., 221.
Taunton forge, 561, 702.
Tavern, 168, 220.
Taverns: American House, 136n.
Arnold's, Morristown, 534.
At Croswicks, 536.
Blackhorse, 9, 134, 540, 588, 701.
Bottle hill, 436.
Brewster's, 534.
Bruster's, land for sale on the road leading to, 262.
Cross-key, 449.
David Williamson's, 63.
Death of the Fox, 620.
Half-Moon, 312.
John Wykoff's, 532.
Lawrence Taylor's, 89.
Mr. Winan's, 228.
Phinix's, 535.
Pine, 119.
Ringo's, 386; horse for sale at, 110.
Ringoe's old tavern, 416.
Robert Norris's, 676; Morristown, 310.
"Sign of the Blue Anchor," 219.
Sign of the College, 279.
"Sign of the Grist Mill," 330.
Sign of the Sailors Return, 646.
"Sign of the Spread Eagle," 153.
Sign of the Whitehorse, 717.
Smith's, 548.
Stell's, 535.
"The Blazing Star," 545.
"Three Pidgeons," 565.
White-house, 451.
Whorley's, 49.
Winans', 630.
Woodbury, 128.
Taxation, 305.
Taylor, Dr. Augustus R., executor, 434n.
Captain, 615, 653, 659.
Col., letter from, 587.
Daniel, sen., notice by, 406.
Edward, 68.
George, 367.
George, jun., 94.
John, 94, 368.
Col. John, 638.
John, Lieut. Col. State Regt., 562.
Joseph, 94, 417; deceased, 280.
Lawrence, innholder, 89, 99.
Marphet, 457.
Mary, 434n.
Morford, 94, 368.
Oliver, a lunatic, 406.
Thomas, suspected of theft, 551.
William, 367.
Yelverton, 16, 710.
Taylors, notice to, 37.
Tea kettle bottoms for sale, 165.
Teets, Christian, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Temple, Nathaniel, 559.
Ten Broek, Abraham, executor, 645.
Ten Brook, Mr., 36.
Ten Eyck, John D. P., Paymaster to Colonel Livingston's regiment, 561.
widow, 222.
Ten Eycke, Peter, 8n.

Sarah, 8n.
Ten Mile Run, 14.
Tennent, Rev. Gilbert, 433n.
Rev. William, deceased, 244.
Terrill, William, 95.
Thanksgiving day appointed by Congress, 705.
Tharp, John, taken prisoner, 491.
Mr., 186; murder by, 121.
Thatcher, Bartholomew, 68.
Theft, 6.
Third-River, 81.
Thirty-seventh Regiment, British, 491.
Col. Edward, tried by a Court-Martial, 392.
Thomas, Edward, 134; biographical sketch of, 392; land for sale by, 9.
John, 523.
Nathl., 362n.
Thomas's Ferry, 392n.
Thompson, Brigadier General, 23.
David, 27, 66, 559; cows, &c., for sale by, 707.
General, 373.
Hezekiah, 463n.
James, 527; merchandise for sale by, 409, 500.
John, 90, 322; merchandise for sale by, 405, 467, 500.
Newcomb, land for sale joining, 488.
Robert, 46.
Sarah, 463n.
Thomas, Captain Lieut. Artillery, 410.
Brig. Gen. William, 373n.
Thompson's creek, 460.
Thomson, Charles, Secretary of Congress, 31, 629.
Cornelius, 94.
David, horses, &c., for sale by, 406.
John, 93.
Lewis, 94.
Thorn, Henry, schooner for sale at the house of, 490.
Joseph, 95.
Thomas, 28, 368.
and Curtis, 57.
Thorne, Thomas, 94.
Thornton, John, 92.
Three Mile Run, land for sale at the, 220.
Three Rivers, taken prisoners at, 373n.
Throckmorton, James, fulling-mill hired by, 366.
John, 93, 367.
Lieutenant, 456.
Tichenor, Daniel, land for sale by, 665.
Tilton, Clayton, 94, 368.
Ezekiel, 94, 368.
John, 94, 255, 368.
Robert, 12n.
Timber Creek, horse stolen at, 493.
land for sale on, 556.
"Timoleon," article by, 357, 358; letter sent to, 422-424; answer by, 573.
Tinton Falls, 321n, 456n, 475n.
Tioga, N. Y., 587, 607; letter from, 572.
Tise, John, 98.
Peter, 98.
Titus, Jesse, horse taken up by, 661.
Joseph, poem by, 421.
Todd, Dorothea Payne, 136n.
Toll-bridge, for sale, 450.
Tom, runaway negro, 14.
Tombleson, Elijah, 334.
Tomkin, Israel, 365n.
Tompson, James, land for sale by, 21.
Toms River, 43, 54, 70, 294, 523, 555; land for sale near, 71, 573, 590, 717.
sloop for sale at, 202, 361.
sloop and schooner to be sold at, 70.
Tomson, Rebecca, 718.
Town, Thomas, 88.
Tories, 652; freebooters, armed, house broken open by, 53, 215; murdering, 372; raids by, 441; party of, 475; persecution of the, 555.
Tortola, W. I., 399, 400.
Totton, Mr., 477.
Toy, Joseph (schoolmaster), 545n.
Trade, 620, 621.
"Tradesman of New Jersey, A," article by, 389-391.
Trapp, Captain, robbed, 250.
Treat, Doctor Samuel, 28.
Trent, Major William, 28, 166.
Trenton, 2, 7, 7n, 18, 19, 21n, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 33, 37, 42, 47, 53, 56, 57, 58, 64, 87, 88, 95, 103, 108n, 109n, 117, 118, 128, 133, 144, 159n, 163, 176, 178, 200, 244, 254, 280, 291, 300, 320, 327, 331, 345, 358, 362, 368, 371n, 373, 375n, 379, 380, 391, 393, 394n, 396, 399, 415, 415n, 416n, 419n, 421, 428, 437, 439, 446, 452, 470, 475, 476, 477, 478, 485n, 515, 520, 520n, 522, 528, 536, 538, 541, 542, 544, 545n, 546, 548, 559, 561, 571, 587, 588, 616, 617, 618, 640, 659, 661, 664, 679, 682, 697, 702.
act passed at, 482-484.

Banking Company, 371n.
battle of, 700n.
books, &c., for sale at, 489.
book published in, 67.
convention, 2n.
cotton for sale in, 10.
Court-house, Court of Admiralty to be held at the, 255.
drugs and medicines for sale in, 153.
Falls, 321, 475; land for sale at, 94.
ferry, house broke open at, 6.
ferry for sale, 111.
flax for sale near, 69.
gaol, 295, 684; broke out of, 60, 248.
German steel for sale in, 617.
horses, &c., for sale in, 37, 574, 589, 591.
horse stolen in, 21, 31, 93, 254, 270, 365.
horse strayed in, 279, 383.
horse taken up near, 661.
house for sale in, 72.
household furniture, &c., for sale in, 182.
imported salt for sale in, 181.
journeyman wheelwright wanted in, 182.
keeper of the common gaol in, 93.
tavern in, 136n.
land for sale in, 25, 56, 72, 91, 114, 149, 181, 375.
Landing, 8n, 153, 452; flour, &c., for sale at, 367.
legislature to meet at, 720.
linens, &c., for sale in, 15.
merchandise for sale in, 35, 61, 284, 545.
negro for sale in, 685.
negro run away in, 185, 223, 437.
notice to the inhabitants of, 520.
ordinance passed in, 296.
pocket almanacks for sale, 44.
postmaster at, 116.
post office, list of letters remaining in the, 27, 66, 280, 561, 701, 702.
Presbyterian church in, 7n, 109n, 380n.
Trimmers, Jacob, horse stolen from, 668.
Troop, John, 92.
Troy, Morris county, 233; Lady Washington sets out from, 408.
"True Patriot, The," 380.
"True Patriot," article by, 139-144, 195, 199, 208-213, 238-243, 277, 285-290, 313, 319, 386-389, 425, 444, 653, 658.
Tryon, General, refugees and tories with, 540.
Governor of New York, 400, 401, 559.
Tubman, Ananias, 152.
Sylvanus, 152; estate of, 487.
Tucker, Capt., 72.
Moses, land purchased by, 235.
Tucksbury, land for sale in, 113.
Tuexburie, land for sale in, 533.
Tufford, Matthias, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Tulpahocken, land for sale at, 498.
Turnbull, Wm., watch to be returned to, 478.
Turpin, Thomas, 46, 219.
Turkehoe River, petition for a bridge over, 269.
Turks Island Salt for sale, 375.
Tuscan-Hall, horses for sale at, 262.
Tusten, Colonel Benjamin, physician, wounded, 579, 580n, 581n.
Tuttel, Benjamin, 165.
Tuttle, Moses, 234, 273; land for sale by, 298, 299.
Tyger, Jacob, land for sale in the possession of, 533.
Tyler, Captain Bezaleel, junior, 580n; killed, 578.
Samuel, cloth found by, 630.

## U.

Ulster county militia, 580n.
Union county, 463n.
Union Iron Works, 11, 13n.
Union Salt Works, 117; for sale, 182.
Company, demands on the, 184.
sloop for sale at the, 326.
United First Presbyterian Church of Amwell, 419n.
United States, French Minister to the, 291n.
horses for sale belonging to the, 589.
"United States Magazine," 171.
Upper Alloway's creek, house for sale in, 528.
Upper Ferry, 436; watch dropped near the, 478.

Upper Freehold, 13, 74, 89, 95, 111, 368; land for sale in, 89, 324.
township, grist and saw mill for sale in, 183; land for sale in, 113.
Upper Penn's Neck, land for sale in, 115, 582.
Updike, Samuel, 394n.
Ushant, sea fight off, 105.

V.

Valantine, Rodah, horse stolen from, 636.
Valcour's Island, taken prisoner at, 373n.
Valley-Forge, 387.
Vanallen, Andrew, 529.
Van Allen, Capt., 251, 293, 514; orders by, 251.
William, 132, 526.
Van Arsdale, Rev. Jacob, 14, 507n.
Van Artsdalen, Jacob, 507.
Vanblaricum, Harrimann, 98.
Hendrick, 98.
John J., 98.
Peter J., 98.
Van Blarkum, Harrimanus, 526.
Peter J., 526.
Van Blerkum, Hendrick, 525.
Van Boskerk, Abraham, 526.
Andrew, 526.
David, 526.
John L., 525.
Van Breenck's, Sheriff, fire set to the house of, 301.
Van Brugh, Sarah, 660n.
Vanbrunt, Ma., 441.
Van Brunt, Major, 456.
Nicholas, 559.
Vanburen, James, 98.
Van Buren, James, 526.
Van Buskerk-Van Buskirk. See Buskirk.
Vanbuskerk, Andrew, 98.
David, 98.
John Ja., 98.
John J., 526.
John L., 98.
Van Buskirk, Abraham, 132.
Lieut. Col. Abraham, 292, 391; enemy under command of, 391.
family, 292n, 471n.
Van Buskirk's corps of tories, Lieut. Col., 292.
Van Cleaf, Capt. John, deceased, 284.
Vancleve, Benjamin, negro run away from, 14.
Van Cleve, Benjamin, biographical sketch of, 485, 701.
family, 485n.
Van Cortland, Philip, 92, 471n.
Col. Stephen, 108n.
Vanderhoff, Henry, 328, 329, 372.
Vanderpool, David, 259.
Vanderput, Capt., 404.
Van Der Veer, John, admin., notice by, 280; executor, 285.
Dr. Lawrence, 449n.
Dr. Thomas, 449.
Vanderville, Lieutenant, 627.
Vandike, Henry, executor, land for sale by, 542; Assemblyman, 701.
John, 96, 201; land of, for sale, 97.
Matthias, 150.
Van Dorer, Jacob, 412.
Van Dorne's mills, land for sale near, 97.
Vanduisen, William, 586.
Van Dusen, Wm., land for sale in the possession of, 574.
Van Dyke, James, 600.
Matthias, 371n.
Sarah, 371n.
Van Emburg, Abraham, 526.
James, 526.
P. and J., 542.
Van Emburgh, Abraham, 132.
James, 132.
P. & John, 283.
Van Gees, Hendrick, 81.
Van Geson, Abraham, jun., 48, 328.
Hendrick, 81n.
Van Hair, Captain, 154.
Van Heer's troop of light horse, deserted from, 207.
Van Horn, Cornelius, 132, 526; negro run away from, 611.
Vanhorne, Mr., house of, surrounded, 721.
Samuel, 165.
Van Houten, John, 526.
John H., 98.
VanKirk, John, 53, 552; horses for sale by, 299; late Sheriff, 583.
Vanmarter, Daniel, 367.
Hendrick, 367.
Van mater, Chrionce, 323.
Daniel, 93.
Hendrick, 93.
Capt. John, farm of, 217.
Mr., escaped, 649; knocked off his horse, 649.

Vanmeter, Benjamin, 115.
Jacob, 73, 114, 115, 369.
Van Neste, Abraham, meeting at house of, 585; member of Council for Somerset, death of, 587.
Vannote, Peter, 94, 368.
Vanorden, Gabriel, 98.
Vanorder, Gabriel, 526.
Jane, 526.
John, 529.
Vanpelt's mill, 279.
Van Veghten, Dirk, land for sale by, 382.
Van Veghter's bridge, British raid to, 715.
Vanveighter's-Bridge, 222.
Van Voorhees, Daniel, 280.
Van Wagmer, John, 327.
Vanwicklar, ———, horse bred at, 234.
Vanwincle, Jacob, 98.
Van Winkle, Jacob, 526.
John, horse stolen from, 629.
Vasa, Gustavus, 85.
Vaughan, Maj. Gen. John, 429; to return home, 559.
Vaux-Hall, Morris county, meeting at, to regulate prices, 501, 503; horses, &c., for sale at, 664.
Veght, Rynier, horse stolen from, 614.
Vence, James, 137.
Vendue-House, horses, &c., for sale at the, 37.
Verbryck, William, 487, 530; negroes wanted and for sale by, 718.
Ver-Plank's Point, 518; evacuated, 715; garrison reinforced at, 538.
Vessels: "Active," 25.
"Adventure," schooner, for sale, 490.
"Alert," 25.
"Argo," sloop, 592.
"Ariel," man of war, 714.
"Asia," man of war, 404.
"Augusta," 24.
"Barbary," schooner, 613.
"Bellona," brig, 86, 100.
"Betsey," sloop, 40.
"Betsey," schooner, for sale, 203, 278.
"Bishop," privateer, 454.
"Boone," schooner, 614.
"Boston," frigate, 477.
British lost, 24.
"Cerberus," 24.
"Chance," sloop, 186.
"Chance," brigantine, 613; for sale, 255, 592.
"Charming Polly," sloop, 16; for sale, 44.
"Clinton," sloop, 524; for sale, 547.
"Daphne," ship, 439.
"Dashwood," snow packet, 615; taken, 566.
"Dawson," 663.
"Delaware," frigate, 201, 476.
"Delight," brig, for sale, 398; ashore, 399, 420.
"Despatch," schooner, 662; for sale, 672, 686.
"Diligence," British armed brig, 201.
"Diligent," brig, 345.
"Drake," 25.
"Dublin," cutter, 613.
"Dunmore," privateer brig, 616.
"Elizabeth," ship, 646.
"Endeavor," sloop, 43.
"Europa," 697.
"Experiment," sloop, for sale, 326, 330.
"Experiment," of 50 guns, 714.
"Fame," schooner, 16.
"Fancy," sloop, for sale, 70.
"Fanny," sloop, 54.
"Favourite," 524.
"Fortune," schooner, 1, 16.
"Fowey," man of war, 714.
"Franklin," sloop, 40, 42; for sale, 45.
"Friends," schooner, 16.
"Friendship," snow, 536; to be sold, 513.
"Frigate," 24.
"Galatea," Royal ship, 334, 499.
"General Pattison," the privateer, rebels met by, 334.
"Goodhope," prison ship, escape from, 696.
"Good Intent," schooner, 16.
"Gower," sloop, 566.
"Grand Duke," 24.
"Haerlem," sloop, 476.
"Happy Family," schooner, 614, 562.
"Hawke," schooner, 613, 615; taken, 685.
"Henry," schooner, for sale, 593, 606, 613.
"Holker," brig, arrival of, 536.
"Hope," schooner, 60; for sale, 70, 685, 710; sloop of war, 663.
"Hornet," sloop, for sale, 254.
"Hotham," tender castaway, 25.
"Hunter," schooner, 86, 100.
"Hynean," 663.

"Industry," sloop, for sale, 375.
"Intrepid," cutter, sailing of the, 537; for sale, 592.
"Irish Hero," arrival of, 565.
"Jenny," sloop, for sale, 486, 487.
"Juno," 24.
"King Fisher," 24.
"Lark," 24.
"Lawrence," schooner, hull, &c., for sale, 574, 576.
"Leportax," brigantine, 613; for sale, 615.
"Lively," sloop, 25; for sale, 361.
"Liverpool," 24.
"Love and Unity," ship, blown salt imported in the, 134.
"Maria Ta Page," schooner, for sale, 486, 487.
"Mars," schooner, 615.
"Merlin," 25.
"Mermaid," transport ship, 201, 385.
"Mermaid of Whiteheaven," ashore, 207.
"Minerva," 25.
"Molly," snow, run ashore, 200.
"Monmouth," brig, 454.
"Nancy," sloop, for sale, 593, 606, 613.
"Neptune," sloop, aground, 686; taken, 698.
"Oliver Cromwell," frigate, 439.
"Orpheus," 24.
"Packet," news from the, 615.
"Perseus," 566.
"Pickering," 663.
"Pollux," sloop, 696.
"Polly," sloop, 16; for sale, 44; master of the, 280.
"Polly," snow, for sale, 225, 255.
"Polly Sly," schooner, 547, 562, 614.
"Poole," ship, arrival of the, 447.
"Queen of France," 477.
"Raisonable," 697.
"Rambler," schooner, 16.
"Rattle Snake," schooner, for sale, 254.
"Recovery," sloop, for sale, 593, 606, 613.
"Renown," 663, 696, 697.
"Retrieve," sloop, for sale, 474, 481, 490.
"Revenge," sloop, 652; commander of the famous cutter, 334.
"Roebuck," His Majesty's ship, 646, 697.
"Rose," letter of marque, 6, 24, 30.
"Rose," man of war, 477.
"Rose Bud," brigantine, 137.
"Russel," 697.
"Sally," sloop, 16, 44.
"Sally," brig, taken, 685.
"Saratoga," brigantine, 592.
"Sea-Horse," brigantine, for sale, 662, 672.
"Senegal," 25.
"Sir William Erskine," letter of marque brig, 42.
Snow Packet taken, 615.
"Somerset," 25.
"Speedwell," sloop, 148; for sale, 278.
"Success," sloop, for sale, 201, 202, 205; capture of, 294.
"Sukey," schooner, 563, 614.
"Susannah," 613.
"Swan," 24.
"Syren," 25.
"The Mercury," 24.
"Thunder Bomb," 25.
"Triton," brigantine, 710.
"True Blue," schooner, 524; for sale, 547.
"Two Friends," sloop, 43.
"Vengeance," snow, 652.
"Venus," ship, capture of, 186.
"Yanke Witch," 562, 614; for sale, 547.
"Young Achilles," 137.
captured, 615.
damage to enemy's, 177.
destruction of, 156.
driven ashore, 2.
for sale, 70, 254, 255, 375, 547.
put to sea, 293.
taken by rebel privateers, 566.
wrecked, 86.
Vial, John, 434n.
Vickers, Joseph, 56.
Vincentown, land for sale in, 111.
Virginia, 23, 108n, 219, 260, 382, 408, 429n, 564, 669, 715.
battalion, 440.
Convention Army in, 652.
detachment from, 622.
encampment, land for sale near the, 535.
landing of British Troops in, 372.
Line, officers of the, 145.
negro run away from, 490.
regiment, 2d, 624.
regiment, tenth, 367, 373n.
regiment, sixth, 467.
State Regt., 395.
Virginians, detachment of, 626.
Voght, Christopher, 68, 112.
John, 68, 113.

Volunteers, 457.
Voorhees, Gideon, 434n.
John, 16.
Stephen, executor, land for sale by, 610.
widow V., 75.
Voorhies, Captain, killed, 719, 720, 722.
Vreeland, Jacob, 80.
Vreland, John M., 81.
Vroom, John, 95.
Peter, 95.

W.

Waddington, John, 46.
Wade, Daniel, executor, cattle, &c., for sale by, 631.
Henry, administrator, 664.
Nathan, 581n.
Wading-River, mill for sale on, 69; saw mill for sale on, 185.
Wagaraw, 359n.
Wager, Allen, 165.
Walbeof, Capt., 345.
Walker, Thomas, 95.
William, land for sale belonging to, 8.
Wall, Jesse, 68.
Wallace, Hugh, 328, 329, 373.
James, 11n.
Sir James, 714.
Waller, Lieut., 518.
Walls, George, 48, 81, 328; sales of lands of, 79.
Wall's Fulling Mill, change of, 577.
Wall's mills, land for sale at, 95.
Walton, Daniel, 363n.
Holmes, 352n.
John, 562, 614.
Thomas, 363n.
William, 12n, 13n, 94, 368.
Wanderley, John, cooper, broke gaol, 684.
Wanner, Jacob, 102.
John George, runaway servant, 101.
Wantage, land for sale in, 543.
Wanted: English School-Master, 418.
flaxseed, 88.
gun-smiths, &c., 274.
journeymen, 24, 29.
journeymen fullers, 15.
journeymen taylors, 58.
linen rags, 82, 166.
muskrat skins, 57.
negro boy, 27, 58.
a negro wench, 50.
pressman, 552.
schoolmaster, 67.
War debt, 257.
Ward, ———, 516.
Benjamin, 121; land for sale in the possession of, 179.
Ebenezer, 16.
Ebenezer, jun., 327.
Uzal, 47, 327.
Warde, John, 94.
Wardel, Ebenezer, 94, 368.
John, 368.
William, 323.
Warden, Peter, 94.
Wardill, Wm., 301.
Wardford, Rev. John, 418.
Warford family, 418n.
Warn, Samuel, 435.
Warne, Abigail, 418n.
George, commissioner of forfeited estates, 47, 133.
Samuel, 62, 63.
Warner, George, 328, 329, 373.
Warren county, 463n.
Warwick Mountains, land for sale in, 544.
regiment of militia, 580n.
Washington county, N. Y., 419n.
Washington, General, 22n, 44, 57, 108n, 109n, 136n, 398, 408, 455, 477, 548, 629, 660, 686.
absence of, from camp, 103.
aids de camp of, duel with one of, 22.
army of, 402; movements of, 641; at Smith's Clove, 470; forage collected for, 719.
advices received by, 78.
boats collected by, 720.
letter to, 31; letter from, 621; toast to, 404.
commissioners to exchange prisoners, appointed by, 244.
address presented to and answer by, 441-443.
grand camp of, arrival at, 721.
headquarters, 592.
Lady, 103, 408.
military character of, 23n.
proclamation by, 144.
President, 660n.
Lieutenant Colonel, 572.
Waterbury, Brig. Gen. David, 373.
Watercesson, land for sale in, 271.
Waterford township, 55, 224, 399.
Water-works, 684.
Watkins, David, estate of, 487.
Hezekiah, 146.
Watnung Plains, land for sale on, 707.
Watson, Alexander, Loyalist, 62, 63, 95, 435; final judgment entered against, 590; land for sale late the property of, 591.

Watson, deserter, 249.
John, 7n.
John, jun., 72.
Wayne, General, 29, 504, 517; wounded, 517.
Webb, Col. Samuel Blatchey, 373.
Wedd, John, administrator, notice by, 55.
Weehock, 624.
Welcher, Thomas, execution of, 291.
Wells, Harrison, 650; land of, for sale, 130.
Maria, 433n.
Richard, flaxseed wanted at oil mill of, 203.
Thomas, 349; escaped, 313.
William, 650; land of, for sale, 130.
Werts, William, private, of Bergen, 402n.
Wescott, Colonel Richard, 186, 254.
Wesley, John, 545n.
Wessigh, Ludowick, 46.
West, Stephen, 53.
Westcoat, Richard, 559.
Westcott, Col., 1.
Ebenezer, deceased, 152.
Westfield, 9, 412n, 413, 463n, 674.
horses, &c., for sale at, 272.
horse stolen at, 365.
horse strayed to, 9, 506.
land purchased in, 234.
West-India goods, supply of, 307.
Members in Parliament, 126.
rum, 502; for sale, 18, 56.
West-Indies, 207, 435n, 499, 560, 560n, 616.
Hessians ordered to the, 118.
naval force for the, 41.
vessels bound for the, 2.
West-Jersey proprietors, 552; Council of, 365n.
rights, 553; for sale, 69, 185.
West Jersey Society, 7n, 362n.
Great Tract of, 12n, 644.
West Point, 109n, 429, 447, 592.
fort at, 477.
letter from, 621.
Western Division of New Jersey, Proprietors of the, 361.
Western Expedition, 708.
Westervelt, Jeremiah, wounded, 359.
John, barn of, burned, 360.
Wetherill, Thomas, 147.
Whale-boats, crews of, perished, 42.
Whale fishing, 376.
Whatnon, 237; land for sale near, 204.
Wheeler, John, 47, 327.
Wheldon, Richard, hulls of vessels for sale, 637; articles for sale by, 646.
"Whelps, George," 226.
Whigs, 652.
Whig families, 550.
Whitacar, Robert, 73.
Whitaker, Jonathan, 322.
Robert, 650.
Samuel, 262.
White, Anthony, 12n, 13n, 97; biographical sketch of, 11; will of, 13n.
Anthony Walton, 13n.
Col. Anthony Walton, 249n; Com. 4th Reg. L. D., 249.
Anthony, 2d, 11n.
Briton, 94, 368.
David, Loyalist, 49, 128, 153; final judgment entered against, 591.
Euphemia, 13n.
Isabella, 13n.
Joanna, 13n.
John, 328; robbery of store of, 50.
Josiah, 94.
Leonard, 11n.
Michael, 50.
Thomas, 328, 329, 373.
William, land for sale adjoining, 450.
White House, cattle for sale near the, 611.
"White House," Elizabeth, advertised for sale, 392n.
White Marsh, shot at, 275n.
White Plains, 429.
Whitefield, George, 433n.
Whitehall, 155.
White-Hall Ferry-Stairs, King's, 77.
White-Hall house for sale, 74.
Whitehaven, 201.
Whitehead, Jesse, taken prisoner, 491.
Timothy, executor, cattle, &c., for sale by, 631; deceased, 631.
Whitmore, Abraham, taken prisoner, 697.
John, escaped, 583.
Whittecar, Robert, 116, 369.
Whorley's tavern, 49.
Wick, John, 204, 237.
William, 204, 237.
Wickoff, Jacob, commissioner of forfeited estates, 95, 368.
Lieutenant Colonel, 456.
Wiehawk, 292.
Wiem, Peter D., 98.
Wikoff, Jacob, commissioner of forfeited estates, 90, 324.
Lieut. Col., 475.
Will lost, 162.
Wilet, James, jun., 269.
Thomas Stike, 323.
Willets, James, 269.

Willett, Captain, 118.
Williams, Ezekiel, 53.
Nathaniel, 327.
Jesse, 73.
John, 89, 94, 323, 368.
John, jun., 94, 368.
Nathaniel, 47, 48.
Rensselaer, 702, 703; negro for sale by, 381.
Williamson, David, 63; clock for sale by, 417.
Dower D., appraiser, 434n.
Major, 562.
Samuel, 683.
William, 706.
Willingborough, 363n.
Willis, Allice, notice by, 704; eloped, 667.
Benjamin, taken prisoner, 491.
Betsey, 463.
Elizabeth, eloped, 412.
Jacob, 704; wife eloped from, 668.
John, 92.
Nathaniel, executor, 274.
William, 463; wife eloped from, 413, 463.
Willocks's land, 536.
Wilkins, John, jun., elected Judge of the Gloucester Court of Common Pleas, 399.
Wills, John, 101, 384; land for sale by, 297.
Willson, Charles, 217.
Wilmington, 498; academy at, 108n.
Wilmore, Lambert, storekeeper, 545n.
Wilmot, Captain, 627.
Wilmott, Amos, 599.
Wilsey, Jacob, 704.
Wilsman, ———, 154.
Wilson, Allen, 508.
Butler and, merchandise for sale by, 508.
Hendrick, 113; commissioner of forfeited estates, 63, 98, 153; land for sale by, 591.
James, 328, 329, 373, 553.
Dr. James R., address delivered by, 581n.
John, 95; articles stolen from, 551.
Winans, ———, 458.
Winds, General William, 191n.
Winn, Henry, deserter, 523.
Wintermute, Peter, 165.
Philip, 165.
Wioming, Pa., road for the passage of artillery to, 439.
Wirts, William, taken prisoner, 402.
Wise's Mills, horse stolen near, 492.
Wiser, Frederick, 63, 435.
Frederick, jun., 62.
Wistar, Richard, 52.
Witherspoon, Rev. Dr. John, President Princeton College, 325, 672.
Witt, Francis, 545n; linens, &c., for sale by, 15; merchandise for sale by, 35, 284.
Woglan, Abraham, 111.
Woller, Joseph, 165.
Women taken prisoners, 514.
Wood, Daniel S., executor, 228.
Col. John, N. Y. Militia, taken prisoner, 579.
widow, 465.
Woodberry, land for sale at or near, 117, 547, 563.
Woodbridge, 65, 76, 77, 146, 297, 368, 452, 452n, 491, 491n, 493n, 494, 638.
British expedition to, 493.
"Dally's Hist. of," 493n, cited.
land for sale in, 96, 323.
letter from, 65.
men fired upon near, 555.
militia in, 66, 117.
prisoners taken at, 81, 640.
sloop for sale at, 44.
taken up at, 640.
Woodbridge Raway, 491; horse stolen at, 110.
Woodbury, 109n, 493.
church, 108n.
land for sale near, 129.
Presbyterian Church at, 108n.
tavern in, 128.
Woodcutters wanted, 117, 573.
Woodford, General, arrival of, 201.
John, 561, 670.
John T., 670; admitted to College, 669.
Woodland, William, estate of, 487.
Woodruff, Aaron, 463n, 670.
Elias, 717.
George, admitted to College, 669.
Henry, 120.
Isaac, 167.
Isaac, jun., 229, 668.
Noah, 463n.
Miss Sarah, marriage of, 226.
Woodruff's-farms, 106.
Woods, Peter, 328.
Woodstown, land for sale near, 119.
Woodward, Anthony, 363n.
Anthony, jun., 324.
George, 178.
Wooley, Benjamin, 94, 368.
Woolsey, Jeremiah, 283.
Woolverton, Thomas, 165.
Woolwich township, 638; land for sale in, 131, 450, 451.
Wormel, Henry, broke gaol, 385.

Worth, Benjamin, Loyalist, 96; final judgment entered against, 591; land of, for sale, 97.
Worthley, John, 457.
Wouters, Garret, 327.
Wrecks, 2, 24, 43, 200, 201, 207, 499.
Wright, Ezekiel, land for sale joining land of, 582.
Jacob, land for sale by, 582.
John, 561, 702.
Joseph, 485n.
Mary, 485n.
Nathan, 546n.
Writtenhouse, Lot, 513.
Wyaloosing, arrival of army at, 561.
Wyckoff, Col., 441.
Wykoff, John, tavern of, 532.
Wyoming, 165, 216, 224, 561, 582.
extracts from letters from, 514, 516, 549, 608.

## Y.

Yard, Benjamin, 541; Justice of the Peace, 718.
Furman, notice by, 601.
Furman, Q. M., cast horses for sale by, 394, 589, 702.
Mrs. 167.
Yates, Richard, 48, 328.
Yauger, Philip, 332.
Yeats, Richard, 526.
York county, Pa., 415n.
York, Master, 652.
Yorkshire, 219.
York-Town, suit made at, 175.
Young, Christopher, 46.
Daniel, 631.
David, 46.
Joseph, 193.
Peter, 68.
Younglove, Ezekiel, 165.

## Z.

Z, communication from, 293.
Zabriskie, Albert, 132, 526.
Christian, 526.
Joost, stabbed, 391.
Zedwich, Mr., 404.
Zedwitz, Major Herman, biographical sketch of, 374n.
Zimerman, Matthias, 46.

F131 .D64 v.3
Documents relating to the Revolutionary
Princeton Theological Seminary–Speer Library
1 1012 00024 5094